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PREFACE.

APTARE VERBA REBUS.—QUINT.

It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be *er* driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good,—to *xposed* to censure, without hope of praise,—to be disgraced by miscar-
re, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without
lause, and diligence without reward. Among these unhappy mortals is
writer of Dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil
the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove
blish, and clear obstructions from the paths through which Learning and
ius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the
ible drudge that facilitates their progress. Every author may aspire to
se; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach."

uch was the forcible language of the great lexicographer whose name
rns the title-page of this volume; and although, as the "*Architectus*
orum" of our language, he had innumerable difficulties to encounter, he
itually succeeded in reducing the chaos of words to order, and laying a
idation on which future labourers in the vineyard of English philology
ht raise their superstructures. Hence have numerous editions, bearing
honoured name of Johnson, been ushered into the world,—some indeed
ensing peculiar merits, and others betraying the most striking defects, in
ch not only their own errors but the faults and omissions of their great
otype are perpetuated;—some presented in a voluminous and expensive
i, calculated exclusively for the rich; and others in a cheap and unassum-
guise, intended for the rising generation and the multitude at large. Of
latter description is the present little volume, which is issued in a neat
closely printed form, in anticipation that its moderate price and intrinsic
th will ensure it an extended circulation. It is not, however, to be pre-
ed, that because it is a cheap edition less pains have been devoted to its
rovement; since the whole has been critically revised, enlarged, and
nded, and neither time nor labour has been spared in its general super-
m. Obsolete or vulgar words have been expunged, numerous omissions
lied, and many imperfect or antiquated definitions corrected. A
son candidly admitted, he "had left that inaccurate which never v

made exact, and that imperfect which never was completed,"—for "perfection is unattainable; but nearer and nearer approaches may be made." And here the Editor may safely repeat what he stated in his recent edition of Walker's "Pronouncing Dictionary," that in the lapse of time many important changes in our language have gradually taken place; and consequently a thorough revision of the work became necessary. Numerous words, which in the time of Johnson were in current use, have now become obsolete; while many others, owing to the progress of knowledge, the extension of literature, or the usages of fashion, have sprung into existence. "As politeness increases," says Dr. Johnson, "some expressions will be considered as too gross for the delicate; others as too formal and ceremonious for the gay and airy. New phrases are therefore adopted, which must, for the same reasons, be in time dismissed."

Hence numerous words, which in the lapse of time have become obsolete or antiquated, have in this edition been cast aside, as being more suited, in the present day, to the pages of the Archaist than the columns of a vernacular dictionary. On the other hand, of the innumerable words which modern literature, science, or fashion has gradually brought into existence, some thousands have been here incorporated. Many of them, however, are of recent adoption: as Electrotpe, Photography, Phrenology, Socialism, Tractarianism, Statistics, Macadamization, Mesmerism, Papier-maché, Gutta-percha, Zincography, &c. There are also numerous terms connected with the military art, which were comparatively unknown in Johnson's time, but which have now, in a great measure, come into conversational use; as, for instance, the words Parallels, Lines, Approaches, Circumvallation, Galleries, Fascines, Gabions, Embrasures, Enceinte, Fraises, Epaulement, Escarp, Counterscarp, Curtain, Glacis, Ravelin, Traverses, Genouillere, Escalade, Gazons, &c. &c. These the Editor has taken especial care to incorporate and briefly explain. There are also many geological and other scientific terms which the important discoveries of modern times have brought into fashion, and could not with propriety be omitted; as Augite, Boulders, Felspar, Gneiss, Mica, Quartz, Schist, Talc, Schale, Tertiary, &c. Thus it is, and ever will be, that "those who have much leisure to think (as Johnson says) will always be enlarging the stock of ideas; and every increase of knowledge, whether real or fancied, will produce new words or combinations of words."

It is not, however, merely the number of words contained in a dictionary that stamps its value. In the progress of literature not only are new words introduced, but a modification, and sometimes a total change, takes place in the signification of many already in use. While some grow obsolete, others, which once formed part of the phraseology of polished society, are destined, at a subsequent period, to be known only as cant terms or vulgar jargon: such as *Awkward*, *Mulligrubs*, &c., which many lexicographers still meet with, but which the Editor has here thought proper to reject.

With regard to PRONUNCIATION it does not appear that Johnson professed to ord much instruction. He considered it of too fleeting and unsettled a character ever to be reduced to any certain standard; yet he enters largely on the subject of ACCENT, which mainly governs the pronunciation of the English language. "Accent," says he, "is the laying a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard in the rest, or distinguished from them; as in the word *presu'me*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable *sume*, which takes the accent. Every word of our language, of more than one syllable, has one of its letters distinguished from the rest in this manner; and every monosyllable of two or more letters has one of its letters thus distinguished. As emphasis is a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, to shew how they affect the rest of the sentence; so, where other reasons do not forbid, the accent always dwells with greatest force on that part of the word which, from its importance, the hearer has always the greatest occasion to observe."

Notwithstanding the importance which Johnson attached to accentuation, he seems to have been satisfied with the simple introduction of the acute (') over the accented syllable of a word; and he did not even avail himself of the advantage which the proper placing of the accent over the vowel or the consonant of a syllable might have afforded him. He uniformly places it over the vowel; so that he makes no distinction in accenting the vowels *a* and *i* in such words as *ma'gi* and *mag'ic*, *divi'ne* and *divin'ity*; though pronunciation is often materially affected by the consonant that follows the vowel.* Todd, Richardson, and other lexicographers have also pursued an imperfect system of accentuation. In the present edition, however, the pronunciation of the distinctive vowel, diphthong, or syllable is indicated by the position of the accent; as in *ma'gi* and *magic*, *divi'ne* and *divin'ity*, *bea'r'd* and *bea'r'ner*, *flo'ral* and *flor'id*, *for'feit* and *fo'ryery*, &c.; and sometimes the distinctive sound of the consonant (whether soft, or hard like *k*) may be noted by the mere placing of the accent; as in *ar'chery* and *ar'chitect*, *ice'let* and *brach'ial*, &c. Hence, as a general rule, the accentual mark (') is placed after the vowel when the syllable is vocally long, and after the following consonant when the syllable is short; as in *a'rea* and *a'r'able*, *li'f'e* and *sublim'ity*. But Mr. Sheridan, in his dissertation on Accent, has so clearly elucidated the importance of this feature in a Dictionary, that we shall content ourselves with simply quoting his remarks by way of summary:—

* Accent, in the English language, means a certain stress of the voice upon a particular letter of a syllable, which distinguishes it from the rest, and,

In the present edition the established pronunciation of the vowels, with their respective flexions, is briefly explained at the alphabetical commencement of each letter.

at the same time, distinguishes the syllable itself to which it belongs from the others which compose the word. Thus, in the word *hab'it*, the accent upon the *b* distinguishes that letter from the others, and the first syllable from the last. In the word *repu'te* the *u* is the distinguished letter, and the syllable which contains it the distinguished syllable: but in the word *reput'able*, the seat of the accent is changed to the first syllable, and *p* becomes the distinguished letter. The great distinction of our accent depends upon its seat, which may be either upon a vowel or a consonant. Upon a vowel, as in the words *gl'ory*, *fa'ther*, *ho'ly*; upon a consonant, as in the words *hab'it*, *ba'ttle*, *bor'row*. When the accent is on the vowel, the syllable is long; because the accent is made by dwelling upon the vowel. When it is on the consonant, the syllable is short; because the accent is made by passing rapidly over the vowel, and giving a smart stroke of the voice to the following consonant."

The acknowledged utility of a Dictionary is the facility which it affords for immediate and ready reference; but in most of the editions of Johnson the antiquated system of alphabetically commingling the letters I—J and U—V, whether initials or medials, has been pertinaciously retained. Now as these letters are no longer considered as synonymous, the system is usually productive of much perplexity, and even uncertainty, in searching for any word commencing with those letters. Hence the editor has considered a complete remodification absolutely necessary, and has accordingly inserted each of them separately, whether they occur at the beginning or in the middle of words,—the I's preceding the J's, and the U's preceding the V's. Thus, for example, the word "*Idea*," will not be found after "*javelin*" or "*jaundice*," but in its proper alphabetical place among the I's; and the word "*Inure*," instead of being inserted, as heretofore, at some distance after the word "*invent*," will appear in its legitimate position among the preceding Inu's. In the same manner, the words "*subingression*" and "*subitaneous*" are here made to precede the words "*subjacent*" and "*subject*," instead of following them, as in many editions, at an almost undiscoverable distance.

P. A. NUTTALL.

LONDON, *June* 1855.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE "PARTS OF SPEECH" OCCURRING IN THE DICTIONARY,
AND THEIR GRAMMATICAL SIGNIFICATION.

The words that constitute our language are classified under eight distinct heads, which received their names from the Romans, called "Parts of Speech:" they consist of the NOUN SUBSTANTIVE, the ADJECTIVE, the PRONOUN, the VERB, the ADVERB, the PREPOSITION, the CONJUNCTION, and INTERJECTION. They are found appended to each word in the dictionary, and are thus abbreviated:

| | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>s</i>substantive | <i>adv</i>adverb |
| <i>a</i>adjective | <i>prep</i>preposition |
| <i>pron</i>pronoun | <i>conj</i>conjunction |
| <i>v</i>verb. | <i>int</i>interjection |

The four first parts of speech being declinable, or variable in grammatical formation, have different collateral words emanating from them, which are thus abbreviated:—

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <i>part</i>participle | <i>s. pl.</i>substantive plural |
| <i>part. a.</i>participial adjective | <i>v. a</i>verb active |
| <i>part. pass</i> ...participle passive | <i>v. n</i>verb neuter |
| <i>pret</i>preterite | <i>v. imp</i>verb impersonal |

The first eight, however, comprehend all the leading parts of speech; and each of the 60,000 words, of which our language is composed, belongs to one or other of them. Thus the NOUN SUBSTANTIVE (derived from the Latin *nomen substantivum*) is "the name" of any thing that possesses "substantiality" or abstract being.—The NOUN ADJECTIVE (from the Latin *adjectum*) is a word "added to" the substantive, to signify the addition of some quality, circumstance, or manner of being.—The PRONOUN (from the Latin *pro nomine*) is used in "place of the Noun," to avoid tautological repetition.—The VERB (from the Latin *verbum*) is "the word" of a sentence, which asserts, commands, or inquires, and completes its grammatical construction.—The ADVERB (from the Latin *ad verbum*) is a word appended "to a verb," to express some circumstance relating to it; that is, to qualify it, or define the manner *how*.—The PREPOSITION (from the Latin *præpositum*) is a word "placed before" a noun or pronoun to show its relation to something previously mentioned.—The CONJUNCTION (from the Latin *conjunctio*) is used for the "joining together" of words or sentences.—The INTERJECTION (fr

the Latin *interjectum*) is an abrupt exclamation "thrown between" the words of a sentence.

Such is a brief explanation of what are significantly called the "Parts of Speech," which are found to exist in all languages. But on referring to the dictionary the student will find words innumerable which are both substantives and verbs, or substantives and adjectives, or verbs active and neuter, according to the respective senses in which they are used. Thus the common word "Act" is explained as a verb active, a verb neuter, and a substantive; while "Except" appears not only as a verb active and neuter, but also as a preposition and a conjunction. Hence arises the necessity of clearly understanding the true import and value of these terms, which, in truth, constitute the nomenclature of grammar and the fulcrum of philology.

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INTRODUCTION.

ON THE ORIGIN, CONSTRUCTION, DERIVATION, AND ORTHOGRAPHY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE is chiefly derivative. It was originally formed from the languages spoken by the various tribes from the north of Germany, who settled in this country in the fifth and sixth centuries. The principal of these tribes were the Jutes, the Saxons, and the Angles. On invading this country they drove the greater number of the aboriginal inhabitants into the western and mountainous parts of Wales, where the descendants of these inhabitants are now located, and where the language of the ancient Britons, now called "The Welsh," is still spoken. Soon after these settlers arrived, the southern part of Britain was called *Angleland* (land of the Angles), or England; and the language which they spoke, formed from the amalgamation of their various dialects, was called the Anglo-Saxon language.

At the present time we find four great families of languages spoken in Europe, viz., the Celtic, the Latin, the Sclavonic, and the Gothic. The Celtic languages are spoken by the Welsh, the Highlanders (or Gaels), the Irish, and the inhabitants of the Isle of Man; their respective dialects being called Welsh, Gaelic, Erse, and Manx. The Latin language, with various modifications, is spoken by the Italians, the Spanish, the French, and the Portuguese. The Sclavonic is spoken by the inhabitants of Russia, Poland, Croatia, and some parts of the Austrian Empire. The other inhabitants of Europe speak the Gothic languages, which are also called Teutonic. The English is one of the Gothic family of languages, and as such resembles the German, the Dutch, the Flemish, the Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian.

The majority of words in the English language are from the Anglo-Saxon, including the more common, homely, and familiar words; as, *come, go, can, will, good, see, hear, above, home, bad*. The others are mostly from the Latin, or the language of the ancient Romans. Some are from the French, Celtic, Greek, German, and Danish languages. Latin words were introduced by the clergy of the Romish church after Christianity was established, and by learned men, after the revival of the study of the ancient languages in the 15th and 16th centuries. French words were added by the Normans after the Conquest. About the beginning of the 17th century, in the reign of James I., our language had become almost the same as it is now, and was then generally called the *English* language.

When the *Bible* had been translated into English, and, by being printed, had been spread among the people; when the *Book of Common Prayer* had been compiled, and, with the Bible, was read to the people in the churches; and when great writers, such as Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Bacon, and Milton, had published works which were universally read and admired—the language became fixed; and since those times it has not undergone

any material change; although numerous Greek and Latin words have introduced, chiefly during the present century, to supply new terms required by the rapid extension of the arts and sciences.

The great majority of English words are DERIVATIVES,—the primitive or radical words being comparatively few in number.

Tracing DERIVATIVES to the simpler words from which they are formed called *Derivation*; and the study of it is interesting, as illustrative of the structure and affinities of languages, and the means by which the vast number and variety of ideas, requiring expression, have suitable words formed for them from a few primitives.

By way of illustration we shall trace the origin of the word *stranger*, which on investigation, we find to be derived from the simple vocal sound of *ð*—Latin preposition denoting “from” or “out of.” From this springs *ex*, used, for the sake of euphony, before words beginning with a consonant. Thence is derived the adverb and preposition *extra*, “beyond,” or “without” (from *ex terra*, “out of the land.”) Hence is formed the adjective *extraneus* and the English *extraneous*, “foreign,” or “strange.” From this source the Franks adopted the word *estrange*, which, for the sake of euphony, was converted by the French into *étrange*; whence springs *étranger*. From thence the English have derived the words *estrange* and *estrangement*; but it is a frequent rule with English philologists, in anglicising French words, to add the initial *s* in the place of the French *é*, or rather drop the initial *e* of *estrange*;—and then we have the words “strange” and “stranger.”

Hence we may trace a derivative word, containing no less than six consonants, from a simple Latin root, formed of one vocal sound, from which we may string together a kind of philological pedigree, thus:—

LATIN . . . E, *prep.* (“from,” or “out of.”)

Ex, *prep.*

Extra, *prep.* and *adv.*

Extraneus, *adj.*

FRENCH . . . Estrange, *adj.*

Estranger, *s.*

E'trange, *adj.*

E'tranger, *s.*

ENGLISH . . . Estrange, *v. a.*

Estrangement, *s.*

Strange, *adj.*

Strangely, *adv.*

Stranger, *s.*

are taken into consideration, viz.—*roots, prefixes, affixes, and inflections.*

The primitive words of a language, from which other words are derived (and those words or parts of words from other languages, which are used as bases of derivative words, though not used by themselves,) are called *roots*.

The former are termed *separable roots*; as, *love, man, good*; the latter are termed *inseparable roots*; as, *ject, in project, and adjective; cess, in procession and access; duc, in produce and education; it, in transit, exit, and circuit.*

Syllables, by themselves without meaning, placed before roots, are called *prefixes*; placed after roots, they are called *affixes*. In the words *prefix, affix, produce, introduce, illegal, and unmanly*, the parts, *pre, af, pro, intro, il, and un*, are prefixes. In the words *manly, hardness, lengthen, and satisfy*, the parts *ly, ness, en, and fy*, are affixes.

Inflections are changes in the termination of words, to express varieties of meaning; but any word with its inflections is still considered the same word in different forms; as, *hat, hats, hat's; love, loves, loving, loved, &c.*

Derivative words are of three kinds: *inflected words*; as, *sees, seen, seeing; compound words*, which explain themselves, as, *seaman, manhood, lighthouse; and words with prefixes or affixes, or both*; as, *manly, describe, predict, object, unmanly, preceptor.*

In order that the English Language may be more easily understood, as well as to give a key by which the student may form any derivative, or class of derivatives, that may be omitted in this Dictionary, we think it necessary farther to inquire how this description of words are deduced from their primitives, and point out the obvious rules by which they not only are formed, but by which their meanings may easily be discovered.

DERIVATIVE SUBSTANTIVES.—The more usual sorts of derived substantives, or nouns, are *Diminutive Nouns, Abstract Nouns, Verbal Substantives of the Actor, Verbal Substantives of the Action; Nouns that signify Office, Nouns that signify Dominion or Rule, and Nouns that signify State or Condition.*

Diminutive Nouns express the same as their primitive substantives, with the adjective *little*, and they are formed by adding the termination *kin, ling, ock, en, el, &c.*, as *lamb, lambkin; goose, gosling; duck, duckling; hill, hillock; chick, chicken; cock, cockerel; &c.*

Abstract Substantives are regularly formed by adding the termination *ess* (which denotes the *quality or state of what the preceding word expresses*) to the adjective, as *good, goodness; kind, kindness; and sometimes they end in th, as length from long; strength from strong; wealth from weal. Abstract Nouns borrowed from the Latin end variously, as justice, fortitude, liberty, &c.*

The Substantives of the *Actor* or *Doer* are derived from verbs, and denote the *use or habit of doing* what the verb from which they are formed expresses. They are generally formed by adding the termination *er* to the verb, as *teach, teacher; play, player, &c;* but in words borrowed from the Latin we usually keep the Latin termination *or*, as in *doctor, governor, orator, &c.*

Substantives signifying *action*, as separated from the agent or doer, ⁶

regularly formed in English by adding the termination *ing*, to a verb, as preach, *preaching*; pray, *praying*; sing, *singing*; learn, *learning*; read, *reading*, &c. Some end in *ment*, *age*, *ance*, *ery*, &c.; as, *commandment*, *tillage*, *appearance*, *prudery*, &c. Many derived from the Latin end in *tion*, as *instruction*, *correction*, &c.; and many otherwise, as *lecture*, *reason*, *doctrine*, &c.

Nouns that signify *office*, *state*, *condition*, &c., are usually formed by adding *ship* to the primitive substantive, as *kingship*, the *office* of a king; *stewardship*, the *office* of a steward; *guardianship*, the *office* of a guardian; or *lordship*, *partnership*, &c., the *state* or *condition* of a lord, partner, &c. Some substantives in *ship* come from adjectives, as *hard*, *hardship*, &c. denoting the *state* of what the preceding word signifies. Nouns that signify *state* or *condition* are also formed by adding *head* or *hood* to the primitive substantive, as the *godhead*, the *state* or *majesty* of God; *manhood*, the *state* or *condition* of a man; *childhood*, the *state* or *condition* of a child; *widowhood*, the *state* or *condition* of a widow.

Nouns that signify *dominion*, *rule*, *jurisdiction*, or *state*, are usually formed by adding the terminations *wick*, *ric*, and *dom*, as *bailiwick*, the *jurisdiction* of a bailiff; *bishopric*, the *dominion* of a bishop; *kingdom*, the *dominion* of a king; *freedom*, the *state* of being free, &c.

Nouns that signify *profession* are generally formed by adding the termination *ian*; as from *physic*, music, are formed *physician*, *musician*, &c.

Nouns denoting *character* or *habit* are derived from verbs or adjectives, by adding *ard*, as drunk, *drunkard*; dote, *dolard*, &c.

Nouns which express particular *belief*, *opinion*, *doctrine*, *heresy*, *sect*, or something which affects in a manner the preceding word, are formed by the termination *ism* added to the substantive or verb, as *puritanism* from Puritan; *gentilism* from Gentile; *baptism* from to baptise; *catechism* from to catechize, &c.

Substantives in *ist* express the *maker* or *writer* of, *follower* or *advocate* for, *dealer* in, or *one* of, or *curious* in, a *player* in, *one* skilled in, *one* affected with, what the primitive word expresses, as from Latin, *Latinist*; bigamy, *bigamist*; dialogue, *dialogist*; panegyric, *panegyrist*; to baptise, *baptist*; drug, *druggist*, &c. &c.

DERIVATIVE ADJECTIVES are derived from Substantives in the following manner, viz., Adjectives denoting *plenty* or *abundance* are formed from Substantives, 1st, by adding *y* as from *health*, *healthy*; *wealth*, *wealthy*; *might*, *mighty*, &c.; 2ndly, by adding *ous*, as from *malice*, *malicious*; *courage*, *courageous*; *right*, *righteous*, &c.; or, 3rdly, by adding *ful*, as from *joy*, *joyful*; *sin*, *sinful*; *health*, *healthful*.

Adjectives denoting *plenty*, but with some kind of diminution, are formed from Substantives by the termination *some* as from *light*, *lightsome*; *trouble*, *troublesome*; *toll*, *toilsome*, &c.

Diminutive Adjectives, or those which denote a *little* or *somewhat* of the nature or quality of what the preceding word expresses, are formed by adding the termination *ish* to a substantive or adjective; as *child*, *childish*, or *somewhat of a child*; *black*, *blackish*, or a *little* black, or *somewhat* black.

Adjectives of *likeness*, or those which denote likeness to what the preced

word expresses, are usually formed by adding the termination *ly*, and sometimes the adjective *like*, as *godly*, or *like God*; *manly*, or *like a man*, or *man like*, &c.

Adjectives signifying *capacity*, or denoting a passive quality equal to *that may be or worthy of being* what the preceding verb or noun expresses, are formed by adding the final participle *able*, as *answer*, *answerable*; to move, *moveable*; to abolish, *abolishable*; sometimes by changing *ate* into *able*; as in *abominable*, from *to abominate*, &c. &c.

Material Adjectives, or those denoting the matter out of which any thing is made, are usually formed by adding *en* to the substantive; as from *oak*, *oaken*; *wood*, *wooden*; *gold*, *golden*, &c.

DERIVATIVE VERBS.—It cannot be doubted that Verbs are sometimes derived from substantives, adjectives, and even from adverbs; as from the substantive *sail*, comes *to sail*; from the adjective *warm*, *to warm*; and from the adverb *forward*, *to forward*. Sometimes they are found by lengthening the vowel, or softening the consonant; as from *grass*, *to graze*; *glass*, *to glaze*; *brass*, *to braise*, &c.; sometimes by adding the termination *en* to the substantive or adjective; as from *strength*, *to strengthen*; *length*, *to lengthen*; *short*, *to shorten*; *wide*, *to widen*, &c.

DERIVATIVE ADVERBS.—Adverbs of *quality* or *likeness* are usually formed by adding the termination *ly* to the positive adjective; as *wise*, *wisely*; *foolish*, *foolishly*; *sinful*, *sinfully*; *base*, *basely*; *virtuous*, *virtuously*, &c. In which case it seems equivalent to *after the manner of* what the preceding word expresses; or, *in the manner or force and value* of the preceding word. It will thus be found that adverbs ending in *ly*, which are directly formed from their adjectives without any variation of meaning, are frequently omitted in this dictionary, because the adjective sufficiently explains the word.

Of the INSEPARABLE PARTICLES *un*, *dis*, *mis*, &c.—These inseparable prefixes in composition all include the negative particle *not*, besides their peculiar signification.

The particle *un* always signifies *privation*, that is, the absence or want of something that either was or ought to be; as *unmerciful*, *unkind*, *unsteady*, &c. In words derived from the Latin, the particle *in* is the same as *un*; as *ingratitude*, *inactive*, *incomplete*, &c. Sometimes it is an *intensive* particle, and then it signifies *very*, or *very much*, as *intent*, or *very earnest*, &c. Sometimes, also, in words borrowed from the French. Instead of *in* we use the French particle *en* when it is not privative, but it intimates that the thing is *inherent* in another, is *caused in it*, or *is tending to a junction*. *En* becomes *el* before *l*, and *em* before *b*, *m*, or *p*, and *er* before *r*. The *n* of *in* is likewise changed into *l*, *m*, and *r*, according to the initial consonant of the word to be annexed; hence, *il*, *im*, *ir*, instead of *in*; as *illegal*, *immodest*, *irregular*, &c. The particle *un* is always privative, *en* never; *in* sometimes privative and sometimes not; yet in verbs it is seldom ever privative, but often in participles and other words.

The particle *dis* usually signifies some *contrariety*; as *honour*, *dishonour*; *like*, *dislike*; *grace*, *disgrace*, &c. in which this prefix reverses the mean-

of each word annexed to it; or denotes the contrary of what each word primitively implies.

The particle *mis* usually signifies *wrong*, or *error*; as, to *mistake*, or *take wrong*, *otherwise than it is*; to *misuse*, or *use ill*, or *otherwise than we ought*, &c.

PREFIXES.—The Prefixes of the English language are of great importance in the construction and formation of derivative words, and have largely contributed to the extension and adornment of our mother tongue. Through them the philologist has been enabled to make many valuable additions to our general vocabulary, in accordance with the progress of ideas and the expansion of the human mind. By way of illustration let us take any Latin roots, as *ducere*, *scribere*, *venire*, &c., and with the aid of the Latin prepositives, or prepositions, we shall find that we can construct an almost indefinite number of words. If, for instance, we take the verb *ducere* ("to lead," from *dux* a leader), we produce the words *ab-duce*, *ad-duce*, *con-duce*, *de-duce*, *e-duce*, *in-duce*, *intro-duce*, *ob-duce*, *pro-duce*, *re-duce*, *se-duce*, *sub-duce*, and *tra-duce*; and with the same root other words, if need, might be formed; as *ante-duce* (to lead before), *extra-duce* (to lead out), *circum-duce* (to lead about), *retro-duce* (to lead back), &c. All these derivative verbs, moreover, have their substantives; as Abduction, Deduction, Introduction, &c., as well as all the numerous inflections of the verb.

The leading Prefixes of our language being derived from the Saxon, Latin, and Greek, we shall append the following alphabetical lists, in which their various meanings are explained and elucidated.

SAXON PREFIXES.

A, as a prefix, means on or in; as *about*, *afoot*, *ashore*, &c.
Be, about, as *besprinkle*; also for or before; as *bespeak*, *befriend*.
En, in, as *encircle*; also to make; as *enable*, *enfeeble*. *En* is changed into *em* in roots beginning with *b* or *p*; as *embark*, *empower*, *embrace*.
For, not, or opposition, or wrong; as *forbid*, *forget*, *forswear*.
Fore, before; as *foremost*, *foresee*, *forewarn*.
Mis, error or defect; as *mistake*, *misdeed*, *misconduct*.
Out, excess or superiority; as *outrun*, *oullive*.
Over, superiority, eminence, or excess; as *oversee*, *overcharge*, *overdo*.
Un, before an adjective or adverb, not; as *unlikely*, *unwilling*, *unspeakable*;
un, before a verb, the undoing of the action; as *unfetter*, *undress*.
Up, motion, upwards; as *up-tart*; also subversion; as *upset*.
With, from or against; as *withdraw*, *withstand*, *withhold*.

LATIN PREFIXES.

A, *ab*, or *abs*, from or away; as *avert*, *absolve*, *abstract*, *abstain*.
Ad to; as *adhere*, *advent*, *adverb*, *adduce*, *adjoin*. The prefix *ad* often changes the *d* into the first letter of the root to which it is joined; as *at-tract*, *af-fix*, *af-fect*, *ag-gression*, *ac-cede*, *ap-position*. This is also the case with other prefixes.

Am, round about; as *ambient* (the *b* being introduced for euphony), *amputate*.

Ante, before; as *antecedent*, *antechamber*, *antediluvian*, *anticipate*.

Bis, twice; as *biped*, *bisect*, *bimanous*, (two-handed.)

Circum, round; as *circumnavigate*, *circumambient*, *circumscribe*.

Cis, on this side of; *cisalpine*.

Con, together; as *conspire*, *convoke*, *consonant*, *construction*: also *co*; as *coincide*; also, *cog*, *col*, *com*, *cor*.

Contra, against; as *contradict*, *contrast*, *counterbalance*.

De, down; as *decline*, *deject*, *destroy*, *demolish*.

Di, or *dis*, asunder; as *divert*, *dissolve*, *diverge*, *distract*: also *dif*; as *diffuse*.

E, or *ex*, out of; as *evolve*, *extract*, *eruption*, *exclude*, *exalt*, *egress*.

Extra, beyond; as *extraordinary*, *extravagant*.

In, in or into, before a verb; as *inject*, *invade*, *inhale*, *illuminate*, *imprint*: not, before an adjective, as *inhuman*, *illegal*, *irresistible*, *impertinent*, *ignoble*.

Inter, between; as *intervene*, *interpose*, *interval*, *interlude*, *intelligent*.

Intro, within; as *introduce*, *intromit*.

Juxta, nigh to; as *juxtaposition*.

Ob, in the way of, or against; as *obstruct*, *obstacle*, *object*, *obtuse*, *oppose*, *occur*, *offer*; the consonant *b* in the last three examples being altered for euphony.

Per, through, or completely; as *perforate*, *pervade*, *perfect*, *pellucid*.

Post, after; as *postpone*, *postdiluvian*, *posthumous*, *postscript*.

Præ or *pre*, before; as *prefix*, *prefer*, *precede*, *prepare*.

Pro for; as *pronoun*; also forward or forth; as *proceed*, *progress*, *promote*, *provoke*.

Præter, beyond; as *preternatural*.

Re, back or again; as *replace*, *revert*, *retract*, *redeem*.

Retro, backwards; as *retrograde*, *retrospect*.

Se, aside; as *secede*, *seduce*, *sedition*.

Sine, without; as *sinecure*, *simple*.

Sub, under; as *sublunary*, *subterranean*, *subscribe*, *subordinate*; also *succeed*, *suffer*, *suggest*, *suppress*, *suspend*.

Subter, under; as *subterfuge*.

Super, above; as *superfluous*, *supernumerary*; *surpass*, *surtout*; the form *sur* being from the French.

Trans, over, or across; as *transport*, *transatlantic*, *transit*; also through; as *transparent*.

Ultra, beyond; as *ultramontane*.

GREEK PREFIXES.

A, without; as *anomalous*, *apathy*.

Amphi, about, or on both sides; as *amphitheatre*, *amphibious*.

Ana, through, or up; as *anatomy*; again, as *anabaptist*.

Anti, against; as *antichrist*, *antidote*, *antipodes*, *antarctic*.

Apo, from, away; *apostate*, *aphellon*, *apogee*.

Auto, self; as *autobiography*.

Cata, down; as *catastrophe*, *cataract*.
Dia, through; as *diagonal*, *diameter*, *diaphanous*.
Epi, upon, or over; as *episcopacy*, *epidemic*, *epigram*, *epitaph*.
Hyper, overmuch; as *hypercritical*, *hyperbole*.
Hypo, under; as *hypocrite*, *hypothesis*.
Meta, change; as *metamorphosis*, *metaphor*, *metonymy*.
Para, beside, from; as *paradox*, *parable*, *parasol*, *parody*, *parheliion*.
Peri, round about, or near; as *perimeter*, *perihelion*.
Syn, together; as *synod*, *sympathy*, *syllable*, *synthesis*.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of correct spelling, and is of essential importance in the study of the English language. It cannot be acquired entirely by means of rules, for the requisite number would be an intolerable burden to the memory; nor is learning the spelling of words by rote a more practicable method. But there are a few general rules, easily remembered, attention to which will undoubtedly prevent any person's writing being much disfigured by bad spelling. To these we have now to direct attention.

The following words ought to be begun with capital letters:—The first word of every sentence; the first word of every line of poetry; names of the Supreme Being; proper nouns; adjectives derived from proper nouns; the names of the days of the week, of holidays, and of the months; the pronoun I; and any leading name in the sentence which the author desires to make emphatic.

When a word ending in silent *e* receives an augment (an increase) beginning with a vowel, the *e* is omitted; as, *give*, *giving*; *sense*, *sensible*; *fame*, *famous*, *cure*, *curable*. The *e* is changed into *i* before *fy* and *ty*; as *pure*, *purity*, *purify*; *active*, *activity*. When the silent *e* is preceded by *v*, *c*, or *g* soft, it is usually retained before *able* and *ous*; as *move*, *moveable*, *peace*, *peaceable*; *courage*, *courageous*. The *e* is also retained before *ful*, *less*, *ly*, *ment*, *ness*, *some*, *ty*; as *peaceful*, *nameless*, *wisely*, *excitement*, *whiteness*, *wholesome*, *surety*.

It is an established rule in the English language, that words which end with the vowel *e*, and lengthen the sound of a preceding vowel (as in *file*, *write*, *endure*,) should drop the *e* on receiving a termination and becoming a derivative, if that termination begin with a vowel (as *er*, *ed*, *ing*, *ance*). Thus *file*—*filer*, *filing*, not *fleer*; *endure*, *enduring*, *endurance*, not *endurancee*. But in cases where the *e* affects the sound of a preceding consonant it forms an exception: as in a word with a soft *g*, or where, in juxtaposition with another *e*, it forms one long vowel; thus, *singe*, *singing*; *see*, *seeing*.

Monosyllabic words ending in a single consonant, not preceded by a long vowel, and words of more than one syllable ending in a single accented consonant, and of course not preceded by a long vowel, double the final consonant in all the derivatives which are formed by a termination beginning with a vowel; as *fit*, *fitted*, *fitteth*, *fitting*; *bar*, *barred*, *barreth*; *abet*, *abetted*; *compel*, *compelled*. Without this doubling of the final consonant, the vowel in the accented syllable of the primitive word (that is the *e* in *abet*) would

nounced wrong in the derivative (abetted, &c.), namely, with its long—fited, bared, abêted. Hence the reason why verbs having the long of a vowel do not double the last consonant; as *feared, defiled, bloated*. 'ds ending in a single consonant, but not having the accent on the last e, do not double the final consonant in derivatives; as *limit, limited, divilify*; enter, entered; yet there still remain a small number keeping ground in the printing-houses, such as *leveller, traveller, rivalling, ipper, &c.*

ord ending in *ll* usually drops one *l* on becoming part of a compound as *all, always; All, fulfil; full, fruitful; till, until*. But there are exceptions to this rule; as *recall, refill, uphill*; which retain the ortho-*y* of their monosyllabic roots.

'ds ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change the *y* into *i* on receive- augment; as *holy, holier; happy, happiness; pity, pitied*. Exceptions—*ing, ish, and s*, the *y* is retained; as *flying, babyish, for pity's sake; dryness, slyly, shyness*.

in the *y* is preceded by a vowel, it is retained; as *boy, boyish; day, joy, joyful*. Exceptions—*Gaiety, said, paid, laid*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VERBS

WHICH ARE IRREGULAR IN THE FORMATION OF THEIR PAST TENSES AND PARTICIPLES.*

| <i>t.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Past Part.</i> | <i>Present.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Past Part.</i> |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | abode, | abode. | Buy, | bought, | bought. |
| | was, | been. | Cast, | cast, | cast. |
| | arose, | arisen. | Catch, | caught, <i>r</i> | caught, <i>r</i> |
| <i>to</i> | awoke, <i>r</i> † | awaked. | Chide, | chid, | chidden. |
| <i>(orth)</i> | bore, bare, | börn | Choose, | chose, | chosen. |
| | | | Cleave, | clave, <i>r</i> | cleaved. |
| <i>ry)</i> | bore, bare, | börne. | (to adhere) | | |
| | beat, | beaten. | Cleave, | clove, cleft, | cloven, cleft. |
| | began, | begun. | (to split) | | |
| | bent, <i>r</i> | bent, <i>r</i> | Cling, | clung, | clung. |
| <i>e,</i> | bereft, <i>r</i> | bereft, <i>r</i> | Clothe, | clothed, | clad, <i>r</i> |
| <i>h,</i> | besought, | besought. | Come, | came, | come. |
| | bad, bade, | bidden. | Cost, | cost, | cost. |
| | bound, | bound. | Crow, | crew, <i>r</i> | crowed. |
| | bit, | bitten. | Creep, | crept, | crept. |
| | bled, | bled. | Cut, | cut, | cut. |
| | blow, | blown. | Dare, | durst, | dared. |
| | broke, | broken. | Deal, | dealt, <i>r</i> | dealt, <i>r</i> |
| | bred, | bred. | Dig, | dug, <i>r</i> | dug. |
| | brought, | brought. | Do, | did, | done. |
| | bullt, | bullt. | Draw, ‡ | drew, | drawn. |
| | burst, | burst. | Drink, | drank, | drunk. |
| | | | Drive, | drove, | driven. |

The regular verbs they uniformly terminate in *ed*.
 * verbs marked *r* are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly.
 † compound words of irregular verbs, which are very numerous (as *Forbid, Unbind, Forget, Forgive, &c.*), are conjugated like their simple roots.

| <i>Present.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Past Part.</i> | <i>Present.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Past Part.</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Dwell, | dwelt, | dwelt, | Run, | ran, | run. |
| Eat, | ate, | eaten, | Saw, | sawed, | sawn, <i>r</i> |
| Fall, | fell, | fallen. | Say, | said, | said. |
| Feed, | fed, | fed. | See, | saw, | seen. |
| Feel, | felt, | felt. | Seek, | sought, | sought. |
| Fight, | fought, | fought. | Seethe, | seethed, | sodden. |
| Find, | found, | found. | Sell, | sold, | sold. |
| Flee, | fled, | fled. | Send, | sent, | sent. |
| Fling, | flung, | flung. | Set, | set, | set. |
| Fly, | flew, | flown. | Shake, | shook, | shaken. |
| Forbear, | forbore, | forborne. | Shape, | shaped, | shapen, <i>r</i> |
| Forget, | forgot, | forgotten. | Shave, | shaved, | shaven, <i>r</i> |
| Forake, | forsook, | forsaken. | Shear, | shore, <i>r</i> | shorn. |
| Freeze, | froze, | frozen. | Shed, | shed, | shed. |
| Get, | got, | gotten. | Shine, | shone, <i>r</i> | shone, <i>r</i> |
| Gild, | gilt, <i>r</i> | gilt, <i>r</i> | Shoe, | shod, | shod. |
| Gird, | girt, <i>r</i> | girt, <i>r</i> | Shoot, | shot, | shot. |
| Give, | gave, | given. | Show, | showed, | shown. |
| Go, | went, | gone. | Shrink, | shrank, | shrunk. |
| Grave, | graved, | graven. | Shred, | shred, | shred. |
| Grind, | ground, | ground. | Shut, | shut, | shut. |
| Grow, | grew, | grown. | Sing, | sang, sung, | sung. |
| Hang, | hung, | hanged. | Sink, | sank, sunk, | sunk. |
| Have, | had, | had. | Sit, | sat, | sat, sitten. |
| Hear, | heard, | heard. | Slay, | slew, | slain. |
| Hew, | hewed, | hewn, <i>r</i> | Sleep, | sleep, | sleep. |
| Hide, | hid, | hidden. | Slide, | slid, | slidden. |
| Hit, | hit, | hit. | Sling, | slang, slung, | slung. |
| Hold, | held, | held. | Slink, | slank, slunk, | slunk. |
| Hurt, | hurt, | hurt. | Slit, | slit, <i>r</i> | slit. |
| Keep, | kept, | kept. | Smit, | smote, | smitten. |
| Knit, | knit, <i>r</i> | kuit. | Sow, | sowed, | sown, <i>r</i> |
| Know, | knew, | known. | Speak, | spoke, spake, | spoken. |
| Lade, | laded, | laden. | Speed, | sped, | sped. |
| Lay, | laid, | laid. | Spend, | spent, | spent. |
| Lead, | led, | led. | Spill, | spilt, <i>r</i> | spilt, <i>r</i> |
| Leave, | left, | left. | Spin, | span, spun, | spun. |
| Lend, | lent, | lent. | Spit, | spat, spit, | spit, spitte |
| Let, | let, | let. | Split, | split, | split. |
| Lie, | | | Spread, | spréad. | spréad. |
| (to lie down) | lay, | lain. | Spring, | sprung, | sprung. |
| Load, | loaded, | laden, <i>r</i> | Stand, | stood, | stood. |
| Lose, | lost, | lost. | Steel, | stole, | stolen. |
| Make, | made, | made. | Stick, | stuck, | stuck. |
| Mean, | meant, | meant. | Sting, | stung, | stung. |
| Meet, | met, | met. | Stink, | stank, stunk, | stunk. |
| Mow, | mowed, | mown, <i>r</i> | Stride, | strode, strid, | stridden. |
| Pay, | paid, | paid. | Strike, | struck, | struck. |
| Put, | put, | put. | | | stricken. |
| Quit, | quit, quitted, | quit, <i>r</i> | String, | strang, strang, | strung. |
| Read, | read, | read. | Strive, | strove, | striven. [<i>t</i> |
| Rend, | rent, | rent. | Strow, | strowed, | strown, stro |
| Rid, | rid, | rid. | Swear, | swore, sware, | sworn. |
| Ride, | rode, | ridden. | Sweat, | swéat, | swéat. |
| Ring, | rang, rung, | rung. | Sweep, | swept, | swept. |
| Rise, | rose, | risen. | Swell, | swelled, | swollen, <i>r</i> |
| Ring, | rived, | riven. | Swim, | swam, | swum. |
| | | | Swing, | swang, | swung. |

WORDS ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT OF DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATION. XXI

| <i>4.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Past Part.</i> | <i>Present.</i> | <i>Past.</i> | <i>Past Part.</i> |
|-----------|--------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| | took, | taken. | Wax | waxed, | waxed, r |
| | taught, | taught. | Wear, | wore, | worn. |
| | tore, | törn. | Weave, | wove, | woven. |
| | told, | told. | Weep, | wept, | wept. |
| | thought, | thought. | Win, | won, | won. |
| , | throve, | thriven. | Wind, | wóund, | wóund. |
| , | threw, | thrown. | Work, | wrought, r | wrought. |
| , | thrust, | thrust. | Wring, | wrung, | wrung. |
| | trod, | trodden. | Write, | wrote, | written. |

A COLLECTION OF WORDS,

IN SOUND, OR NEARLY SO, BUT DIFFERENT IN SIGNIFICATION AND SPELLING.

| | | |
|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| a man's name | Ball, a surety | Boy, a young lad |
| capable | Bale, goods packed | Buoy, to support |
| nice, a book | Bait, an allurement | Brake, a thicket |
| ants, casualties | Bate, to take less | Break, to part forcibly |
| seeds | Baize, a sort of cloth | Bread food |
| a instrument | Bays, a garland | Bred, brought up |
| be disordered | Base, mean | Breeches, broken pieces |
| liquor | Bass, a part in music | Breeches, a part of dress |
| healthy | Bald, without hair | Brews, doth brew |
| element | Bawl'd, cried out | Bruise, to hurt |
| verb | Ball, a round thing | Bruit, a report |
| f the head | Bawl, to cry aloud | Brute, a beast |
| o an estate | Bar'bara, woman's name | Buy, to purchase |
| an animal | Bar'berry, a shrub | By, near |
| ery one | Bare, naked | Calendar, an almanack |
| a instrument | Bear, to support | Calender, to smooth linen |
| room | Bear, a wild beast | Call, to name |
| i, granted | Be, the verb To Be | Caul, a membrane |
| noisily | Bee, an insect | Can'non, a great gun |
| for sacrifice | Bean, pulse | Can'on, a rule |
| to change | Been, participle of To Be | Cart, a carriage |
| , a rope | Beat, to strike | Chart, a map |
| article | Beet, a herb | Ceiling, of a room |
| woman's name | Beau, a fop | Sealing, of a letter, &c. |
| i insect | Bo! a word of terror | Cell, a hut |
| i relation | Bow, an instrument | Sell, to dispose of |
| , notorious | Beer, malt liquor | Cell'ar, of a house |
| , wandering | Bier, for a corpse | Sell'er, one that sells |
| i, a message | Berry, a small fruit | Cen'ser, an incense pan |
| tapestry | Bury, to hide | Cen'sor, a magistrate |
| , to tease | Blew, did blow | Cen'sure, blame |
| , a going up | Blue, a colour | Cession, a giving up |
| agreement | Boar, a beast | Session, a sitting |
| nce help | Bore, to make a hole | Choir, of singers |
| nts, helpers | Bold, daring | Quire, of paper |
| , an instrument | Bowl'd, did bowl {town | Cho'er, rage |
| , a soothsayer | Borough, a corporate | Col'lar, for the neck |
| hog's flesh | Bur'row a rabbit hole | Cite, to summon |
| a directing mark | Bough, a branch | Sight, a view |
| to make signs | Bow, to bend | Site, a situation |

| | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chronicle, a register | Forth, abroad | Knight, a title |
| Chronical, long standing | Fourth, in number | Night, a part of time |
| Clause, an article | Foul, nasty | Knot, to make knots |
| Claws, of a bird, &c. | Fowl, a bird | Not, a negative |
| Close, to shut up | Gesture, carriage | Know, to understand |
| Clothes, dress | Jester, one who jests | No, not so |
| Coarse, homely | Gilt, with gold | Lain, did lie |
| Course, order | Guilt, sin | Lane, a narrow road |
| Coat, a part of dress | Glair, the white of an egg | Leak, to let in or out |
| Cote, a fold [mainder | Glare, great brightness | Leek, a pot-herb |
| Complement, the re- | Grate for burning coals | Lease, of a house, &c. |
| Compliment, kind words | Great, large | Leash, three |
| Cousin, a relation | Grater, for nutmegs | Less'en, to make less |
| Cox'en, to cheat | Greater, larger | Les'son, a task |
| Creak, to make a noise | Groan, to sigh deeply | Liar, who tells lies |
| Creek, a small bay | Grown, increased | Lier, in wait |
| Cur'rant, a small fruit | Hail, to salute | Lyre, an instrument |
| Cur'rent, a stream | Hale, strong | Limb, a member |
| Cygn'et, a young swan | Hallow, to make holy | Limn, to draw |
| Sig'net, a seal | Hol'low, empty | Lo! behold! |
| Cymb'al, a drum | Hart, an animal | Low, humble |
| Sym'bol, a sign | Heart, a part of the body | Loathe, to dislike |
| Dam, a mother | Art, the verb To Be | Loth, unwilling |
| Damn, to condemn | Hear, to hearken | Loose, to slacken |
| Dear, costly | Here, in this place | Lose, to suffer loss |
| Deer, an animal | Heard, did hear | Made, did make |
| Dew, moisture | Herd, of cattle | Maid, a virgin |
| Do, the verb | Hew, to cut | Maid, a female horse |
| Due, owing | Hugh, a man's name | Mail, armour |
| Dyer, one who stains | Hue, a colour | Male, the he |
| Dire, dreadful | Hie, to make haste | Main, chief |
| Doe, an animal | High, lofty | Mane, of a horse |
| Dough, unbaked bread | Higher, more high | Mare, a female horse |
| Doer, a performer | Hire, wages | Mayor, of a town |
| Door, of a house | Him, that man | Mead, a drink so called |
| Done, acted [creditor | Hymn, a divine song | Meed, reward, merit |
| Dun, a troublesome | Hoar, white | Mean, low |
| Ear, a part of the body | Whore, a lewd woman | Mien, aspect |
| Year, a part of time | Hole, a hollow place | Meat, food |
| East, a point of the com- | Whole, perfect | Meet, fit |
| pass | Hoop, for a barrel | Mete, to measure |
| Yeast, what works beer | Whoop, to shout | Mes'sage, an errand |
| Ewe, a sheep | Hour, a part of time | Mes'suage, a house |
| Yew, a tree | Our, of us | Met'al, gold, &c. |
| You, yourself | Idle, lazy | Met'tle, spirit |
| Exercise, labour [devils | I'dol, an image | Might, power |
| Exorcise, to cast out | I'll, I will | Mite, an insect |
| Eye, the organ of sight | Isle, an island | More, in number |
| I, myself | Aisle, of a church | Mower, one who mows |
| Faint, weak | In, within | Naught, bad |
| Feint, a pretence | Inn, for travellers | Nought, nothing |
| Fair, beautiful [ment | Ingenuous, of quick parts | Near, nigh |
| Fare, at an entertain- | Ingenuous, candid | Ne'er, never |
| Flea, an insect | Kill, to murder | Oar, to row with |
| <i>Flee, to run away</i> | Kiln, for bricks, &c. | O'er, over |
| <i>Flew, did fly</i> | Knave, a rascal | Ore, of metals |
| <i>Flue, soft down</i> | Nave, part of a wheel | Of, concerning |
| <i>Flower, in a garden</i> | Knew, did know | Off, from |
| <i>lour, to make bread</i> | New, fresh | Oh! alas |
| | | Owe, to be indebted |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| One, in number | Rice, a sort of grain | Tare, weight allowed |
| Won, did win | Rise, an increase | Tear, to rend |
| Order, method | Rite, a ceremony | Team, of horses |
| Ordure, dung | Right, true | Teem, to abound |
| Pail, a wooden vessel | Write, with a pen | Their, of them |
| Pale, whitish | Road, a way | There, in that place |
| Pain, torment | Rode, did ride | Throne, a seat of state |
| Pane, a square of glass | Roe, an animal | Thrown, cast |
| Pair, a couple | Row, of trees, &c. | Thyme, a herb |
| Pare to cut off | Rough, uneven | Time, an hour, &c. |
| Pear, a fruit | Ruff, an ornament | Tide, a flux of the sea |
| Pal'ate, taste | Scene, a sight | Tied, bound |
| Pal'let, a little bed | Seen, beheld | Toe, of the foot |
| Peal, upon bells | Scent, a smell | Tow, hemp dressed |
| Peel, rind | Sent, did send | Too, likewise |
| Peer, a lord | Sea, the ocean | To, unto |
| Pier, of a bridge | See, to observe | Two, a couple |
| Place, of abode, &c. | Seam, in a coat | Told, related |
| Plaice, a fish | Seem, to appear | Tolled, as a bell |
| Plain, even | Sear, dry | Vain, fruitless |
| Plane, to make smooth | Sear, a prophet | Vane, a weathercock |
| Plait, a fold | Seas, great waters | Vein, for the blood |
| Plate, wrought silver | Sees, doth see | Vale, a valley |
| Pole, a long stick | Seize, to lay hold of | Vail, to cover |
| Poll, the head | Seine, a fishing net | Vial, or Phial, a bottle |
| Poll, to vote | Seen, descried | Viol, an instrument |
| Pore, of the skin | Slow, dull | Wail, to lament |
| Pour, to fall heavily | Sloe, a fruit | Wale, a rising part |
| Practice, use | Soared, did soar | Whale, a fish |
| Practise, to exercise | Sword, a weapon | Wain, a waggon |
| Pray, to beseech | Some, a part | Wane, a decrease |
| Prey, a booty | Sum, the amount | Wen, a tumor |
| Prin'cipal, chief | Son, a male child | When, at what time |
| Prin'ciple, the first cause | Sun, the cause of light | Weak, feeble |
| Profit, gain [tells | Soon, quickly | Week, seven days |
| Prophet, one who fore- | Swoon, to faint | Ware, merchandise |
| Rain, water | Stair, a step | Wear, to waste |
| Reign, rule | Stare, to look steadfastly | Were, plural of was |
| Rein, a bridle | Stile, for a passage | Where, in what place |
| Raise, to lift up | Style, manner of writing | Whist, a game |
| Rays, of the sun | Succour, help | Wist, knew |
| Raze, to destroy | Sucker, a young twig | Wood, timber |
| Rais'in, a dried grape | Tacks, small nails | Woud, would |
| Reason, a cause | Tax, a duty | Yarn, spun wool |
| Read, did read | Tail, the end | Yearn, to moan |
| Red, a colour | Tale, a story | Earn, to get by labour |

PUNCTUATION,

AND OTHER POINTS, OR CHARACTERS, MADE USE OF IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

PUNCTUATION is the art of pointing written composition in such a manner may naturally lead to its proper meaning, construction, and delivery; and thus indicates the several pauses, or rests, between sentences, and parts of sentences, according to their proper quantity or proportion, as they are expressed in just and accurate pronunciation.

The following are the principal stops or pauses in a sentence; *viz.* the *comma* (,), the *semicolon* (;), the *colon* (:), the *period*, or *full point* (.), the *note of admiration* (!), and the *note of interrogation* (?).

The *comma* (,) is a pause in reading, while you may tell *one*, and is mostly used to distinguish nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; as, "It is very difficult to make fine pictures, handsome statues, good music, good verses." It likewise prevents ambiguity in the sense: as, "Epistolary writing, by which a great part of the commerce of human life is carried on, was esteemed by the Romans a liberal and polite accomplishment." When an address is made to a person answering to the vocative case in Latin, a *comma* is placed before and after the noun: as, "Commune with thyself, O man, and consider: wherefore thou wast made."

The *semicolon* (;) is a pause double the duration of the *comma*, and is used to distinguish the different members or parts of a sentence: as, "A vain he flattereth the heart of a fool; but he who is wise pursueth it not. Be grateful to thy father, for he gave thee life; and to thy mother, for she sustained thee."

The *colon* (:) is a pause triple the duration of the *comma*, and shews the preceding sentence to be perfect and entire, only that some remark, further illustration, or other matter connected therewith, is subjoined: as, "He who giveth away his treasure wisely, giveth away his plagues: he who retaineth it increase, heapeth up sorrow."

The *period*, or *full point* (.), is a pause quadruple the duration of the *comma* and denotes a full and perfect sentence, which is always distinguished by the point: as, "A noble spirit disdaineth the malice of fortune. His greatness of soul is not to be cast down."

The *note of admiration* (!) is used to express wonder, or exclamation: "Who art thou, O man! who presumest on thine own wisdom?"

The *note of interrogation* (?) is used to show when a question is asked: "What day of the month is this?" It likewise distinguishes a real question from a sentence in the imperative mode: as, "Do you hear me?"

Besides the above points, there are other marks made use of in books and writing as references, or to point out something remarkable or defective: as,

Accent (´) placed over a vowel, or the last consonant of a syllable, shows the stress of the voice, in pronouncing a word, to be on that syllable over or immediately before which it is placed.

Apostrophe (´), is a comma placed over a word, to denote the omission of a letter, for the sake of a quicker pronunciation: as, plac'd for placed, ne'er for never.

Asterism, or *asterisk* (*), a star, and *Parallel* (||), direct to some note at the foot of the page.

Obelisk or *Dagger* (†), refers likewise to some note in the margin, &c.; and in dictionaries it commonly shews the word to be obsolete.

The *Index*, or *Hand* (§), points to some very remarkable passage.

Breve (˘) over a vowel, denotes that it sounds short.

Circumflex (ˆ), or (˘), is placed over a vowel to denote a long syllable: as, Euphrátes, or Euphrātes.

Diaeresis (¨), consists of two points placed over one of two conjoining vowels; thus dividing them into two syllables; as aërial.

Hyphen (-), is a short line to join syllables or words together.

Parenthesis, marked thus (), serves to include a sentence which might be omitted, without any prejudice to the general meaning; notwithstanding it may be necessary for the explanation thereof: as, "Pardon me (added she, embracing me), I now believe what you say."

Bracket, or *Crotchet*, thus [], includes such a word from the sentence as serves to explain the word immediately preceding: as, "A treatise of [concerning] English Grammar."

Paragraph (¶), denotes the beginning of a new subject.—The pause here may be greater than at a period.

Section (§), is used to divide a chapter into less particular arguments.

Ellipsis, marked thus (—), or (.....), denotes that part of a word is left out: as, K—g, for King.

Caret (^), is placed underneath a line, to shew that some letter, word, or sentence, is left out by mistake; and must be inserted exactly in that place.

Quotation ("), is a double comma reversed at the beginning of a line, which shews that a passage is quoted, or transcribed, from some author in his own words.

GENERAL RULES

FOR THE

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FOREIGN NAMES.

IN a Dictionary intended for general reference, a few useful hints for the correct pronunciation of those European names which are perpetually occurring in the course of reading or conversation, may be acceptable. With some knowledge of the respective sounds of the vowels and consonants foreign alphabets, we are apt to commit the most egregious errors in pronouncing the names of places and persons; and therefore, to obviate this difficulty, we present the following summary.

FRENCH NAMES.

The vowel *a*, in French, is generally considered as having two distinct sounds; the first long (*pas*), as in the English word *far*; the second short (*bat*), as in *hat*. The circumflexed *a*, however, has a sound broader than *a* in *pas*, being intermediate between that in *far* and that in *fall*.

E has three sounds; the first short and acute, like *e* in *met*, as *été*; the second open, and more prolonged, like *a* in *hate* as *ête*; and the third obscure, as in *battery* (*retour*).

I is distinguished by two sounds; first nearly as in the English word *fig* (*il*); the second like *ie* in *field*, as *exile*.

O has three sounds; first nearly as in *robe* (*trône*); second, as in *rob* (*parole*); third, as in *lord* (*corps*).

U has not a precise equivalent in English; it is nearly like the vocal sound of *ue* in *flue*; but with the nasal *n*, as in *un*, it takes the sound of *ung*.

Y is similar to the French *i*.

Â is like *è* or *e* open.

Ä is like *ô*.

Ê is like *è*.

Eu is similar to the English *u* in *tub*, but the sound is more prolonged, nearly resembling *u* in *fur*.

Ie is like *ee* in English.

Oi usually sounds like *wā*; *e. g.*, *moi* is pronounced *mwa* or *mwa*.

Ou sounds like *oo* in English.

B, *c*, *d*, *f*, *k*, *p*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, are the same as in English.

G, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *gap*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is soft, having the sound of *zh*, or *ä* as in *pleasure*. *Gu* sounds like *g*

hard; thus, *gué*, *guide*, are pronounced *gā*, *gheed*.

H is never pronounced in French forcibly as in English. Some orthopists say that *h* has no sound in French.

J sounds like soft *g* in French, or in English.

L has usually the same sound as English; but when it ends a word being preceded by *i*, or when *ll* follows *i*, in any situation, it usually has what is called its liquid sound. This may be said to answer nearly to the sound *lli* in *million*, the sound of *l* in such cases being blended with that of *y* (consonant); *e. g.* *papillon* is pronounced *pä-peel-yön*; *Chantilly* *shän-tee ye*, &c.

M and *N*, when followed by a vowel or when double, have the same sound in English; but when at the end of a word (not immediately followed by another word beginning with a vowel), when followed by another consonant in the middle of a word, they have what is termed the nasal sound, which resembles that of *ng*, as in *long*, *pas* &c., but is somewhat softer; thus, *m* and *n* are nasal in such words as *comparer*, *contente*, but have their natural sound in such as *commune*, *connu*.

Q or *qu*, in French, generally sounds like *k*; *e. g.* *quel* is pronounced *kui*, *kee*, &c.

R is like the English, but is trilled more strongly, especially when it precedes another consonant, or stands the end of a word, as in *vertu*, *puni*; in similar cases the English *r* is very slightly sounded.

S, when single and between

vowels, sounds like *z*: in other cases it is the same as in English.

X generally has the same sound as in English, but is sometimes sounded like *s*; e. g. in *six*, pronounced *seece*, and *Bruxelles* (Brussels), pronounced Bru'-sell'; occasionally like *z*, as in *dixième*, de'-ze'-ième.

Ch is like *sh* in English: *th* is like *t*.

Gn (the same as in the Italian), has a sound which blends that of *n* and *y* (consonant), or in other words is equivalent to the sound of *ni* in *minion*. Thus *Avignon* is pronounced ä'-veen'-yŭn'.

The vowel *e* at the end of a word, when not marked with an accent, is invariably mute, e. g. in *parle*, *contente*, &c.

The French consonants, when occurring at the end of a word are generally not pronounced, unless they are

immediately followed by a word beginning with a vowel: e. g. in *content*, *Bordeaux*, and *dents*. If, however, they are followed by a mute *e* or any other vowel, they must always be articulated; e. g. *contente*, *dente*, &c.

It may be observed that the French language has no accent in the sense in which we employ this term. The marks called *accents*, that are placed over the different vowels, serve only to indicate some particular sounds of these letters. Thus the accent over the *e* in *parlé* serves to show that this vowel has its first French sound, and at the same time distinguishes it from *parle*, another form of the same verb, in which the *e* is mute. The circumflex imparts to the vowels over which it is placed, a longer and deeper sound than ordinary; e. g. in *hâte*, *tempête*, *gîte*, and *apôtre*.

GERMAN NAMES.

A, in German, usually sounds as in the English word *far*, though sometimes approximating the *a* in *fat*.

E, when long, sounds like *a* in *fate*; when short, like *e* in *met*: frequently, however, it has an obscure sound, like *e* in *battery*.

I, long, sounds like *i* in *marine* (or *ee* in English); *i*, short, like *i* in *pit*.

O, long, is like that in *no*; *o*, short, like that in *on*.

U, long, is like *oo* in *cuckoo*; *u*, short, is like *oo* in *good*.

Y, sounds like the German *i*.

Äe, or *ä*, is similar to the German *e*, or to the English *a* in *fate*.

Oe, or *ö*, nearly resembles the *eu* in French, but has no parallel sound in English; the sound in our language nearest to it is that of *e* in *her*, or *u* in *fur*; the German poets often rhyme it with *e* (*ä* or *ö*).

Ue, or *ü*, is like the French *u*.

Au is equivalent to the English *ou* in *our*.

Äu and *eu* resemble in sound the English *oi*, as in *oil*.

Ei and *ey* have the sound of *i* in *mine*.

Äi is similar to the preceding, but somewhat broader.

Vi sounds like *o-e*.

Je is equivalent to *ee* in English.

The consonants *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *t*, and *x*, are pronounced as in English.

B and *d* at the beginning of a word, have the same sound as in English; at the end of a word, *b* is pronounced like *p*, and *d* like *t*.

C, before *a*, *o*, and *u*, sounds like *k*; before *e*, *i*, and *y*, like *t*.

Ch has a sound unknown in our language, and which, consequently, can be learned from an oral instructor only. It somewhat resembles that of our *h*, with a strong aspiration; after *a*, *o*, and *u*, it is guttural; for example, in the word *ach*. When it follows *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *äu*, or *eu*, it seems to be sounded more in the palate, as in *ich*.

G, at the beginning of a word, sounds as in the English word *get*. In other situations it should be pronounced like the German *ch*. In some German dialects, however, it is sounded in all cases nearly like *g* hard in English.

H is pronounced only when it begins a word.

G and *h* occurring after a vowel, lengthen its sound; e. g. in *Täg*, *Zühl*, *Flöh*, &c.

When *g* and *h* occur in the middle of a compound word, they have the same sound as when they are initial.

J has the sound of the English *y* (consonant).

Q is only used before *u*, and sounds as in the English word *quit*.

R is pronounced like *rr* in the 'c2

lish word *terror*, but somewhat more strongly.

S at the beginning of a word, or between two vowels is like *z*; in other cases it is sharp, as in *this*. *Ss* is always sharp.

Sch sounds like the English *sh*; *sz* like *ss*.

Th is pronounced like *t*.

V sounds like *f* in English, except when between two vowels; it is then usually pronounced like our *v*.

W resembles our *v*; but in pronouncing it the upper teeth should not be allowed to touch the lower lip, as is done in uttering the English *v*.

Z and *tz* sound like *ts*.

DUTCH NAMES.

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and *u*, are similar to the French.

Y is like long *i* in English, as in *nigh*.

Ae is equivalent to *äa*.

Ie sounds like *ee* in English.

Oe sounds like *oo*.

Oo sounds like *o* long.

Ui or *uy* is similar to *oi* in English, or *eu* in German.

The consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, and *z*, are similar to the English.

D, at the end of a word, is like *t*; in other cases it is the same as in English.

G resembles in sound a strongly aspirated *h*, or the German *ch*.

J is equivalent to the English *y* (consonant.)

W is like the German.

Ch is similar to the German *ch*.

Sch, however, has not, as in German, the sound of the English *sh*, but the pure sound of *s*, followed by the guttural *ch*, resembling *sk* in English.

The FLEMISH is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may be regarded as essentially the same language.

DANISH NAMES.

A is pronounced generally as in the English word *far*, though it frequently approaches the sound of *a* in *fat*.

E at the end of an accented syllable usually has a sound like that of *i* in *pin*; in other cases it is sometimes like *e* in *met*, and sometimes like *e* in *battery*.

I is like *ee*, or like *i* in *pin*.

O is like the English *o*.

U is like *oo*.

Y is equivalent to the French *u*.

Aa sounds like *o*.

Ae sounds like *a* in *fat*.

Ie sounds like *ee* in English.

Oe or *ö*, is the same as in German.

The consonants *b*, *c*, *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *x*, *z*, are like the English.

D between two vowels, or at the end of a syllable in which it follows a vowel, sounds like *th* in *this*; in other situations it is usually the same as in English.

G is always hard; at the end of a word it is sounded very slightly so as to resemble *h*; thus *Aalborg* is pronounced ol'-bor'h.

J is like the English *y* (consonant).

R is similar to the German.

V is usually like the English, but it sometimes appears to have a vowel sound; thus *havn* is pronounced almost *houn*.

W has a sound similar to the German.

SWEDISH NAMES.

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *ä*, and *ö*, are similar to the German.

A sounds like English *o*.

O, at the end of a syllable, is like our *oo*; in other cases, like *o* in *not*.

Ö appears to blend the sounds of about *e* and of *oo*.

V is the same as in Danish; or, in words, is similar to the French *u*.

The Swedish consonants are for the most part pronounced like the English, with the exception of *j*, and *g* before *e*, *i*, *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*, which are equivalent to *y* consonant, and of *z*, which sounds like *ts*.

Kj sounds like the English *ch*; thus, *Kjöping* (written, also, simply *Köping*) is pronounced *chöping*.

ITALIAN NAMES.

Italian, is like the English *a* in *high* its sound varies somewhat in different situations.

two sounds: first close, as *a* second open, like *e* in *met*.

like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *fig*.

two sounds: first close, as in *cond* open, similar to *o* in *not*, or broader.

like *oo* in English.

d au, in Italian, are *proper* nouns. Accordingly, *Cairo* is pronounced *kī-ro*, and *Ausa*, *ou'-sā*,

consonants *b, d, f, l, m, n, p, q, s*, are similar to the English.

x and *y*, are not used by the except in spelling foreign

like *cc*, before *a, o*, and *u*, are like *k*; before *e, i*, and *y*, like *c*.

when immediately before *a, o*, never pronounced like *ch*, in *express* this sound in such a vowel *i* is inserted; thus, *cia*, are pronounced *chā*, *cho*, *choo*.

Ch is employed to express the sound of *k* before *e* and *i*.

G, before *a, o*, and *u*, is hard, as in the English word *get*; before *e, i*, and *y*, it sounds like the English *j*; *gia*, *gio*, *giu*, are pronounced *jā*, *jō*, *joo*.

Gh is used to express the sound of hard *g*, before *e* and *i*.

Gli has the sound of liquid *l*, or of *lli* in *million*; thus *Boglio* is pronounced *bole'-yo*.

Gn has the same sound as in French; or, in other words, is like the Spanish *ñ*; thus *Bologna* is pronounced *bolone'-yā*.

H is never sounded in Italian.

J at the beginning of a syllable is like the English *y* (consonant); at the end of a word, it is equivalent to *ii* (Italian).

R resembles the French, but is trilled somewhat more strongly.

Sc before *e* and *i* is like the English *sh*; thus *Scio* is pronounced *Shee'-o*.

Z has commonly the sound of *dz* in English; *zz* is pronounced like *ts*.

SPANISH NAMES.

Spanish *a* sounds as in the English *far*; *e* like *a* in *ale*; *i* like *e*; *o* as in English; *u* like *oo*; like Spanish *i*.

ay are like long *i* in English. *ds* like *ou* in *our*. *Ei* and *ey* pronounced *ā'-e*.

consonants *f, l*, (single) *m, n, p, v*, are pronounced nearly as in

the beginning of a word sounds English; but when it occurs before vowels. Its sound resembles *v*, with this difference—*v* is ceded with the upper teeth against the under lip, while the *f* the Spanish *b* is formed by the lips loosely or feebly into. This sound seems to be between *v* and the English *w*.

before *a, o*, and *u*, is pronounced English; before *e* and *i*, it has *d* of *th* in the word *thin*. In a dialect it is the same as in

the same sound as in English,

except in the dialect of Catalonia, where it is pronounced like *k*.

D, at the beginning of a word, is sounded very nearly as in English, but is pronounced with the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth, while in pronouncing the English *d* the tongue is made to touch the roof of the mouth.

G, before *a, o*, and *u*, is hard, as in English.

G, before *e* and *i*, and *J* before every vowel, are pronounced like a strong guttural *h*, similar to the German *ch* in *ach*.

Gua and *guo* sound somewhat like *gwā*, *guo*, but the *g* is so soft that it is scarcely perceived; so that in these cases the sound of *gu* seems to approximate very nearly to that of the English *w*. *Gu*, before *e* and *i*, is usually sounded like *g* hard; thus, *Guiana* is pronounced *ghe-i-n-ā*.

H, in Spanish, is never pronounced except in words beginning with *h* and then very slightly.

Li (now sometimes written *l*), has a sound which combines that of *l* and *y* (consonant), and is similar to the liquid *l* in French; *e. g.* *villa* or *vila* is pronounced *veel-yä*: *Llerena*. *lyä-rä-nä*.

N, in a similar manner, unites the sounds of *n* and *y*, and is like *gn* in French; thus *peña*, is pronounced *pane-yä*.

Q, in Spanish, is always followed by *u*. *Qu*, before *a* and *o*, is sounded as in English; or, in other words, is equivalent to *kw*; before *e* and *i* it is pronounced like *k*, unless the *u* be marked

with a diæresis, in which case it is like *kw*.

R is similar to the French but is trilled more strongly.

T is to be pronounced by putting the tip of the tongue against the upper teeth.

X is usually sounded like the Spanish *j*, which letter, according to the present mode of spelling, has been generally substituted for it; thus, instead of the old spelling, *Ximenes*, *Xucar*, &c., we now see *Jimenes*, *Jucar*, &c.

PORTUGUESE NAMES.

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *ai*, *ay*, *au*, *ei*, and *ey*, are essentially the same as in Spanish.

The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *v*, and *z*, are similar to the English.

Ch is the same as in French; or, in other words, is like our *sh*.

G and *j* are the same as in French.

H in Portuguese is always silent.

Qu is pronounced as in French, the *u* in this case not being sounded.

X is sounded like *ch* in Portuguese, or *sh* in English.

MODERN GREEK NAMES.

A *α* (alpha) is like *a* in *far*.

E *ε* (epsilon) is like *a* in *fate*.

H *η* (ēta) is like *ee* in English.

I *ι* (iota) is like *e* in *me*, or *i* in *pin*.

O *ο* (omicron) is like *o* in English.

Υ *υ* (upsilon) is nearly like the French *u* (or *ü*).

Ω *ω* (ōmēga) is like *o* in English, there being no difference between this and *omicron* in prose; in poetry *ω* is longer.

Αι is like *a* in *fate*.

Ει and *οι* sound like *ee* in English.

Ου is like our *oo*.

Β *β* (bēta) is like *v* in English.

Γ *γ* (gamma) is like *g* hard, as in *get*.

Δ *δ* (delta) is like *th* in *this*.

Ζ *ζ* (zēta) is like the English *z*.

Θ *θ* (thēta) is like *th* in *this*.

Κ *κ* (kappa) is like *k*.

Λ *λ* (lambda) is like *l*.

Μ *μ* (mu) is like *m*.

Ν *ν* (nu) is like *n*.

Ξ *ξ* (xi) is like *x*.

Π *π* (pi) is usually like the English

p; but after *μ* (*m*) it is like *b*; *e. g.* *ἐμπορος* is pronounced *em'-bo-ros*.

Ρ *ρ* (rho) is similar to the German *r*.

Σ *σ* (sigma) is like the English *s*.

Τ *τ* (tau) is usually like the English *t*; after *ν* (*n*), however, it is sounded like *d*; *e. g.* *ἐντός* is pronounced *en-dos*.

Υ *υ* (consonant) when before a vowel, or the liquids *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, is like our *υ*; *e. g.* *αὔριω* is pronounced *äv-rä'-o*, *αὐλός*, *äv-lo's*, *αἶριον*, *äv-re-on*: in other cases it is like *f*; *e. g.* *Λευκαδία* (Leucadia) is pronounced *lef-kä-the'-ä*.

Φ *φ* (phi) is equivalent to our *f*.

Χ *χ* (chi) is similar to *ch* in German.

Ψ *ψ* (psi) is like *ps* in English.

Recently it has become the practice to give all, or nearly all, the islands, towns, &c. of modern Greece, their ancient names, and it is probable that, at no distant period, such modern corruptions as *Theaki* for *Ithaca*, *Scio* for *Chios*, may be regarded as obsolete.

The pronunciation of the Russian, Polish, Turkish, Slavonian, Tartarian, Bohemian, Illyrian, Finnish, and other languages, closely assimilates, especially in vocal and diphthongal sounds, to that of the Greek, German, Swedish, and Danish languages, which we have just noticed.

SYNOPTICAL VIEW
OF THE
HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, AND CONSTITUTION,
OF
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

ENGLAND is that part of Great Britain which is contiguous to the southern and eastern ocean. If we include Wales, which lies on the west side of the island, it is nearly of a triangular form, with some irregularities, between the 50th and 55th degrees of north latitude, and between the 2nd degree of east and the 6th degree of west longitude; and is about 400 miles in length from north to south, and in some parts towards the south about 350 in breadth, but in the north part, where it first joins to Scotland, is scarcely 80 miles, and even that is gradually contracted almost to an angular point at Berwick upon Tweed. The German ocean bounds it on the east, the English channel on the south, and the Irish sea or St. George's channel on the west. On the north-west the Solway frith, which falls into the Irish sea below Carlisle, separates it from Scotland; and the course of the rivers Liddel and Tweed in a north-east direction to Berwick, is the boundary of the two kingdoms now united under the name of Great Britain.

Of its ancient inhabitants our accounts are very imperfect, before the arrival of *Julius Cæsar*; but the southern parts were then full of people, and, from the names of the different tribes, it seems highly probable that they had emigrated from various parts of Gaul, and that each colony, as it settled into some connected form of government, preserved the memory of their origin by this measure. Comparing the description of Gaul by *Cæsar* with the names of these colonies, we can have little doubt in concluding, that the ancient Britons came from Gaul.

The climate of England is more variable than almost any other on the face of the globe of equal extent. Surrounded almost by the ocean, clouds are continually forming in the vicinity from exhalations of vapours; and no place being distant from the sea more than 130 miles, the greatest uncertainty of weather naturally follows. The sea coasts, from fogs and damps, are subject to agues and putrid fevers; whilst the inland parts, which are more elevated, especially the mountainous districts, are not only more fully exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, but to sudden and heavy rains, which produce rheumatisms, &c. The natural attraction of those elevated parts causes the clouds to acquire a motion that way: and when, from their agitated state, though by this time more strongly condensed, the enveloped properties are disturbed by interruption from the mountains, the rains descend with more or less violence as the agitation has been excited, or as the quantity of moist particles collected in those clouds. And as the soil of these districts is usually of a lighter texture, more liable to be dried up, and in itself less fertile, this natural disadvantage is in a great degree compensated by the more frequent returns of these genial showers than in the level plains where they have less need of them, from the possession of a deeper soil. Hence, probably, no country in the world of equal extent, produces so much essential sustenance for man and beast; and that have justly to boast of continual verdure.

The extent of England has been estimated at about 50,270 square miles, and 32,172,800 statute acres; and the population, according to the last census, was 16,921,888, which is about two acres to each individual. As a manufacturing country also, the produce is beyond all calculation.

England is divided into 40 counties or shires; and, since the Norman conquest, for the distribution of justice, into six circuits, to each of which two judges are appointed twice a year, except in the northern circuit; the four northern counties are only visited in the summer. Local districts also, having peculiar jurisdiction by grant or charter from the crown, have power of administering justice in various cases. The religion of the kingdom is episcopal; and the established church is governed by two archbishops and twenty bishops in England, and four in Wales, besides the bishop of Sodor and Man; but the last does not sit in the house of peers. About sixty archdeacons also are appointed to certain districts, to aid the bishops in the government of the church; and in some dioceses rural deans continue to be appointed annually, to superintend and report the state of the ecclesiastical fabrics, &c. within their respective deaneries.

WALES is situate on the western side of England, on the Irish sea, being separated from England by irregular county boundaries, nearly from north to south from near Chester to Cardiff on the Bristol channel, having part of Cheshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire contiguous on the east. On that side, which is longest, it may be about 130 miles; and in breadth, from east to west, from 40 to 100 miles. The inhabitants anciently were the remains of those Britons who escaped the destruction of the Roman invaders, and, from their mountainous situation, long held an independent possession. In climate, it is nearly similar to the mountainous parts of England, of which it has a proportionably greater quantity, and consequently is less productive in the necessary sustenance of its people. Its extent has been estimated at about 8,125 square miles; and its statute acres at 5,200,000. Its population is 1,005,721, which is about five acres to each individual. It is divided into North and South Wales, each having six counties; and, for administration of justice, including Cheshire, is divided into four Grand Sessions, to which some of the leading counsel of England are appointed, and preside as judges twice a year. In ecclesiastical concerns, it is the same as England, and has four bishops.

SCOTLAND is situate, as we have stated, to the north of England, and is on all sides washed by the sea, except from Carlisle to Berwick, where it is separated by two rivers, for about 70 miles, or very little more. Generally estimating, it is about 280 miles from north to south, independent of the Orkney islands to the northward, but is scarcely 200 in breadth any where, without including the large islands west of it, and in many places not 100. It is usually divided into the northern and southern inhabitants, of which the river Tay is the limit, making the former part much the largest. The northern part has only thirteen counties, and larger; the other twenty-one counties, which are smaller. It is also often divided into Highlands and Lowlands: the latter of which affect the English language and habit, but the former, being more rude and barbarous, though gradually conforming to English manners, still retain much of the Irish.—Their parliament is now incorporated with the British; but they still retain their Courts of Session and Justiciary, and other establishments for administration of justice, according to their former laws.—We meet with but few continental names, as emigrating colonies, before the time of the Romans. The Picts inhabited the northern part of the island of Britain, consisting of two nations principally; but, after the Scots obtained possession, it was divided into seven parts.

The air is more temperate, even in Scotland, than in similar latitudes on the continent. The sea-breezes contribute highly to this; and the constant wir

stagnation, so that epidemic diseases are seldom known, and vegetation luxuriant than might have been expected. Yet it is mountainous, as is seen from the ocean; and the produce of cattle is more attended to than tillage, for which the soil is less genial than in England. Yet a spirit of improvement has more recently been diffused among the inhabitants; which is manifest on the richer soils contiguous to the firths. On account of the extreme irregularity of this part of Britain, it may be difficult to give an idea of its extent; but including its numerous islands on its north and west, it may be taken at 30,000 square miles, and 19,200,000 statute acres. The population is estimated at 2,888,742, which is near seven acres to each individual. In the early times of the episcopal religion long flourished here, the established kirk is Presbyterian.

SCOTLAND is a detached island, separated from the south-west parts of Scotland and Wales, by the Irish sea, and projects farther west into the Atlantic ocean than any other part of Europe. From the north-east to the south-west, which is the longest direction, it exceeds 300 miles; and from east to west the breadth is generally 180 miles, and in some places less. As Scotland partakes so much of the genial nature of England, that it needs only a little industry to render it extremely productive in all the comforts of life; it has fewer mountains, and possessing a rich soil, where industry and science are the objects of reward. We may estimate its extent at about 40,000 square miles, and 26,280,000 statute acres. The population is rather uncertain, owing to the effects of emigration and other causes, but at the present time it may be estimated at about 8,000,000, or 3½ acres to each individual. By cultivation, it is as fertile as having fewer barren tracks than the other British possessions, is capable of affording abundant supplies to England. It is divided into four parts, each of which contains several counties. The established religion is the church of Scotland. The parliament is now incorporated with the crown; but they retain all their law courts, and other establishments for the administration of justice.

The government of all these united kingdoms is a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy. Though the executive power is vested solely in the sovereign, who appoints the great officers of state, and many inferior magistrates in the kingdom, the legislative power resides jointly in the sovereign, lords, and commons, assembled in parliament.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN 1852.

| ENGLAND. | | WALES, <i>continued.</i> | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Population.</i> | <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Population.</i> |
| Bedford | 124,478 | Cardigan | 70,796 |
| Berks | 170,065 | Carmarthen | 110,632 |
| Buckingham | 163,554 | Carnarvon | 87,870 |
| Cambridge | 185,405 | Denbigh | 92,583 |
| Chester | 455,725 | Flint | 68,156 |
| Cornwall | 355,558 | Glamorgan | 231,849 |
| Cumberland | 195,492 | Merioneth | 38,843 |
| Derby | 296,084 | Montgomery | 67,335 |
| Devon | 567,098 | Pembroke | 94,140 |
| Dorset | 184,207 | Radnor | 24,716 |
| Durham | 390,997 | | |
| Essex | 369,318 | | |
| Gloucester | 458,805 | | |
| Hereford | 115,489 | | |
| Hertford | 167,298 | | |
| Huntingdon | 64,183 | | |
| Kent | 615,766 | | |
| Lancaster | 2,031,236 | | |
| Leicester | 230,308 | | |
| Lincoln | 407,222 | | |
| Middlesex | 1,886,576 | | |
| Monmouth | 157,418 | | |
| Norfolk | 442,714 | | |
| Northampton | 212,380 | | |
| Northumberland | 303,568 | | |
| Nottingham | 270,427 | | |
| Oxford | 170,363 | | |
| Rutland | 22,983 | | |
| Salop | 229,341 | | |
| Somerset | 443,916 | | |
| Southampton (Hants) | 403,370 | | |
| Stafford | 608,716 | | |
| Suffolk | 337,215 | | |
| Surrey | 683,082 | | |
| Sussex | 336,844 | | |
| Warwick | 475,013 | | |
| Westmoreland | 58,287 | | |
| Wilts | 254,221 | | |
| Worcester | 276,926 | | |
| York (East Riding) | 220,983 | | |
| City of York | 36,303 | | |
| York (North Riding) | 215,214 | | |
| York (West Riding) | 1,325,495 | | |
| Total | 16,921,888 | | |
| WALES. | | SCOTLAND. | |
| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Population.</i> | <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Population.</i> |
| Anglesey | 57,327 | Aberdeen | 212,033 |
| Brecon | 61,474 | Argyle | 89,396 |
| | | Ayr | 189,856 |
| | | Banff | 54,171 |
| | | Berwick | 36,397 |
| | | Bute | 16,606 |
| | | Caithness | 38,709 |
| | | Clackmannan | 22,951 |
| | | Dumbarton | 45,103 |
| | | Dumfries | 78,123 |
| | | Edinburgh | 259,425 |
| | | Elgin (Moray) | 38,959 |
| | | Fife | 153,546 |
| | | Forfar | 191,264 |
| | | Haddington | 36,386 |
| | | Inverness | 96,500 |
| | | Kincardine | 34,596 |
| | | Kinross | 8,324 |
| | | Kirkcudbright, Stewartry of | 43,121 |
| | | Lanark | 530,169 |
| | | Linlithgow | 30,135 |
| | | Nairn | 9,956 |
| | | Orkney and Shetland | 62,433 |
| | | Peebles | 10,738 |
| | | Perth | 138,660 |
| | | Renfrew | 161,091 |
| | | Ross and Cromarty | 82,707 |
| | | Roxburgh | 51,642 |
| | | Seikirk | 9,809 |
| | | Stirling | 86,237 |
| | | Sutherland | 25,793 |
| | | Wigtown | 43,380 |
| | | Total | 2,888,742 |
| Total | | 20,816,351. | |

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY,

ENLARGED AND AMENDED.

A.

A, an *indefinite article*, used before words of the singular number, beginning with a consonant or aspirated A. It has three distinct vocal sounds, as in the words *hat*, *hite*, and *hail*. The long close sound, so peculiar to the English language, is its common vocal pronunciation when unaffected by a consonant, of which *base* and *banish* are examples. Sometimes the letter *a* takes the place of a preposition; as, to go *a*-hunting; £500 *a*-year, &c. It forms the first letter of all European languages, and also stands for the first note in music.

Aaronical, *a.* relating to Aaron's priesthood
Ab, *s.* the fifth month of the Jewish year
Aback, *ad.* backwards; back; a sea term
Abacost, *s.* an ancient kind of crown
Abaction, *s.* act of drawing away
Abacus, *s.* a counting-table; in architecture the crowning of the capital and column
Abaddon, *s.* a destroyer, satan
Abaft, *ad.* towards the stern; a sea term
Abaisance, *s.* a bow; a mark of respect
Abalicate, *s.* *a.* to transfer to another
Abandon, *s.* *a.* to resign; to forsake, desert
Abandoned, *s.* deserted; given up; wicked
Abandonment, *s.* the act of forsaking
Abasce, *s.* *a.* to humble, to bring low, to depress
Abasement, *s.* the state of being brought low
Abash, *s.* *a.* to confuse, to make ashamed
Abasement, *s.* great shame or confusion
Abate, *s.* *a.* to lessen; to lower in price
Abatement, *s.* the act of lessening; the quantity abated; extenuation
Abb, *s.* the yarn on a weaver's warp
Abba, *s.* a scriptural word signifying father
Abbaey, *s.* the rights, possessions, privileges, and immunities of an abbot
Abbadal, *s.* relating to an abbey
Abbatia, *s.* a species of military entrenchment made of felled trees and pointed stakes
Abbeys, *s.* the governors of a nunnery
Abboey, *s.* a residence for religious persons, whether men or women
Abbot, *s.* the chief of a monastery
Abbrivate, *s.* *a.* to abridge, to shorten
Abbrivation, *s.* the act of abridging
Abbrivator, *s.* one who shortens or abridges
Abbrivature, *s.* a mark used for the sake of shortening; a compendium

Abdicante, *s.* *a.* to resign an office, to give up
Abdication, *s.* resignation; act of giving up
Abdication, *s.* implying abdication
Abdication, *s.* hiding, or concealing
Abdomen, *s.* the lower part of the belly
Abdominal, *s.* relating to the abdomen
Abdominous, *s.* pouch-bellied; unwieldy
Abduce, *s.* *a.* to draw or lead away; to take by force
Abduct, *s.* drawing or pulling back
Abduction, *s.* the act of forcing away
Abductor, *s.* any muscle that contracts or draws back
Abecedarian, *s.* a teacher of the alphabet
Abed, *ad.* in bed, on the bed
Aberrance, *s.* a deviation from the right way
Aberrant, *s.* wandering from the right way
Aberration, *s.* the act of deviating
Aberrigate, *s.* *a.* to pull up by the roots
Abet, *s.* *a.* to aid, to encourage, to set on
Abetment, *s.* act of abetting, or encouraging
Abettor, *s.* he that abets; an accomplice
Abeyance, *s.* in law, goods in reversion but not in possession
Abgregate, *s.* *a.* to lead out of the flock
Abhor, *s.* *a.* to detest, to abominate
Abhorrence, *s.* aversion, great hatred
Abhorrent, *s.* a struck with abhorrence, odious; contrary to; inconsistent with
Abib, *s.* first month of the Jewish year
Abide, *s.* *a.* to dwell in a place; to attend; to support; to persevere in any thing
Ability, *s.* power; skill; qualification
Abintestate, *s.* the heir of an intestate person
Abject, *s.* mean, base, vile, contemptible
Abjection, *s.* Abjection, *s.* Abjection, *s.* meanness of mind, servility, baseness
Abjuration, *s.* *a.* to set at liberty, to unyoke
Abjuration, *s.* the act of abjuring; the renouncing of an oath
Abjure, *s.* to recant solemnly; to renounce an opinion; to forsake the realm
Abjection, *s.* weaning; grafting without cutting the scion from the stock
Abjection, *s.* *a.* to lay bare the roots of a tree
Abjection, *s.* *a.* opening the ground round the roots of trees
Abjection, *s.* the act of taking away
Abjunctive, *s.* that which takes away; the last of the six cases of Latin nouns

Access, *s.* admission to a place or person
Accessary, *s.* an abettor; an accomplice
Accessible, *a.* that which may be approached
Accession, *s.* addition; arriving at
Accessor, *s.* an accomplice
Accessory, *a.* additional; superadded.—*s.* an accomplice, not a principal
Acclence, *s.* a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar
Accluent, *s.* property or quality of a word; casual; unforeseen event
Accidental, *a.* casual, fortuitous
Accluent, *s.* a receiver.—*a.* receiving
Acclite, *v. a.* to call for or upon; to summon
Acclam, *s.* acclamation, *s.* a shout of applause; praise, exultation
Acclimate, *v. a.* to inure to a climate
Acclivity, *s.* the ascent of a hill
Acclivity, *s.* rising with a slope
Acclay, *v. a.* to cloy, to satiate, to surfeit
Accol, *v. n.* to crowd; to bustle about
Accommodable, *a.* that which may be fitted
Accommodate, *v. a.* to supply; to reconcile
Accommodation, *s.* composition of a disagreement; provision of conveniences
Accompaniable, *a.* sociable
Accompanied, *part.* attended by
Accompaniment, *s.* something added to another; harmonious union of parts
Accompany, *v. a.* to join; to associate with
Accomplice, *s.* a partner; an associate
Accomplish, *v. a.* to complete; to obtain; to adorn the body or improve the mind
Accomplished, *part.* a. completed; elegant
Accomplishment, *s.* completion; full performance; elegance, ornament of mind
Accompt, *s.* an account, a reckoning
Accomptant, *s.* a calculator, a computer
Accord, *v. a.* to adjust; unite; agree with.—*s.* compact; harmony; union
Accordance, *s.* agreement; conformity
Accordant, *a.* willing; concurring
Accordingly, *prep.* agreeably to; in proportion
Accorporate, *v. a.* to unite
Access, *v. a.* to address, to salute
Accessible, *a.* easy of access; familiar
Accessory, *s.* a man-mil-wife
Account, *v. a.* to compute; to esteem; to answer for; to give an account.—*s.* a computation; examination; narration; dignity; rank; estimation
Accountable, *a.* subject to an account
Accountableness, *s.* state of being responsible
Accounted, *part.* reckoned; esteemed
Accouple, *v. a.* to join or link together
Accoutre, *v. a.* to attire, to dress, to furnish
Accoutrement, *s.* equipage, trappings
Accoutrements, *s. pl.* the bulis, ponches, &c. of a soldier
Accredit, *v. a.* to countenance; to procure honour and credit to any person or thing
Accredited, *a.* confidential
Accretion, *s.* the act of growing to another
Accretive, *a.* that which by growth is added
Accrue, *v. n.* to arise from; to be added to
Accubation, *s.* the ancient posture of leaning at meals, recumbency
Accumbent, *a.* leaning, reclining
Accumulate, *v. a.* to pile up, to heap together
Accumulation, *s.* a heaping up; a heap
Accumulative, *a.* that which increases

Accumulator, *s.* a gatherer together
Accuracy, *s.* exactness, nicety without error
Accurate, *a.* very exact; done with care
Accurateness, *s.* exactness, nicety
Accurse, *v. a.* to doom to destruction
Accursed, *part.* a. that which is doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable
Accusable, *a.* that may be censured
Accusant, *s.* he who accuses
Accusation, *s.* charge, impeachment
Accusative, *a.* fourth case of a Latin noun
Accuse, *v. a.* to charge with a crime; to blame, to censure, to impeach
Accuser, *s.* one who prefers a complaint against another; a censor
Accustom, *v. a.* to use one's self to, to enure
Accustomable, *a.* habitual, customary
Accustomary, *a.* common, usually done
Accustomed, *part.* a. frequent, usual
Acc, *s.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle
Accipulous, *a.* without a head
Acrid, *a.* acrid, rough, bitter; severe
Acriditate, *v. a.* to make sour
Acridity, *s.* a sour taste; severity of temper
Acervate, *v. a.* to heap together
Acervation, *s.* the act of heaping together
Acervous, *a.* full of heaps; uneven
Acetent, *a.* tending to sourness, or acidity
Acetification, *s.* process of making vinegar
Acetose, *a.* having a sour quality
Acetous, *a.* having a sour quality
Acet, *s.* a continued pain.—*v. n.* to be in continued pain
Achievable, *a.* possible to be done
Achieve, *v. a.* to perform; to obtain
Achievement, *s.* a deed; a performance; the achievement, or ensigns armorial
Achiever, *s.* one who performs his intentions
Achor, *s.* a species of the herpes
Achromatic, *a.* contrived to remedy aberrations and colours in telescopes
Acid, *a.* sour, sharp; biting
Acidity, *s.* sharpness, sourness
Aciditate, *v. a.* to make sour in a degenerate
Acidulous, *a.* sourish
Acknowledge, *v. a.* to confess; to be grateful
Acknowledging, *a.* grateful
Acknowledgment, *s.* confession; gratitude
Acme, *s.* the height or crisis of any thing
Acclite, *s.* a servant in the Papal Church
Acclite, *s.* a wolf'sbane; poison in general
Acorn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak
Acoustics, *s.* theory of sounds; medicines or instruments used to assist hearing
Acquaint, *v. a.* to inform; to make known
Acquaintance, *s.* familiarity; fellowship; a person with whom we associate
Acquaintant, *s.* the person with whom we are acquainted
Acquainted, *a.* familiar; well known to
Acquest, *s.* a thing gained
Acquiesce, *v. n.* to yield, submit, comply
Acquiescence, *s.* compliance; rest; consent
Acquiescent, *a.* easy; submitting
Acquirable, *a.* that may be had, or attained
Acquire, *v. a.* to gain by industry, &c.
Acquirement, *s.* that which is gained
Acquity, *s.* acquirement; attainment
Acquisition, *s.* the act of gaining; the advantage gained; acquirement
Acquisitive, *a.* that which is acquired
Acquilt, *v. a.* to discharge; to acquit; absolve

- Aff'ct, *v. a.* to move the passions; to make a shew of something
- Affectation, *s.* an artificial appearance
- Affected, *part. a.* moved; afflicted
- Affectness, *s.* silly pride, conceit
- Affecting, *part. moving*; imitating
- Affection, *s.* love, kindness, zeal; habit
- Affectionate, *a.* warm, tender, benevolent
- Affective, *s.* that which affects; moving
- Affiance, *s.* a contract; reliance, hope, confidence, generally in a religious sense.—*v. a.* to betroth, to bind by promise
- Affidavit, *s.* a deposition on oath
- Affideli, *part. a.* joined by contract
- Affiliation, *s.* the adoption of a son
- Affined, *a.* related to another
- Affinity, *s.* relation by marriage opposed to consanguinity; resemblance to
- Affirm, *v. a.* to declare, to tell confidently
- Affirmable, *a.* that may be affirmed; true
- Affirmation, *s.* confirmation, declaration
- Affirmative, *a.* that affirms or declares
- Affirmed, *part. positively declared*
- Affix, *v. a.* to unite, to subjoin, to fasten
- Affixed, *part. joined to*
- Affliction, *s.* the act of breathing upon
- Afflict, *v. a.* to grieve, trouble, torment
- Affliction, *s.* sorrow, calamity, misery
- Afflictive, *a.* painful, tormenting
- Affluence, *s.* riches, plenty, abundance
- Affluent, *a.* wealthy, abundant, exuberant
- Afflux, *s.* affluxion, *s.* the act of flowing; flowing from one place to another
- Afford, *v. a.* to yield, or produce; to grant; to be able to bear certain expenses
- Afforest, *v. a.* to turn into forest
- Affranchise, *v. a.* to make free
- Affray, *v. a.* to strike with fear, to terrify.—*s.* a quarrel, disturbance, tumult
- Affright, *v. a.* to alarm, confuse, terrify
- Affright, *s.* affrightment, *s.* terror, fear
- Affront, *s.* outrage, insult, disgrace.—*v. a.* to insult, to provoke, to offend
- Affronting, *a.* offensive, insulting
- Affrontive, *a.* injurious, abusive
- Affuso, *v. a.* to pour one thing on another
- Affusion, *s.* the act of affusing
- Affid, *ad. to* or in the field, out of doors
- Affloat, *ad.* borne up by the water; moving
- Affoot, *ad.* on foot; in action, in motion
- Affore, *prep.* before, sooner in time
- Afforehand, *ad.* previously prepared, or fitted
- Afforehand, *a.* said before, named before
- Affor time, *ad.* in time past
- Affraid, *part. a.* struck with fear, terrified
- Affresh, *ad.* anew, over again, once more
- Aff, *ad.* abast; astern
- Affter, *prep.* behind.—*ad.* following another; in pursuit of; in imitation of; in succeeding time
- Affterlap, *s.* an unexpected event
- Afftermath, *s.* the second crop of grass
- Affternoon, *s.* time from noon to evening
- Affterpains, *s.* pains after child-birth
- Affterpart, *s.* the latter part
- Affterthought, *s.* reflections formed after the act; expedients formed too late
- Affterwards, *ad.* in succeeding time
- Affig, *s.* a Turkish military officer of rank
- Againt, *ad.* a second time, once more; moreover; in return; on the other hand
- Againt, *prep.* in contradiction to; in opposition to; to the hurt or disadvantage
- Agape, *ad.* staring eagerly, or with surprise
- Agast, or Aghast, *a.* struck with terror, frightened; staring with amazement
- Agate, *s.* the lowest sort of precious stone
- Age, *s.* any period of time; generation of men; a hundred years; maturity; decline of life
- Aged, *a.* advanced in years, old, ancient
- Agency, *s.* action; the managing of another's affairs
- Agent, *s.* a deputy, a substitute, a factor
- Agglutination, *s.* concretion of ice
- Agglomerate, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball
- Agglutinate, *v. a.* to unite together
- Agglutination, *s.* union, cohesion
- Aggrandize, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exalt, to advance in power, honour, or rank
- Aggrandizement, *s.* the state of being exalted or preferred to dignity
- Aggravate, *v. a.* to make worse; to provoke
- Aggravation, *s.* a provocation; exciting to anger; the act of aggravating
- Aggragate, *a.* framed by the collection of sundry parts into one body or mass.—*s.* the collected sum of various quantities; the sum total of an account.—*v. a.* to add or heap together
- Aggregation, *s.* the state of being collected
- Aggregative, *a.* collected together
- Aggress, *v. a.* to assault or injure first
- Aggression, *s.* the commencing of a quarrel
- Aggressor, *a.* one who first assaults another
- Aggrievance, *s.* hardship, injury, wrong
- Aggrieve, *v. a.* to vex, to injure, to harass
- Aggrieved, *part. afflicted, injured*
- Aggroun, *v. a.* to bring into one view
- Aghast, *a.* struck with horror
- Agile, *a.* nimble, ready, active, light
- Agility, *s.* activity, speed, readiness
- Agio, *s.* the difference between the value of bank notes and the current money
- Agist, *v. a.* to let cattle feed in pasture grounds at so much per week
- Agistment, *s.* money paid for pasturing
- Agitate, *v. a.* to shake; revolve in the mind
- Agitation, *s.* the act of shaking any thing; violent motion; perturbation of the mind; controversial examination
- Agitative, *a.* having the power to agitate
- Agitation, *s.* an acknowledgment
- Agitate, *v. a.* to confess; to acknowledge
- Agro, *ad.* in time past: *as, long ago*
- Agrog, *ad.* anxiously, curious
- Agroing, *part. a.* in action, moving
- Agonistes, *s.* a prize fighter, a gladiator
- Agonize, *v. a.* to be in extreme pain
- Agony, *s.* pangs of death, anguish
- Agroian, *a.* relating to fields or grounds
- Agree, *v.* to accord, to concur, to settle
- Agreeable, *a.* pleasing; conformable to
- Agreeableness, *s.* the quality of pleasing
- Agreed, *part. a.* settled by mutual consent
- Agreement, *s.* concord; compact; bargain
- Agriculture, *s.* tillage, husbandry
- Agriculturist, *s.* a husbandman, a farmer
- Agrimony, *s.* a name for the plant hewerwort
- Agroun, *ad.* run ashore; stranded
- Ague, *s.* an intermitting fever, with cold fits
- Ah, *interj.* denoting pity or surprise
- Aha, *interj.* a word denoting triumph and contempt
- Ahaul, *ad.* forth at once; precipitantly

if opened
succour, to assist, to relieve
a. help, support, assistance
ing, a. helping, a-sisting
p, z. a military officer attendant
al, to convey orders, &c.
riendless, unsupported
n military matters a lashing rope
g the breaching of a gun
an instrument used by military
to pierce a rock for the lodgment

a. a military decoration worn on
shoulder of officers
in pain, or suffer sickness
a. disordered, unhealthy
pain, disease, affliction
direct towards a mark, to guess.—
a, endeavour, design
without aim
element in which we breathe; a
melody; the mien of a person.—
ness to the air; to warm
z, z. see Balloon

a. a pneumatic machine for explod-
ing, &c., by air instead of powder
gaity; exposure to the air
a jaunt or short excursion for the
joying the air
wanting air, close
a. a machine by which the air is
t of certain vessels
onging to the air; gay, sprightly
a. a walk in a church
ill island in a river
ated to; resembling, alike
z. a species of soft white marble
willingness, readiness, briskness
ad. according to the fashion
to call to arms; to surprise.—a. a
langer; sudden terror

start, frightful; giving alarm
z. the spot to which each regi-
repair in case of alarm
a clock; an alarm bell
a, *interj.* denoting pity or grief
mish p lest's surprise
a. a south-sea bird
although, notwithstanding
is ancient name of Britain
is name of a civil officer in Spain
a. relating to alchemy
z. a professor of alchemy
al, a. practising alchemy
v. a. to transmute
occult chemistry; a metal
the substance of any body reduced
impalpable powder; a pure recti-

the book which contains the pre-
Turkish religion, as instituted
prophet Mahomet
cess to sit or lie in
ree resembling the hazel
z. an incorporated magistrate
made of alderwood
quid made by infusing malt and
water
z. an officer whose duty is to oblige
to use just measures
ur ale which has lost its spirit
round-ivy; once used for hops

Al'ehouse, z. a public house where malt liquors
are sold and drunk

Alem'ble, z. a vessel used in distilling
Aler't, a. watchful, vigilant, brisk, nimble
Aler'tness, z. sprightliness, briskness, vigilance,
watchfulness

Alexan'drine, z. a verse of twelve syllables
Alexipha'rmic, Alexiter'ic, a. that which acts
as an antidote to poison or infection

Al'ga, z. the scientific name of sea-weed
Al'gebra, z. a literal arithmetical

Al'gebra'ic, a. pertaining to algebra
Algebra'ist, z. one well versed in algebra

Al'gid, a. cold, extremely cold, chill
Algid'ity, Al'gor, z. chilliness, coldness

Al'gorism, z. the science of numbers
Alguazil', z. a Spanish bailiff or constable

A'l'ias, ad. otherwise.—z. in law a writ
A'fibi, z. elsewhere; in law the absence of a
person proved to be elsewhere

A'fible, a. nutritive; nourishing
A'lien, z. a foreigner; a stranger

A'lienable, a. that may be transferred
A'lienate, v. a. to transfer to another; to with-
draw the affections

A'lienate, a. estranged or withdrawn from
Al'ienation, z. the act of transferring; change
of affection; mental derangement

Al'ig'erous, a. having wings
Al'ight, v. a. to descend; to dismount

Al'ignment, z. the formation of a battalion
or encampment in straight lines

Al'ike, ad. with resemblance; equally
Al'im'ent, z. food, nutriment, support

Al'im'en'tal, a. nourishing; nutritive
Al'im'en'tary, a. contributing to aliment

Al'im'o'nious, a. that which nourishes
Al'im'ony, z. that part of an estate appropriated
to support a wife when separated from her
husband

Al'ipede, a. swift of foot
Al'iquant, a. any portion of a given number,
which multiplied or diversified in any possi-
ble manner, will still make more or less
than that given number exactly

Al'iquot, z. any portion of a given number
which, being multiplied, will amount to
that given number exactly

Al'iture, z. nourishment
Al'ive, a. not dead; active, sprightly

Al'kahest, z. an universal dissolvent
Al'kali, z. the fixed salt of any body

Al'kaline, a. having the quality of alkali
Alkal'ize, v. a. to make alkaline

Al'kanet, z. the name of a plant
Alker'mes, z. a confection made of the scarlet
grains called kermes

All, a. the whole number or quantity; every
one.—adv.—quite, entirely.—*All* is used as a
prefix to numerous words, as All-power-
ful, All-wise, &c.

Al'la, or Allah, z. the Divine Being
Al'lay, v. a. to temper one metal with another
for coining; to compose, to pacify.—z. any
base metal mixed with a superior kind to
harden it; any thing which, being added,
lessens the value of that with which it is
mingled

Al'lege'don, z. an affirming; an enticement
Allegat'ion, z. an affirmation, excuse, plea

Al'lege', v. a. to declare, to maintain, to plead
Alleg'e'able, a. that which may be alleged

- Alleg'ed**, *part.* given, asserted, pleaded
Allegiance, *s.* the duty of a subject
Allegiant, *s.* conformable to allegiance
Allegorical, *s.* not real; not literal
Allegory, *s.* a figurative manner of speaking or writing, by which instruction is meant to be conveyed
Allegro, *s.* a sprightly motion in music
Allegiance, *s.* a grave piece of music
Alleviate, *v. a.* to ease, to soften
Alleviation, *s.* that by which any pain is diminished, or any fault extenuated
Alley, *s.* any narrow passage or walk
All-fowls-day, *s.* the first of April
Alliance, *s.* relation by marriage or kindred; a league or contract with foreign powers; similarity of qualities
All'ed, *v. n.* to strike against
All'os, *s.* states who have entered into a league for their mutual defence [arithmetic]
Allig'ation, *s.* the act of tying together; a rule of
Allig'ator, *s.* a crocodile; a kind of pear
Allig'ion, *s.* the act of striking together
Alliteration, *s.* the beginning two or more words with the same letter
Allocation, *s.* act of placing or adding to
Allocution, *s.* act of speaking to another
Allo'dial, *s.* Alldian, *s.* independent; held without acknowledgment of superiority
Allon'ge, *s.* in fencing, a pass or thrust
Allot', *v. a.* to parcel out; to distribute
Allot'ment, *s.* the part given to any one
Allow', *v. a.* to admit or acknowledge any position; to permit, yield, or grant; to make an abatement in selling
Allow'able, *s.* that may be permitted, lawful
Allow'ance, *s.* indulgence, pension, sanction, licence, a rate or appointment for any use; a deduction
Alloy: *s.* see Alloy'
Allu'de, *v. a.* to hint at, to insinuate, refer to
Allu'minate, *v. a.* to decorate or adorn
Allumina'tion, *s.* adornment
Allu're, *v. a.* to entice, to decoy, to wheedle
Allu're, *s.* something set up to entice birds
Allu'rement, *s.* enticement, temptation
Allu'sion, *s.* a reference, hint, implication
Allu'sive, *s.* hinting at something
Allu'vial, *s.* deposited by aqueous action
Ally', *v. a.* to unite by friendship or kindred.—
s. a friend, a confederate, a relation
Alma, *s.* fostering, cherishing
Almanac, *s.* an annual calendar
Almandine, *s.* a kind of inferior ruby
Almighty, *s.* of unlimited power, omnipotent.—
s. the Divine Being; God
Almond, *s.* the fruit of the almond-tree
Almonds of the throat, two small glands on the sides of the basis of the tongue
Almoner, *s.* the officer of a prince employed in the distribution of charity
Almshouse, *s.* the place where alms are given
Almo'st, *ad.* nearly, near, well-nigh
Alms, *s.* any thing given to relieve the poor
Alms-houses, *s.* houses built gratuitously for the poor
Al'oes, *s.* a medicinal gum extracted from a tree of that name
Alot'ic, **Alot'ical**, *s.* consisting of aloes
Alot't, *ad.* on high; in the air; above
Al'ow, *s.* absurdity, unreasonableness
Al'ow, *s.* without company, solitary
- Along'**, *ad.* at length; onward; forward
Along-side, *ad.* by the side of the ship
Aloo', *ad.* at a distance; it is sometimes but erroneously said to mean, to the wind
Alou'd, *ad.* loudly, with much noise
Alp, *s.* a mountain
Al'pha, *s.* the first letter in the Greek alphabet answering to our A; therefore used to signify First
Al'phabet, *s.* the letters of any language
Alphabetical, *s.* according to the order of the alphabet
Alread'y, *ad.* now, at this time; so soon
Al'so, *ad.* likewise; in the same manner
Alt'ar, *s.* the table in Christian churches where the communion is administered
Alt'er, *v.* to change, to reform, to vary
Alt'erable, *s.* that which may be changed
Alt'erant, *s.* that which produces a change
Alt'eration, *s.* the act of altering or changing; the change made
Alt'erative, *s.* medicines which imperceptibly improve the constitution
Alt'ers'ion, *s.* debate, controversy, wrangle
Alt'er'ate, *s.* by turns, one after another
Alt'ernation, *s.* reciprocal succession
Alt'ernative, *s.* the choice given of one of two things
Althe'a, *s.* a flowering shrub
Althou'gh, *ad.* notwithstanding, however
Altim'etry, *s.* the art of measuring heights
Altis'onant, *s.* a high sounding, pompous
Alt'itude, *s.* height of a place; elevation of a heavenly body above the horizon
Altogeth'er, *ad.* completely, entirely
Alum, *s.* a mineral salt of an acid taste
Alu'minous, *s.* consisting of alum
Al'veary, *s.* a cavity
Al'ways, *ad.* perpetually; constantly
Am. r. n. first person, present tense of the verb
To be
Amabil'ity, *s.* loveliness; power of pleasing
Amal'n, *ad.* with vehemence, fiercely
Amalgam, *s.* a metallic mixture
Amalgamate, *v. a.* to mix or unite metals
Amanuen'sis, *s.* a clerk or secretary who writes what another dictates
Am'aranth, *s.* the name of a plant; in poetry, an imaginary flower that never fades
Amaran'thine, *s.* consisting of amaranths
Amar'itude, **Amar'ulence**, *s.* bitterness
Amass', *v. a.* to collect together, to heap up
Amass'ment, *s.* an accumulation, a heap
Amateu'r, *s.* a virtuoso; a lover of the arts
Am'atory, *s.* relating to or causing love
Amaturo'sia, *s.* a dimness of sight occasioned by the appearance of floating dust
Amaze, *v. a.* to surprise, astonish, confuse.—
s. astonishment; confusion
Amazement, *s.* confused apprehension, fear; wonder at any event; admiration
Amaz'ing, *part.* a wonderful, astonishing
Am'azon, *s.* one of a race of women famous for valour; a virago
Am'ages, *s.* circumlocution; tediousness
Ambasador, **Embas'sador**, *s.* a person sent abroad on public business as the representative of a prince or state
Ambas'sadress, *s.* the lady of an ambassador
Am'bassade, **Am'bassade**, *s.* a mission
Am'ber, *s.* a yellow transparent gum of a resinous taste; a kind of pale ale

a, *a* a fragrant drug, used as a perfume, a cordial

er, *a* a person using both hands
knave who plays on both sides
rous, *a* double-dealing, deceitful

a, compassing; surrounding; partly applied to the air

y, *a* obscurity of words; double
y; uncertainty of signification

as, *a* doubtful, mysterious

as, *a* uncertainty of meaning

y, *a* use of doubtful expressions
the line that encompasses or encloses

a, *a* an earnest desire of preferment,
or power; great pride

a, *a* aspiring, proud, vain

a, *a* to move easily, to pace, to trip

part, moving at an ambling pace

a, *a* the name of a plant; in poetical
the food of the gods

l, *a* possessing the qualities of am-
fragrant, delicious

on, *a* the act of walking

de, Ambuscado, Am'bush, *a* a pri-
st in which men lie to surprise an

the matter used for enamelling

te, *a* to improve

d, may it be so; verily

a, *a* responsible, answerable to

a, *a* conduct, behaviour, mien

to, to reform, grow better, correct

le, *a* capable of being amended
ent, *a* a reformation of life; a change

better; recovery of health

a, *a* recompence, satisfaction

a, *a* pleasantness of situation

a, *a* to punish by fine or penalty

ent, Amer'ciant, *a* a pecuniary
penalty

l, *a* a precious stone of a violet
supposed to hinder intoxication

ty, *a* agreeableness of manners

a, *a* lovely, pleasing, charming

ness, *a* agreeableness, loveliness

a, *a* friendly, kind, obliging

ness, *a* good will; friendliness

a, the undermost part of a Romish
shoulder-cloth, or alb

mid'st, *ad*, in the middle, amongst

d, faultily, criminally, wrong

a, *a* loss, deprivation, dismissal

a, *a* to love, to drop, to dismiss

friendship, love, harmony

ac, *a* the name of an Indian gum

'ton, *a* military stores

a, *a* an act of general pardon

Among'st, *prep*, mingled with

Amoro'so, *a* a gallant, a lover

a, *a* disposed to love, enamoured

a, *a* dull, heavy, dejected, spiritless

a, *a* the act of putting away

a, *a* to rise in value, to increase.—*a*.

a, total, whole result

a, an affair of gallantry; intrigue

ous, *a* that which partakes of two
a, so as to live in air or water

'logy, *a* a double speech

don, *a* tossed about; doubtful

ch, *a* a poetic foot consisting of
three

Amphitheatre, *a* a building in a circular or
oval form for public amusements, with seats
one above another

Amphitheatrical, *a* of or belonging to an
amphitheatre

Am'ple, *a* large, wide, liberal, diffusive

Am'pleness, *a* largeness, extent, liberality

Am'pliate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to extend

Amplification, *a* diffuseness, enlargement

Amplificate, *v. a.* to enlarge, to spread out

Amplification, *a* enlargement, extension

Am'plify, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exaggerate

Am'plitude, *a* extent, largeness, capacity; in
astronomy, an arch of the horizon

Am'ply, *ad*, largely, liberally, copiously

Am'putate, *v. a.* to cut off a limb

Amputation, *a* the act of cutting off a limb or
other part of the body

Am'ulet, *a* an appendant remedy or preven-
tive, always worn about the person

Amu'se, *v. a.* to entertain, to divert, deceive

Amu'sement, *a* a pastime or entertainment

Amu'sing, *part*, entertaining, pleasing

Amygdalate, *a* made of almonds

An, *a* definite article used before words of the
singular number, beginning with a vowel

An'a, *ad*, in the same quantity, equally

Anabaptist, *a* one of a religious sect who
maintains that baptism is improper before
the communicant is of full age to answer
for himself

Anacarm'ptic, *a* any thing reflected

Anac'horet, Anac'horite, *a* a hermit

Anac'hronism, *a* an error in computing the
time of any great event

Anac'lastic, *a* the science or doctrine of re-
fracted lights or vision; dioptrics

Anacron'ic, *a* any thing having a relation
to the ancient poet Anacron

Anadiplo'sis, *a* reduplication

Anagoge'tical, *a* religiously mysterious

An'agram, *a* transposition of the letters of a
sentence or word, to form other words

Anagram'matist, *a* a composer of anagrams

An'alec't, *a* a collection of fragments culled
from various authors

Analep'tic, *a* restorative, strengthening

Analog'y, *a* resemblance, proportion, simi-
larity of one thing to another

Anal'y'sis, *a* a separation of any compound
body into the parts of which it is formed;
the chemical reduction of metals, minerals,
&c. to their original principles

Analy'tic, *a* belonging to an analysis

An'aly'ze, *v. a.* to resolve into first principles;
to reduce to its primitive parts

Anamorpho'sis, *a* a perspective projection, so
made, that in one point of view an object

shall appear deformed, and in another an
exact representation

An'apa'st, *a* in poetry a foot consisting of
three syllables, (u u -)

An'arch, *a* an author of confusion

An'archy, *a* want of government; disorder,
confusion, chaos, tumult

Anasar'ca, *a* a kind of dropsy

Anastamo'sis, *a* the inoculation of vessels

Ana'strophe, *a* a figure whereby words that
should have preceded are postponed

Anath'e'ma, *a* an ecclesiastical curse

Anathematiza, *v. a.* to pronounce accursed by
ecclesiastical authority

Anat'omist, *s.* one skilled in anatomy
Anat'omy, *s.* the art of dissecting any animal body to discover exactly its structure
An'cestors, *s. pl.* predecessors, forefathers
An'cestry, *s.* lineage, descent, birth
An'chor, *s.* an iron instrument attached to a cable, which on being fixed in the ground prevents the drifting of a vessel
An'chor, *v. a.* to drop the anchor, to fix on
An'chorage, *s.* ground for anchoring in; a duty paid for leave to anchor
An'choret, **An'chorite**, *s.* see Anachorete
Ancho'ry, *s.* a small sea-fish pickled
An'cient, *a.* old, of old time, long since.—*s.* the bearer of a flag, an ensign
An'ciently, *ad.* in old times, formerly
An'ciency, *s.* dignity of birth, high lineage
An'cients, *s. pl.* men who lived in old times; formerly certain flags in a ship
An'cillary, *a.* subservient as a hand-maid
And, *conj.* the particle by which words or sentences are joined
Andan'te, *ad.* in music moderately
An'diron, *s.* irons fixed to the end of a fire-grate, in which the spit turns
Androg'inal, *a.* partaking of both sexes
An'ecdote, *s.* a biographical incident
Anec'dotal, *a.* relating to anecdotes
An'e'le, *v. a.* to give extreme unction
Anem'one, *s.* the wind flower
An'eurism, *s.* a disease of, or wound in, an artery, by which it becomes dilated
Anow', *ad.* over again, repeatedly
An'te'uous, *a.* intricate, winding, mazy
A'ngel, *s.* a celestial spirit; a heavenly being; a gold coin worth about ten shillings
Angel'ic, **Angel'ical**, *a.* heavenly, like angels
Angel'ios, *s.* the name of a plant
An'ger, *s.* resentment, rage; pain of a sore.—*v. a.* to provoke, to enrage
Angio'raphy, *s.* a description of vessels in the nerves, arteries, &c.
An'gle, *s.* a point where two lines meet; an instrument to take fish.—*v. a.* to fish with a fishing-rod
An'glicise, *v. a.* to convert into English
An'glicism, *s.* an English idiom
An'gling, *s.* the art of fishing with a rod
An'gry, *a.* provoked, enraged; inflamed
An'guish, *s.* excessive pain of mind or body
An'gular, *a.* having corners or angles
An'hela'tion, *s.* the act of panting
Animad'version, *s.* observation, remark, reproof, blame, censure
Animad'ver't, *v. a.* to examine into, to remark, or criticize, to reprove
An'im'al, *s.* a body endowed with life, motion, and sense.—*a.* not spiritual
Animal'cule, *s.* a very small animal
Animal'ity, *s.* animal propensity
An'im'ate, *a.* living; possessing life
An'imat'd, *part.* lively, brisk, vigorous
Animat'ion, *s.* the act of animating; the state of being enlivened
An'imative, *a.* tending to animate; brisk
An'imos'ity, *s.* aversion, hatred, malignity
An'ise, *s.* a species of parsley
An'ker, *s.* a vessel containing ten gallons
An'kle, *s.* the joint between the foot and leg
An'nal'ist, *s.* a writer of annals
An'nals, *s. pl.* histories digested into years
An'uals, *s. pl.* fruit; annual masses

Anna'to, *s.* a material used for colour
Annea'l, *v. a.* to temper glass; to bake
Annex', *v. a.* to unite, to join, to connect
An'nex, *s.* the thing subjoined or annexed
An'nihilate, *v. a.* to annul, to destroy
An'nihila'tion, *s.* the act of destroying
Anniver'sary, *s.* an annual or yearly fest or commemoration.—*a.* annual
Annomina'tion, *s.* alliteration
An'notate, *v.* to explain, or comment on
Annota'tion, *s.* an explanation, a note
An'notator, *s.* a commentator, a critic
Annou'nce, *v. a.* to publish, to proclaim
Annou'ncement, *s.* a declaration; a notice
Annoy', *v. a.* to injure, to molest, to vex
Annoy'ance, *s.* that which hurts or annoys
Annoy'lug, *s.* the act of annoying; unction
An'nual, *a.* that which comes once a-year
Annu'itant, *s.* one who has an annuity
Annu'ity, *s.* a yearly allowance for life
Annul', *v. a.* to abrogate, to repeal
An'nular, *a.* having the form of a ring
An'nulet, *s.* a little ring; a round figure heraldry, in architecture a small square member in the Doric capital
Annu'merate, *v. a.* to add to, to include
Annumera'tion, *s.* addition to a number
Annu'n'ciate, *v. a.* to relate, to bring tidings
Annu'nda'tion, *s.* a declaration of tidings
Annu'nda'tion-day, *s.* the 25th of May, which is celebrated as the day of the annunciation of the Virgin Mary
An'odyne, *a.* mitigating pain, assuaging
An'o'nt, *v. a.* to rub with oil, to consecrate
Anom'alism, **Anom'aly**, *s.* irregularity
Anom'alous, *a.* irregular, out of rule
Anon', *ad.* quickly, soon, shortly
Anon'y'mous, *a.* without a name, unknown
Another, *a.* not the same; one more
An'swer, *v. a.* to reply to; to resolve.—*repro*, a confutation, a solution
An'swerable, *a.* that to which a reply may be made; obliged to give an account
Ant, *s.* an emmet, a psuirc, a small predent insect
Antag'onist, *s.* an opponent, an adversary
Antar'ctic, *a.* relating to the southern pole
Ant'e, *a.* Latin prefix signifying Before
Ante'cedence, *s.* the act of going before
Ante'cedent, *a.* going before, preceding
s. that which goes before; the noun which the relative is subjoined
Ant'echamber, *s.* the chamber adjoining leading to the principal apartments
Ant'edate, *v. a.* to date before the real time
Antedil'u'vian, *a.* existing before the deluge
Ant'elope, *s.* a genus of ruminants with curved or wreathed horns
Antemerid'ian, *s.* before noon, morning
Anten'u'dane, *a.* that which was before creation of the world; eternal
Ant'e'past, *s.* anticipation, foretaste
Antepenult', *s.* the last syllable but two
Antepilep'tic, *s.* a medicinal preparation against epilepsy or convulsions
Ant'e'rior, *a.* going before, previous, prior
Anterior'ity, *s.* priority in time or situation
Ant'hem, *s.* a holy song or divine hymn
Anthology, *s.* a collection of flowers, or of devotions

- Apparition, *n.* appearance, a spectre
 Apparitor, *n.* a low ecclesiastical officer
 Appreh, *v.* to impeach, to censure, to re-
 proach, to accuse
 Apprehension, *n.* an accusation, a charge
 Appeal, *n.* an application for justice.—*v.* to
 refer to another as judge [to be evident]
 Appeal, *v.* to become visible, to be in sight
 Appearance, *n.* the act of coming into sight;
 semblance, not reality; show
 Appease, *v.* to pacify, to calm, to reconcile,
 to put in a state of peace
 Appeasement, *n.* the state of being at peace
 Appelant, *n.* a challenger at arms; one who
 appeals to a superior court
 Appellate, *n.* the person appealed against
 Appellation, *n.* a name, title, term
 Appellative, *n.* names for a whole rank of be-
 ings, as, a man, a horse, &c.—*a.* belonging
 to common names
 Appellatory, *n.* containing an appeal
 Append, *v.* to hang or join to, to add to
 Appendage, *n.* something added
 Appendant, *n.* an adventitious part
 Appended, *n.* hanging to, an-
 nexed, belonging to, concomitant
 Appendicate, *v.* to join to, to append
 Appendix, *n.* supplement, addition made
 Appertain, *v.* to belong to
 Appertinent, *a.* belonging or relating to
 Appetence, *n.* a strong or sensual desire
 Appetibility, *n.* the state of being desirable
 Appetible, *n.* engaging, desirable, good
 Appetite, *n.* hunger, earnest desire of pleasure,
 violent longing
 Applaud, *v.* to extol, praise, commend
 Applause, *n.* approbation, praise
 Applaudive, *a.* laudative
 Apple, *n.* a common fruit; pupil of the eye
 Applicable, *a.* suitable, proper, fit
 Applicant, *n.* one who applies for any thing, a
 close student
 Application, *n.* the act of applying, intense
 study, great industry
 Applicative, Applicable, *a.* that applies
 Applicant, *n.* a student
 Apply, *v.* to put one thing to another; to
 study; to address to; to suit to
 Apply, *v.* to determine, settle, equip
 Applied, *part.* settled, agreed on, chosen
 Appointment, *n.* a stipulation, salary, post
 Apport, *v.* to bring or carry to
 Apportion, *v.* to divide into just parts
 Apportionment, *n.* division into respective
 parts; a subdivision
 Appose, *v.* to question, examine, puzzle
 Apposite, *a.* suitable, fit, well adapted to
 Apposition, *n.* addition of new matter
 Appraise, *v.* to value goods for sale
 Appraisal, *n.* the act of valuing
 Appraiser, *n.* one who values or appraises
 Appraise, *v.* to estimate, to value
 Appraisal, *n.* valuation; estimation
 Apprehend, *v.* to seize on, to arrest, to
 comprehend or understand; to fear
 Apprehension, *n.* fear; conception; seizure
 Apprehensive, *a.* fearful; sensible
 Apprenice, *n.* one bound by covenant to any
 trade or art.—*a.* to bind to a master as an
 apprentice
 Apprenticeship, *n.* the term limited for the
 service of an apprentice
 Appraise, *v.* to estimate, to reckon
 Appraise, *v.* to inform, to acquaint
 Appraised, *part.* informed, instructed
 Approach, *n.* the act of drawing near to—*a.*
 to draw or bring near to
 Approachable, *a.* accessible
 Approaches, *n. pl.* in military stores, the first,
 second, and third parallels or trenches
 Approachless, *a.* inaccessible
 Approbation, *n.* the act of approving
 Approbatory, *a.* relating to approbation
 Approbate, *v.* to consign to any particular
 use.—*a.* belonging peculiarly
 Appropriateness, *n.* fitness to be appropriated
 Appropriation, *n.* the application of something
 to a particular use or purpose
 Approvable, *a.* meriting approbation
 Approval, Approvement, *n.* approbation
 Approve, *v.* to like or allow of; to com-
 mend, to be pleased with
 Approved, *part.* liked, tried, examined
 Approximate, *a.* near to.—*v.* to draw near
 Approximation, *n.* approach to any thing
 Apul, *n.* the point or hole on which troops
 are formed, generally called the point
 d'appui
 Appulse, *n.* the act of striking against
 Appurtenance, *n.* that which appertains to
 something else; an adjunct
 Appurtenant, *a.* relating to or belonging to
 any thing
 Apricot, Apricoke, *n.* a wall fruit
 April, *n.* the fourth month of the year
 Apron, *n.* the fore part of a woman's dress
 that which covers the touch-hole of a ca-
 non to keep off the wet
 Appropria, *ad.* opportunely; to the purpose
 Apt, *a.* fit, ready, quick, qualified, inclined
 Aptitude, *n.* fitness, tendency, disposition
 Aptly, *ad.* properly, justly, readily, aptly
 Aptness, *n.* quickness of apprehension;
 nesa, readiness, tendency, suitableness
 Aquaforis, *n.* a corrosive liquor made by
 tilling urine with calcined vitriol
 Aquatic, *a.* growing or living in the water
 Aquatint, *n.* a species of engraving
 Aqueduct, *n.* a conveyance made for car-
 rying water from one place to another
 Aqueous, *a.* watery, like water, thin
 Aquiline, *a.* resembling an eagle; appl'
 the nose, curved or crooked
 Arabic, *n.* the language of the Arabians
 Arable, *a.* fit for tillage or ploughing
 Arcometer, *n.* an instrument to meas-
 ure density of fluids
 Araneous, *a.* resembling a cobweb
 Aration, *n.* the act of ploughing
 Aratory, *n.* that which contributes to
 Arature, *n.* tillage
 Arballist, *n.* a cross bow
 Arbitrator, *n.* an umpire to settle a dispute
 Arbitrament, *n.* decision, will, choice
 Arbitrariness, *n.* tyranny, despotism
 Arbitrary, *a.* absolute, despotic, unli
 Arbitrate, *v.* to decide, determine
 Arbitration, *n.* the decision of a cer-
 termination of any dispute by pe-
 tually chosen by the parties
 Arbitrator, *n.* an umpire, a judge
 Arbitress, *n.* a female arbitrator
 Arb-vary, or Arborescent, *a.* being
 Arboreous, *a.* growing like tree

Arbutet, *s.* a small tree or shrub
Arborist, *s.* a naturalist who studies trees
Arbour, *s.* a seat shaded with trees, a bower
Arbutet, *s.* any small tree or shrub
Arbutet, *s.* the strawberry-tree
Arca'de, *s.* a continuation of arches
Arca'nus, *s.* a mystery, a secret, a nostrum
Arch, or **Arco**, *s.* part of a circle; the vault of heaven.—*v.* *a.* to cover with arches.—*a.* mirthful, lively, waggish.—**Arch** is a prefix to numerous words, indicative of superiority, as **Arch**-priest, &c.
Archaiology, *s.* a discourse on antiquity
Archaism, *s.* an ancient phrase
Archangel, *s.* a chief angel; a plant
Archangelic, *s.* belonging to archangels
Archbishop, *s.* the principal of the bishops
Archdeacon, *s.* a bishop's deputy
Archdeaconry, *s.* the office or jurisdiction of an archdeacon
Archduchess, *s.* the wife of an archduke
Archduchy, *s.* the territory of an archduke; an archduke's domain
Archduke, *s.* a sovereign prince
Arched, *part.* vaulted, formed like an arch
Archer, *s.* one who fights with a bow
Archery, *s.* the art of using a bow
Archetypal, *s.* belonging to the original
Archetype, *s.* the original, pattern, model
Archiepiscopal, *s.* of or belonging to an archbishop
Archipelago, *s.* any sea that abounds with small islands; the most celebrated being situated between Asia, Macedonia, and Greece
Architect, *s.* a professor of the art of building; a surveyor, a designer [architecture]
Architective, *a.* that performs the work of architecture, *s.* the science of building
Architrave, *s.* the main beam of a building; ornamental part of a pillar
Archives, *s. pl.* records; a place for records
Archwise, *ad.* in the form of an arch
Archpriest, *s.* a leading or chief prelate
Archpresbyter, *s.* a chief presbyter
Arctic, *a.* northern, towards the north, the arctic circle being 33° 30' from the N. Pole
Arctate, *v. a.* to bend like an arch
Archeion, *s.* an arching, an incurvation
Ardeency, *s.* eagerness, zeal
Ardent, *a.* zealous, affectionate; fierce
Ardeour, *s.* warm affection, zeal, fervency
Arduous, *a.* difficult, laborious
Are, *v. n.* the third person plural of the present tense of the verb *To be*
Area, *s.* the superficial content of any thing; an open space before a building
Arfection, *s.* the state of growing dry
Aréna, *s.* a place usually covered with sand for public contests or sports
Areneous, *s.* sandy
Argent, *a.* silvery, white, shining like silver
Argill, *s.* potters' clay, fat, soft earth
Argillaceous, *s.* clayey
Argol, *s.* the tartar or salt from wine lees
Argosy, *s.* a large merchant ship
Argue, *v. a.* to reason, to dispute, to debate
Argument, *s.* a controversy; the subject of any discourse or writing
Argumental, *a.* belonging to argument
Argumentation, *s.* the act of reasoning
Argumentative, *a.* replete with argument; disputatious, disposed to controversy

Argute, *a.* subtle, witty, sharp, shrill
Arianism, *s.* the doctrine of Arius, who asserted that Christ was not equal with the Father, nor even divine, but the first and greatest of created beings
Arid, *a.* dry, parched up, ploughed up
Aridity, *s.* dryness
Aries, *s.* the ram; a sign of the zodiac
Aright, *ad.* rightly, without mistake
Ariolat, *s.* soothsaying
Arise, *v. n.* to rise up, to mount up
Aristocracy, *s.* a form of government which judges the supreme power in the nobles
Aristocrat, *s.* a favourer of aristocracy
Aristocratical, *a.* relating to aristocracy
Arithmetical, *s.* the science of computation
Arithmetic, *a.* according to the rule or method of arithmetic
Arithmetician, *s.* one who professes the knowledge of arithmetic
Ark, *s.* the name applied to that vessel in which Noah was preserved from the deluge
Arm, *s.* the limb which extends from the shoulder to the hand; a branch of a tree; an inlet of the sea.—*v.* to provide with or take up arms
Armada, *s.* a large fleet of ships
Armado, *s.* a small animal like a hog
Armament, *s.* a naval force; a storehouse
Armillary, *a.* resembling a bracelet
Arminianism, *s.* the doctrine so called from its founder Arminius, who contended for free-will and universal redemption
Armipotent, *a.* mighty in war, brave, bold
Armistice, *s.* a short cessation of arms
Armless, *a.* without arms
Armlet, *s.* a small arm of the sea; a bracelet
Armorial, *a.* b. belonging to the arms or escutcheons of a family
Armory, *s.* a place in which arms are deposited for use; ensigns armorial
Armour, **Armor**, *s.* defensive arms to cover and defend the body
Armourer, *s.* one who makes or sells arms; a soldier whose duty it is to repair the arms of the men of his troop or company
Arms, *s.* warlike weapons; war in general; the ensigns armorial of a family
Army, *s.* a large body of armed men
Armat, **Armat**, *s.* a vegetable production
Aroma, *s.* a spicy smell; odour of flowers
Aromatic, **Aromatic**, *s.* a spicy, fragrant
Aromatize, *v. a.* to scent, to perfume
Around, *ad. prep.* around, encompassing
Arouse, *v. a.* to awake, to excite
Arroy, *ad.* in a row, in a straight line
Aroynt, *ad.* begone, depart, go away
Arquebuse, *s.* a hand-gun, a fusée
Arack, *s.* a spirit procured by distillation from a vegetable juice called toddy
Arraign, *v. a.* to indict, to charge, to accuse
Arraignmont, *s.* the act of accusing; a charge
Arraigo, *v. a.* to set in order or place
Arrangement, *s.* the act of putting in order
Arrant, *a.* very bad, notorious
Arree, *s.* rich tapestry or hangings
Array, *s.* order of battle; dress; ranking.—*v. a.* to put in order, to deck, to dress
Arrear, **Arrearage**, *s.* that part of an account which remains unpaid
Arrest, *v. a.* to seize on; to obstruct.—*a.* a legal caption or seizure of the person

Arre't, *s.* the decision of a sovereign court
 Arrie'ro, *s.* the rear of an army
 Arri'val, *s.* the act of coming to a place
 Arri'vo, *v. n.* to come to a place, to reach
 Ar'rogance, *s.* great pride, presumption
 Ar'rogant, *a.* very proud, presumptuous
 Ar'rogate, *v. a.* to exhibit unjust claims,
 prompted only by pride; to assume, boast
 Ar'ri'w, *s.* a straight and pointed weapon shot
 from a bow
 Ar'senal, *s.* a repository or magazine for all
 kinds of military stores
 Ar'senic, *s.* a poisonous mineral
 Art, *s.* science, skill, dexterity, cunning
 Ar'tery, *s.* a canal or tube which conveys the
 blood from the heart to all parts of the body
 Ar'son, *s.* the crime of burning houses
 Ar'tesian-well, *s.* a deep boring made in the
 upper strata of the earth, through which the
 water rises from various depths to the surface
 Ar'tful, *a.* cunning, dexterous, artificial
 Ar'thr'ic, *a.* gouty, relating to the joints
 Ar'throco, *s.* an esculent plant
 Ar'ticle, *s.* one of the parts of speech; a con-
 dition of a covenant; a stipulation.—*v.*
 to settle the conditions of any agreement, to
 covenant with
 Ar'ticles-of-war, *s. pl.* certain rules and regu-
 lations for the better government of the army
 Ar'ticulate, *a.* distinct, plain, divided
 Articula'tion, *s.* a joint or knot; the act of
 forming words
 Ar'tifice, *s.* trick, fraud, art of trade
 Ar'tif'cer, *s.* an artist or manufacturer
 Ar'tificial, *a.* made by art, not natural
 Ar'tillery, *s.* weapons of war, cannon
 Ar'tisan, *s.* an artist, an inferior tradesman
 Ar'tist, *s.* a professor of an art, a skillful man
 Ar'tless, *a.* unskilful, without art or fraud
 Ar'tlessness, *s.* nature, simplicity
 As, *conj.* in the same manner, because
 As'ser'tion, *s.* a gun of an offensive smell
 As'ser'tor, *s.* a kind of fowl which may be
 split into threads and filaments, and cannot
 be consumed by fire
 Ascen'd, *v.* to mount, to rise, to move higher,
 to advance in excellence
 Ascen'dant, *s.* height, elevation.—*a.* predom-
 inant, superior, overpowering
 Ascen'dancy, *s.* influence, superiority
 Ascen'sion, *s.* the act of ascending or rising
 Ascen'sion-day, *s.* a festival ten days before
 Whit-sunday, in commemoration of our Sa-
 viour's ascension into heaven
 Ascen't, *s.* the rising of a hill, an eminence
 Ascen't'n *v. a.* to make certain, to establish
 Ascen'tment, *s.* a fixed rule or standard
 Asc'e'tic, *s.* a hermit, a devout person.—*a.* em-
 ployed in devout exercises
 Asceti'cous, *a.* supplemental, additional
 Ascri'be, *v. a.* to attribute to, to impute to
 Ascrip'tion, *s.* an ascribing to
 Ash, *s.* a well-known tree so called
 Ash'med, *a.* ashamed, confounded
 Ash'es, *s. pl.* the dust of any thing burnt, coals,
 &c.; the remains of a dead body
 Ash'o'm, *ad.* on shore, on the land, in safety
 Ash-Wednesday, *s.* the first day of Lent
 Ash'y, *a.* pale, of whitish gray
 Ash'le, *ad.* to one side, apart from the rest
 As'marv, *ad.* to one side, *a.* belonging to an ass; stu-
 pid, dull, foolish

Ask, *v. a.* to beg, to claim, to require
 Aska'nce, Aska'nt, *ad.* obliquely
 Ask'er, *s.* an inquirer; an elf, a water newt
 Ask'w, *ad.* contemptuously, sideways
 Asla'nt, *ad.* obliquely, on one side
 Aslee'p, *ad.* sleeping, at rest
 Aslo'pe, *ad.* obliquely, with declivity
 Asp, *s.* a very venomous serpent; a tree
 Aspar'agus, *s.* an esculent plant
 As'pect, *s.* look, air, appearance, view
 As'pen, *s.* a kind of poplar tree, the leaves of
 which always tremble
 As'per, *s.* a small Turkish coin
 As'perate, *v. a.* to make rough or uneven
 Asper'ity, *s.* roughness, harshness of speech
 Asper'se, *v. a.* to slander, to censure
 Asper'sion, *s.* a sprinkling; calumny
 Asphal'tic, *a.* gummy, bituminous
 Asphod, *s.* a kind of plant, a day lily
 As'pic, *s.* a very venomous serpent
 As'pirate, *v. a.* to pronounce fully or strong
 Aspira'tion, *s.* an ardent wish or desire; the
 act of pronouncing with full breath
 Aspi're, *v. n.* to aim at, to desire eagerly
 Asqui'nt, *ad.* obliquely, not in the straight line
 of vision
 Ass, *s.* an animal of burden; a stupid fellow
 Assa'i, *v. a.* to attack, to assault; to address
 Assa'ilant, *s.* one who attacks or invades
 Assa'r't, *v. a.* to clear away the underwood
 Assas'in, Assas'inator, *s.* a secret murderer
 Assas'inate, *v. a.* to waylay, to murder
 Assa'ult, *s.* attack, hostile onset, storm.—*v. a.*
 to attack, to invade
 Assay, *s.* trial, examination.—*v. a.* to try
 Assay'er, *s.* one who assays metals, &c.
 Assam'blage, *s.* a collection of things
 Assam'ble, *v.* to meet or call together
 Assam'bl'y, *s.* a company assembled, a ball
 Assent, *v. n.* to agree to, to yield.—*v.* consent;
 agreement
 Asser't, *v. a.* to affirm, to maintain, to claim
 Asser'tion, *s.* a positive affirmation
 Asser'tor, *s.* one who asserts
 Asses's, *v. a.* to charge with any certain sum
 Asses'sible, *a.* taxable
 Asses'sment, *s.* the act of taxing
 As'sets, *s.* effects left by one dead, with which
 his executor is to pay his debts
 Assesura'tion, *s.* a solemn protestation
 Ass'head, *s.* a dunce, a blockhead
 Assid'uity, *s.* diligence, close application
 Assid'uous, *a.* constant in application
 Assig'n, *v. n.* to mark out, to appoint, to make
 over a right to another
 Assig'nable, *a.* that may be transferred
 Assig'nation, *s.* an appointment, the transfer-
 ring any thing to another
 Assignee, *s.* one who is deputed to do any
 thing on behalf of others
 Assig'nment, *s.* an appointment, a transfer
 Assim'ilate, *v. a.* to convert to the same nature
 or use with another thing; to bring to a
 likeness or resemblance
 Assim'ulate, *v. n.* to feign; to dissemble
 Assimula'tion, *s.* a feigning; deception
 Assis't, *v. a.* to help, to succour, to aid
 Assis'tance, *s.* help, aid, relief, support
 Assize, *s.* the periodical sitting of the judges
 to determine causes; an order respect-
 ing the price, weight, &c., of sundry com-
 modities

a. sociableness
 . to unite, to join with
 partner, companion, or sharer
 in entering into an agreement
 in order to perform some ac.;
y. a partnership
absolve
 range in order, to class
 a quantity properly arranged
 fortunate; to beset
 to soften, to ease, to pacify
a. what mitigates or softens
 ne who pacifies or appeases
 softening, mitigating, mild
a. a. to subject to
 accustomed, custom
 to take, to claim, to arrogate
a. a. arrogant, haughty
 . the taking any thing to one's
 is supposed; a postulate
 . that which is assumed
 confidence, certainty; want of
 contract; security; firmness
 . assert positively, to secure
 little star (*), used by printers
 reference to a note, &c.
 constellation of fixed stars
 on t-rm, signifying behind
 disease of the lungs
 troubled with an asthma
 to a case, to confound
 . a amazement, surprise
 ornament in architecture
 ting to the stars, bright
 t of the right way, wrong
 he act of contracting parts
 roses, with lez open
 to draw together, to bind
 blinding, contracting, bracing
a. the art of describing stars
 in instrument used to take the
 ie sun or stars at sea
 one who pretends to foretel
 e aspects, &c. of the stars
 he science of foretelling events
 planets, &c.
 . a. belonging to astronomy
 . the science that teaches the
 of the heavenly bodies, their
 motions, distances, &c.
 gy, *a. theology founded on the*
 of the celestial bodies
 separately, in two parts
 venge, a place of protection
 disbelief of a God [of a God
 e who disbelieves the existence
 belonging to atheism
 y, thirsty, in want of drink
 rong, lusty, bony, vigorous
 across, through; wrong
 architecture the figures of men
 sporting an edifice
 lection of maps; a rich kind of
 a mountain in Africa
 . the air that encompasses the
 n all sides
 strume small particle
 onstisting of atoms, minute
 e who maintains the doctrine of
 philosophy
 gree, to satisfy, to answer for,
 . expiate

Ato'nement, a. agreement, expiation
Atrabila'rian, Atrabila'rious, a. melancholy
Atramen'tal, Atramen'tous, a. ink, black
Atro'cious, a. wicked, enormous, heinous
Atroc'ity, a. horrible wickedness
At'rophy, a. a disease i: which what is taken
 for food cannot act as nourishment
Attach', v. a. to seize or lay hold on; to win
 or gain over; to fix one's interest
Attach'ment, a. adherence, fidelity, regard
Attack', a. an assault on an enemy, an onset
 —v. a. to assault, to encounter, to impugn in
 any manner
Atta'n, v. to gain, to overtake, to arrive at
Attain'able, a. that which may be attained
Attain'nder, a. the act of attaining in law; taint,
 corruption of blood, disgrace
Attain'ment, a. an acquisition, a quality
Attain't, n. a. to dishonour, to corrupt
Attenu'per, Attenu'perate, v. a. to mingle, to
 soften, to regulate, to proportion
Attenu'pt, v. a. to try, to endeavour
Attempt'able, a. liable to be attempted
Attend'd, v. to wait for, or give attendance to;
 to accompany
Attend'ance, a. the act of waiting on another
Attend'ant, a. one who attends another.—a.
 accompanying as subordinate
Attend'tion, a. the act of attending; close appli-
 cation of the mind to any thing
Attent'ive, a. heedful, regardful, intent
Attenu'ant, a. making thin or slender
Attenu'ate, v. a. to make slender, to dilute
Attenu'ation, a. slenderness
Attest't, v. a. to bear witness of, to invoke
Attesta'tion, a. testimony, witness, evidence
At'tic, a. fine, elegant, just, elevated
Attig'uons, a. close by
Attire, a. clothes, dress, habits; a stag's horns.
 —v. a. to dress, to habit, to array
Attitude, a. posture, gesture, action
Attorney, a. one who is deputed to act and
 be responsible for another, particularly in
 affairs of law
Attract, v. a. to allure, draw to, to entice
Attraction, a. the power of drawing
Attractive, a. inviting, alluring, enticing
Attrahent, a. that which draws to
Attributable, a. ascribable to
Attribute, a. a quality inherent in a person or
 thing, as we say, Omnipotence and Omni-
 presence are attributes of God.—Attrib'ute,
 v. a. to impute or ascribe to
Attribu'tion, a. the act of ascribing
Attributive, a. the thing attributed
Attribu'tion, a. the act of wearing things by rub-
 bing one against another; slight grief for
 sin; the lowest degree of repentance
Attune, v. a. to tune, to make musical
Auburn, a. brown, of a fine tan colour
Auction, a. a public sale of goods by bidding
Auctioneer, a. the manager of an auction
Aucupa'tion, a. the act of bird-catching
Auda'cious, a. impudent, daring, bold
Auda'ciousness, Audac'ity, a. boldness, impu-
 dence, spirit, rashness
Audible, a. that may be distinctly heard
Audience, a. an assemblage of persons to hear
 any thing; the granting a hearing to a per-
 son; an interview
Audit, a. a final account.—v. to take a final
 account, to examine, to scrutinize

- Auditors of the Exchequer, *s.* officers who settle the Exchequer accounts
 Auditor, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures, &c. are heard
 Aug'er, *s.* a carpenter's tool to bore holes with
 Aug'er, *s.* in sieges, a kind of small trough used in mining
 Aught, *s.* any thing
 Aught, *s.* a mineral of a dark green or brown colour, a constituent of basalt and other volcanic rocks
 Augment, *v.* to increase, to enlarge
 Augment, *s.* an increase
 Augmentation, *s.* the act of increasing
 Augmentative, *s.* having the quality of augmenting or enlarging
 Augur, *s.* a soothsayer or diviner.—*v.* to guess, to conjecture by signs
 Augury, the foretelling events by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds
 August, *s.* a noble, grand, magnificent holy month, the eighth month in the year
 Auk, *s.* a sea-bird
 Aukle, *s.* belonging to a court, royal
 Aukle, *s.* a French measure containing 48 gallons; likewise in length an ell
 Aunt, *s.* a father or mother's sister
 Aure'lia, *s.* the first change of a maggot before it becomes a fly; a chrysalis
 Auricle, *s.* the external ear; two appendages of the heart, covering its two ventricles
 Auricula, *s.* a very beautiful flower
 Auricular, *s.* within hearing, told in secret
 Auriferous, *s.* having or producing gold
 Aurist, *s.* one who cures diseases of the ear
 Aurora, *s.* poetically the morning
 Aurora-Borealis, *s.* a luminous meteor, frequently visible in the northern hemisphere, generally called *northern lights*
 Auspice, *s.* an omen; protection, influence
 Auspicious, *s.* prosperous, fortunate, happy
 Austere, *s.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern
 Austerity, *s.* severity, cruelty; mortified life, sourness of temper, harsh discipline
 Austral, *s.* tending to the south, southern
 Authentic, *s.* genuine, original, provable
 Authenticate, *v.* to establish by proof
 Authenticity, *s.* authority, genuineness
 Author, *s.* the first beginner of a thing; the writer of a book
 Authoritative, *s.* having authority, positive
 Authority, *s.* legal power, influence, rule
 Authorize, *v.* to give authority, to justify
 Autocrat, *s.* one possessing supreme power
 Autograph, *s.* an original writing; a man's own signature or writing
 Automaton, *s.* a machine which possesses the power of motion without any continued assistance, as a clock, watch, &c.
 Automaton, *s.* having the power of motion in itself
 Autopsy, *s.* ocular demonstration
 Autoptical, *s.* perceived by one's own eyes
 Autumn, *s.* the third season of the year
 Autumnal, *s.* belonging to autumn
 Auxiliary, *s.* helping, aiding, assisting
 Auxiliaries, *s. pl.* troops called upon in virtue of a treaty to assist another nation, &c.
 Avail, *v.* to profit, to promote, to assist
 Available, *s.* profitable, advantageous, valid
 Avant-guard, *s.* the van or front of an army
 Avarice, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness
 Avaricious, *s.* covetous, greedy, mean
 Avail, *ad.* hold! stop! stay! enough!
 Avail, *interj.* begone! a word of abhorrence
 Avenge, *v.* to revenge, to punish
 Avenue, *s.* an entrance to a place; an alley or walk of trees leading to a house
 Avow, *v.* to affirm, to assert, to declare
 Average, *s.* the mean or medium of any given quantities; in commerce a duty paid by merchants
 Avowment, *s.* establishment by evidence
 Avornat, *s.* a sort of grape
 Aversa, *s.* contrary to, not favourable to
 Aversion, *s.* hatred, dislike, antipathy
 Avert, *v.* to turn aside, to keep off
 Averruncation, *s.* act of robbing up
 Aviary, *s.* a place inclosed to keep birds
 Avidity, *s.* greediness, eagerness
 Aviso, *s.* advice in writing
 Avocate, *v.* to call away, to call from
 Avocation, *s.* the act of calling off or aside
 Avold, *v.* to shun, to escape, to retire
 Avolupol's, *s.* a weight most commonly in use, containing 16 ounces to the pound
 Avolation, *s.* the act of flying away
 Avouch, *v.* to assert, to affirm, to justify.—*s.* a declaration, evidence
 Avow, *v.* to declare, to assert, to profess
 Avowable, *s.* that may be avowed
 Avowal, *s.* a positive or open declaration
 Avulsion, *s.* pulling one thing from another
 Await, *v.* to expect, to wait for, to attend
 Awake, *s.* to rouse from sleep, to put into new action.—*v.* not sleeping
 Award, *v.* to adjudge, to determine, to give.—*s.* a sentence, a determination
 Aware, *s.* vigilant, attentive, cautious
 Away, *ad.* absent; let us go.—*interj.* begone!
 Awe, *s.* dread, fear, respect, reverence
 Awful, *s.* that which strikes with awe or fills with reverence; terrible; worshipping
 Awfulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe
 Awfulle, *ad.* for some space of time
 Awkward, *s.* unpolite, clumsy, unhandy
 Awkwardness, *s.* clumsiness
 Awl, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes
 Awme, *s.* a Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce
 Awning, *s.* any covering spread over a ship or a boat to keep off the heat or wet
 Awoke, the *priorite* of *Awake*
 Awry, *ad.* obliquely, askew, unevenly
 Axe, *s.* an instrument used to chop wood
 Ax'iom, *s.* a maxim or proposition, which being self-evident cannot be made plainer by demonstration
 Axiomatic, *s.* self-evidently true
 Ax'is, *s.* a real or imaginary line, which passes directly through the centre of any thing that revolves on it
 Ax'le, Ax'letree, *s.* the piece of timber on which the wheels of a carriage revolve
 Ay, *ad.* yes, used to affirm the truth
 Aye, *ad.* always, for ever, once more
 Azimuth, *s.* an astronomical instrument; the azimuth of the sun or any star is an arch between the meridian of the place and any given vertical line
 Azote, *s.* nitrogen
 Azotic, *s.* nitrogenous; destructive of life
 Azure, *s.* light or solid blue; sky-colour
 Azure'd, *s.* sky-coloured

JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY,

ENLARGED AND AMENDED.

A.

Article, used before words of regular number, beginning with a vowel or aspirated A. It has three dissimilar sounds, as in the words *hat*, *hail*, *hail*. The long close sound, so to the English language, is its vocal pronunciation when unpreceded by a consonant, of which *h* is an example. Sometimes the letter *a* is placed before a preposition; as, to go *a* £500 a-year, &c. It forms the first letter of all European languages, and is for the first note in music.

a, relating to Aaron's priesthood

Ab, the first month of the Jewish year backwards; back; a sea term an ancient kind of crown

a, act of drawing away

a, counting-table; in architecture the base of the capital and column

a, a destroyer, satan

a, towards the stern; a sea term

a, a bow; a mark of respect

a, a. to resign; to forsake, desert

a, a. deserted; given up; wicked

a, the act of forsaking

a, to humble, to bring low, to depress

a, the state of being brought low

a, to confuse, to make ashamed

a, a. great shame or confusion

a, to lessen; to lower in price

a, the act of lessening; the abated; extenuation

a, yarn on a weaver's warp

a, scriptural word signifying father the rights, possessions, privileges, unties of an abbot

a, relating to an abbey

a, a species of military entrenchment

a, belled trees and pointed stakes the governors of a nunnery

a, a residence for religious persons, men or women

a, he chief of a monastery

a, v. a. to abridge, to shorten

a, on, the act of abridging

a, v. a. one who shortens or abridges

a, re, a mark used for the sake of; a compendium

Ab'dicate, v. a. to resign an office, to give up

Abdica'tion, s. resignation; act of giving up

Ab'dicative, a. implying abdication

Ab'ditive, a. hiding, or concealing

Abdo'men, s. the lower part of the belly

Abdom'inal, a. relating to the abdomen

Abdom'inous, a. punch-bellied; unwieldy

Abdu'ce, v. a. to draw or lead away; to take by force

Abdu'cent, a. drawing or pulling back

Abduc'tion, s. the act of forcing away

Abduc'tor, s. any muscle that contracts or draws back

Abeceda'rian, s. a teacher of the alphabet

Abed', ad. in bed, on the bed

Aber'rance, s. a deviation from the right way

Aber'rant, a. wandering from the right way

Aberra'tion, s. the act of deviating

Aberru'cate, v. a. to pull up by the roots

Abet', v. a. to aid, to encourage, to set on

Abet'ment, s. act of abetting; or encouraging

Abet'tor, s. he that abets; an accomplice

Abey'ance, s. in law, goods in reversion but not in possession

Ab'gregate, v. a. to lead out of the flock

Abho'r, v. a. to detest, to abominate

Abho'rrence, s. aversion, great hatred

Abho'rrent, a. struck with abhorrence, odious; contrary to; inconsistent with

Ab'ib, s. first month of the Jewish year

Abide, v. n. to dwell in a place; to attend; to support; to persevere in any thing

Abil'ity, s. power; skill; qualification

Abint'es'tate, s. the heir of an intestate person

Ab'ject, a. mean, base, vile, contemptible

Ab'jectedness, s. Ab'jection, Ab'jectness, s. meanness of mind, servility, baseness

Ab'jugate, v. a. to set at liberty, to unyoke

Abjura'tion, s. the act of abjuring; the renouncing of an oath

Abju'ra, v. to recant solemnly; to renounce an opinion; to forsake the realm

Abiacta'tion, s. weaning; grafting without cutting the scion from the stock

Abiaque'state, v. a. to lay bare the roots of a tree

Abiaque'station, s. opening the ground round the roots of trees

Abia'tion, s. the act of taking away

Ab'lative, a. that which takes away; the 14th of the six cases of Latin nouns

A'ble, *a.* capable to perform; skilful
Able-bodied, *a.* strong of body; powerful
Ab'legate, *v. a.* to send abroad on public business or employment; to send away
A'bleness, *s.* strength of mind or body
Ab'lepsy, *s.* want of sight; unadvisedness
Ab'locate, *v. a.* to let out to hire
Abloc'a'tion, *s.* act of letting out to hire
Ab'luent, *a.* having the power of cleansing
Ablu'tion, *s.* the act of cleansing; a religious purification
A'bly, *ad.* with ability
Ab'negate, *v. a.* to deny; to renounce; reject
Abneg'a'tion, *s.* denial; renunciation
Ab'nodate, *v. a.* to cut off the knots or trees [huge]
Abnor'mal, or **Abnor'mous**, *a.* misshapen; vast;
Abnor'mity, *s.* irregularity, deformity
Abor'd, *ad. prep.* in, or on board a ship
Abor'd, *part.* of **Abide**.—*a.* a halitation.—*v. a.* to prognosticate
Abor'dement, *s.* a secret anticipation; omen
Abol'ish, *v. a.* to repeal; to make void
Abol'ishable, *a.* that may be abolished
Abol'ishment, *s.* act of annulling
Abol'i'tion, *s.* the act of abolishing
Abom'inable, *a.* detestable; hateful
Abom'inableness, *s.* hatefulnes, odiousness
Abom'inate, *v. a.* to abhor; to detest
Abomina'tion, *s.* detestation, hatred; pollution, or defilement
Aborig'inal, *a.* primitive; pristine
Aborig'ines, *s.* the primitive or original inhabitants of a country
Abor'tion, *s.* a miscarriage; untimely birth
Abor'tive, *a.* untimely; premature
Abor'tiveness, *s.* state of abortion
Abou'nd, *v. n.* to be in great plenty
Abou't, *prep.* round; encircling; near to; engaged in; relating to.—*ad.* every way
Abov'e, *prep.* higher in place; more in quantity.—*ad.* in the regions of heaven
Aboveboard, *ad.* without any trick; fairly
Abra'de, *v. a.* to waste by degrees; to rub off
Abra'sion, *s.* the act of rubbing off
Abreast, *ad.* close together; side by side
Abri'dge, *v. a.* to contract; to shorten; to express the same sense in fewer words
Abri'dgment, *s.* a summary; any larger work condensed into a smaller one
Abro'ach, *ad.* being tapped; in a situation ready to yield the liquor contained
Abroa'd, *ad.* without doors; in foreign countries; widely scattered
Ab'rogate, *v. a.* to annul; to abolish
Abroga'tion, *s.* the act of annulling
Abrup't, *a.* sudden; rough; unconnected
Abrup'tness, *s.* suddenness, rudeness
Ab'scess, *s.* tumour containing matter
Ab'scind, *v. a.* to cut off
Ab'scission, *s.* the act of lopping off
Ab'scond, *v. a.* to hide one's self
Ab'sence, *s.* the being absent; inattention
Ab'sent, *a.* not present; inattentive
Ab'sent, *v. n.* to keep away; to withdraw
Ab'senter, *s.* one who is absent from his employment, station, or country
Ab'st, *v. n.* to cease or leave off
Ab'solute, *a.* complete; not relative; despotic; peremptory; positive
Ab'solution, *s.* acquittal; the remission of sins, or penance, by a priest
Ab'solution, *s.* dampnum

Abso'lutory, *a.* that which absolves
Abso'lutory, *a.* pertaining to absolution
Abso'lute, *v. a.* to set free; to pardon
Ab'sonant, *a.* contrary to reason; absurd
Ab'sonate, *v. a.* to shun, to avoid; to detest
Ab'sorb, *v. a.* to suck up, to swallow up
Ab'sorbent, *s.* a medicine that draws away superfluous moisture in the body
Ab'sorpt, *part.* swallowed up
Ab'sorption, *s.* the act of swallowing up
Ab'stin, *v. n.* to forbear, to refrain from
Ab'stinent, *a.* temperate, abstinent, sober
Ab'stinentness, *s.* sobriety, temperance
Ab'stention, *s.* the act of holding off
Ab'sterge, *v. a.* to cleanse; to wipe off
Ab'stergent, *a.* having a cleansing quality
Ab'ster'sion, *s.* the act of cleansing
Ab'ster'sive, *a.* having the quality of cleansing
Ab'stinent, *s.* fasting; temperance
Ab'stinent, *a.* refraining from
Ab'stract, *v. a.* to separate ideas, to abridge
Ab'stract, *s.* an abridgment, an epitome
Ab'stracted, *part.* separated; abstracted
Ab'stractedly, *ad.* simply; separately
Ab'straction, *s.* the act of abstracting, &c.
Ab'stractive, *a.* having an abstracting quality
Ab'stractly, *ad.* absolutely; simply
Ab'struse, *a.* hidden, obscure, difficult
Ab'struseness, *s.* difficulty, obscurity
Ab'stuse, *v. a.* to waste gradually
Ab'surd, *a.* unreasonable; inconsistent
Ab'surdly, *ad.* not agreeable to reason; folly
Abun'dance, *s.* great plenty; exuberance
Abun'dant, *a.* plentiful; exuberant
Ab'use, *v. a.* to revile; to impose on; ill-use.—*s.* corrupt practices; unjust censure
Ab'usive, *a.* offensive, dealing in abuse
Ab'usiveness, *s.* ill-usage; violence of words
Abut', *v. n.* to bound or border upon
Abut'tal, **Abut'ment**, *s.* that which joins to or borders upon another object
Abys'm, **Abys's**, *s.* a fathomless gulf or pit
Acade'mial, **Academ'ical**, *a.* belonging to an academy
Acade'mian, **Academ'ic**, **Academic'an**, **Acad'-emist**, *s.* a student at an academy
Acad'e'my, *s.* a school where the arts and sciences are taught; a university
Acan'thus, *s.* the herb bear's foot
Acatelep'tic, *a.* incomprehensible
Acce'de, *v. n.* to comply with or subscribe to a treaty; to agree to
Acce'lcrate, *v. a.* to quicken, to hasten
Acce'lcrated, *part.* quickened, hastened
Acce'lcration, *s.* a quickening, hastening
Acce'lcrative, *a.* increasing the velocity
Acce'n'd, *v. a.* to kindle, to set on fire
Acce'n'sion, *s.* the state of being kindled
Ac'cent, *s.* manner of pronunciation; a mark to direct the vocal modulation
Acce'n't, *v. a.* to note the accent or mark
Acce'n'tual, *a.* relating to accent
Acce'n'tuate, *v. a.* to place accents
Accentua'tion, *s.* due placing of the accent
Accep't, *v. a.* to receive, to take, to admit
Ac'ceptable, *a.* agreeable, reasonable
Accep'tance, *s.* reception with approbation
Accep'tation, *s.* reception, either agreeable or not; the received meaning of a word
Accep'ter, *s.* the person who accepts
Accep'tilation, *s.* remission of debt by an acquittance from a creditor

Access, *s.* admission to a place or person
Accessary, *s.* an abettor; an accomplice
Accessible, *a.* that which may be approached
Accession, *s.* addition; arriving at
Accessor, *s.* an accomplice
Accessory, *a.* additional; superadded.—*s.* an accomplice, not a principal
Accidence, *s.* a little book containing the first rudiments of grammar
Accident, *s.* property or quality of a word; casualty; unforeseen event
Accidental, *a.* casual, fortuitous
Accipient, *s.* a receiver.—*a.* receiving
Accite, *v.* a. to call for or upon; to summon
Acclaim, *s.* acclamation, *s.* a shout of applause; praise, exultation
Acclimate, *v.* a. to inure to a climate
Acclivity, *s.* the ascent of a hill
Acclivous, *a.* rising with a slope
Acclay, *v.* a. to cloy, to satiate, to surfeit
Acclay, *v.* a. to crowd; to bustle about
Accommodable, *a.* that which may be fitted
Accommodate, *v.* a. to supply; to reconcile
Accommodation, *s.* composition of a disagreement; provision of conveniences
Accompaniable, *a.* sociable
Accompanied, *part.* attended by
Accompaniment, *s.* something added to another; harmonious union of parts
Accompany, *v.* a. to join; to associate with
Accomplice, *s.* a partner; an associate
Accomplish, *v.* a. to complete; to obtain; to adorn the body or improve the mind
Accomplished, *part.* a. completed; elegant
Accomplishment, *s.* completion; full performance; elegance, ornament of mind
Accompt, *s.* an account, a reckoning
Accomptant, *s.* a calculator, a computer
Accord, *v.* a. to adjust; unite; agree with.—*s.* compact; harmony; union
Accordance, *s.* agreement; conformity
Accordant, *a.* willing; concurring
According, *prep.* agreeably to; in proportion
Accorporate, *v.* a. to unite
Accos, *v.* a. to address, to salute
Accessible, *a.* easy of access; familiar
Accoucher, *s.* a man-midwife
Account, *v.* a. to compute; to esteem; to answer for; to give an account.—*s.* a computation; examination; narration; dignity, rank; estimation
Accountable, *a.* subject to an account
Accountableness, *s.* state of being responsible
Accounted, *part.* reckoned; esteemed
Accouple, *v.* a. to join or link together
Accoutre, *v.* a. to attire, to dress, to furnish
Accoutrement, *s.* equipage, trappings
Accoutrements, *s. pl.* the belts, pouches, &c. of a soldier
Accredit, *v.* a. to countenance; to procure honour and credit to any person or thing
Accredited, *a.* confidential
Accretion, *s.* the act of growing to another
Accretive, *a.* that which by growth is added
Accrue, *v.* n. to arise from; to be added to
Accubation, *s.* the ancient posture of leaning at meals, recumbency
Accumbent, *a.* leaning, reclining
Accumulate, *v.* a. to pile up, to heap together
Accumulation, *s.* a heaping up; a heap
Accumulative, *a.* that which increases

Accumulator, *s.* a gatherer together
Accuracy, *s.* exactness, nicety without error
Accurate, *a.* very exact; done with care
Accuracy, *s.* exactness, nicety
Accurse, *v.* a. to doom to destruction
Accursed, *part.* a. that which is doomed to misery; execrable, hateful, detestable
Accusable, *a.* that may be censured
Accusant, *s.* he who accuses
Accusation, *s.* charge, impeachment
Accusative, *a.* fourth case of a Latin noun
Accuse, *v.* a. to charge with a crime; to blame, to censure, to impeach
Accuser, *s.* one who prefers a complaint against another; a censor
Accustom, *v.* a. to use one's self to, to enure
Accustomable, *a.* habitual, customary
Accustomary, *a.* common, usually done
Accustomed, *part.* a. frequent, usual
Ace, *s.* a unit on cards or dice; a trifle
Accephalous, *a.* without a head
Acerb, *a.* acid, rough, bitter; severe
Acerbate, *v.* a. to make sour
Acerbity, *s.* a sour taste; severity of temper
Acervate, *v.* a. to heap together
Acervation, *s.* the act of heaping together
Acervous, *a.* full of heaps; uneven
Acetcent, *a.* tending to sourness, or acidity
Acetification, *s.* process of making vinegar
Acetose, *a.* Acetous, *a.* having a sour quality
Ache, *s.* a continued pain.—*v.* n. to be in continued pain
Achievable, *a.* possible to be done
Achieve, *v.* a. to perform; to obtain
Achievement, *s.* a deed; a performance; the achievements, or ensigns armorial
Achiever, *s.* one who performs his intention
Achor, *s.* a species of the herpes
Achromatic, *a.* contrived to remedy aberrations and colours in telescopes
Acid, *a.* sour, sharp; biting
Acidity, *s.* Acidness, *s.* sharpness, sourness
Acidulate, *v.* a. to make sour in a degree
Acidulous, *a.* sourish
Acknowledged, *v.* a. to confess; to be grateful
Acknowledging, *a.* grateful
Acknowledgment, *s.* concession; gratitude
Acme, *s.* the height or crisis of anything
Acclito, *s.* a servitor in the Papal Church
Acronite, *s.* wolf's bane; poison in general
Acorn, *s.* the seed or fruit of the oak
Acoustics, *s.* theory of sounds; medicines or instruments used to assist hearing
Acquaint, *v.* a. to inform; to make known
Acquaintance, *s.* familiarity; fellowship; a person with whom we associate
Acquaintant, *s.* the person with whom we are acquainted
Acquainted, *a.* familiar; well known to
Acquisit, *s.* a thing gained
Acquiesce, *v.* n. to yield, submit, comply
Acquiescence, *s.* compliance; rest; consent
Acquiescent, *a.* easy; submitting
Acquirable, *a.* that may be had, or attained
Acquire, *v.* a. to gain by industry, &c.
Acquirement, *s.* that which is gained
Acquity, *s.* acquirement; attainment
Acquisition, *s.* the act of gaining; the advantage gained; acquirement
Acquisitive, *a.* that which is acquired
Acquit, *v.* a. to discharge; set free; absolve

Acquitment, *s.* the act of acquitting
Acquitment, *s.* deliverance from an offence
Acquittance, *s.* a release; a discharge in writing for a debt
Ac're, *s.* a portion of land containing forty perches in length and four in breadth, or 4-40 square yards
Ac'rid, *s.* having a hot biting taste; bitter
Ac'rimonious, *s.* sharp; corrosive
Ac'rimony, *s.* sharpness; corrosiveness; severity of temper or language
Ac'ridness, **Ac'ridity**, *s.* an acrid taste; a biting heat on the palate
Acron'ical, *s.* rising or setting at sunset
Across, *ad.* athwart, laid over any thing
Acro'stic, *s.* a kind of poem whose initial letters form a name
Act, *v. n.* to do, to perform.—*v. s.* to imitate.—*s.* a deed, an exploit; a part in a play
Act'ing, *s.* performing an assumed part
Act'ion, *s.* opposite to rest; gesture in speaking; a deed; a battle; a law-suit
Act'ionable, *s.* that is punishable by law
Act'ive, *s.* nimble, agile, quick, busy
Act'iveness, **Act'ivity**, *s.* nimbleness
Act'or, *s.* one that performs; a stage-player
Act'ress, *s.* a female stage-player
Act'ual, *s.* real; certain; not speculative
Act'ualness, *s.* the quality of being actual
Act'uary, *s.* a register, or clerk of a court
Act'uate, *v. a.* to put into action; to move
Act'uate, *s.* actuated, *part.* put into action
Act'uate, *v. a.* to make sharp; to point
Act'uate, *s.* having a sting or sharp point
Act'u'men, *s.* a sharp point; quickness or sharpness of intellect
Act'uated, *part.* ending in a sharp point
Act'uation, *s.* a sharpening
Act'ute, *s.* sharp, keen, subtle, ingenious.—*s.* an accent marked (´), thus to show when the voice ought to be raised
Act'uteness, *s.* sharpness, subtileness
Adac'ted, *part.* driven by force
Ad'age, *s.* a maxim; a common saying
Ad'a'gial, *s.* proverbial
Ad'a'gio, *s.* in music, a term for slow time
Ad'a'mant, *s.* a diamond; a loadstone
Ad'a'mante'an, *s.* very hard, impenetrable
Ad'a'man'tine, *s.* made of adamant; hard
Adap't, *v. a.* to fit, to suit, to proportion
Adap'table, *s.* that may be adapted
Adap'ta'tion, **Adap't'ion**, *s.* the act of fitting
Add, *v. a.* to join to, increase, number up
Add'e'mate, *v. a.* to take or value titles
Add'e'm, *v. a.* to esteem, account, reckon
Add'er, *s.* a poisonous serpent; a viper
Add'er's-grass, *s.* the name of a plant
Add'er's-tongue, *s.* the name of an herb
Add'ible, *s.* that which may be added
Add'ice, **Ad'z**, *s.* a cooper's tool; an axe
Add'ict, *v. a.* to devote, to dedicate
Add'ic'tion, *s.* the act of being devoted to
Add'ic'ted, *part.* devoted to, fond of
Add'it'ament, *s.* the thing added, addition
Add'ition, *s.* an adding to; a rule for adding sums together; in law, the residence, occupation, or rank of any person
Add'itional, *s.* that which is added
Add'it'ious, *s.* without sufficient authority
Ad'd'd, *s.* barren, empty; usually applied to *runn' eggs as are rotten*.—*s.* dry leaves
Ad'd'd-pated, *s.* empty-headed; weak

Address, *v. a.* to speak or apply to; to direct to; to prepare one's self for any action.—*s.* a petition; direction; skill; dexterity; mode of behaviour
Add'ce, *v. a.* to bring forward; to urge
Addu'cent, *s.* any muscle that contracts
Adduc'tion, *s.* act of drawing to, or bringing forward
Addu'ce, *v. a.* to sweeten; to make pleasant
Addu'p'ion, *s.* revocation, privation
Adenog'raphy, *s.* a treatise on the glands
Ad'apt, *s.* an artist; one well versed in an art
Ad'e'quate, *s.* proportionate, equal to
Ad'e'quateness, *s.* equality; exact proportion
Ad'fect, *s.* compounded, or affected
Adhe're, *v. n.* to stick close to; to take part with; to remain fixed to any opinion, &c.
Adhe'rence, *s.* attachment; tenacity
Adhe'rent, *s.* united with, sticking to
Adhe'rent, **Adhe're'r**, *s.* a follower; partisan
Adhe'sion, *s.* the act of sticking to something
Adhe'sive, *s.* sticking; tenacious
Adhe'siveness, *s.* quality of sticking
Adhib'it, *v. a.* to apply to; to make use of
Adhib'it'ion, *s.* application; use
Adiaph'orous, *s.* neutral, indifferent
Adiaph'ory, *s.* neutrality, indifference
Adieu, *ad.* farewell
Adipo'se, **Ad'ipous**, *s.* fat, greasy
Ad'it, *s.* a passage under ground for miners
Adja'cency, *s.* state of being near or close to
Adja'cent, *s.* lying close to, bordering upon
Ad'ject, *v. a.* to add to; to put to
Ad'jection, *s.* the act of adjecting or adding
Ad'jectitious, *s.* thrown in, added
Ad'jective, *s.* word added to a noun to denote its quality, as *good, bad, &c.*
Ad'join, *v. a.* to join to, to unite or put to
Ad'join'ing, *part.* being close to, near to
Ad'jour'n, *v. a.* to put off, to defer
Ad'jour'nment, *s.* putting off to another day
Adjud'ge, *v. a.* to decree, to pass sentence
Adju'dicate, *v. a.* to determine by law
Adju'dication, *s.* a judicial decision
Ad'jugate, *v. a.* to yoke or couple to
Ad'junct, *s.* something adherent to another
Adjun'ction, *s.* act of joining, thing joined
Adjura'tion, *s.* a solemn proposing of an oath to another; the oath proposed
Adju're, *v. a.* to tender or impose an oath to be taken by another, prescribing the form
Adjus't, *v. a.* to regulate; put in order; settle
Adjus'ting, **Adjus'tment**, *s.* the act of regulating, or reducing to method
Adjutancy, *s.* office of an adjutant
Adjutant, *s.* a military officer, whose duty is to assist the major
Adju't, *v. a.* to assist, to aid, to concur
Adju'tor, *s.* a helper, an assistant
Adjuvate, *v. a.* to help, to forward
Admeas'ure, *v. a.* to take dimensions
Admeas'urement, *s.* the act of measuring
Admin'ister, *v. a.* to act as an agent; to supply
Administra'tion, *s.* act of administering
Administra'tor, *s.* one who manages the affairs of a person dying without a will
Administra'trix, *s.* a woman who administers
Ad'mirable, *s.* to be admired; good, rare
Ad'miral, *s.* the chief commander of a fleet
Ad'miralship, *s.* the office of an admiral
Ad'miralty, *s.* the supreme office for the superintendence of naval affairs

a. act of admiring; wonder
o be surprised at; to esteem
me that admires; a lover
art. wondering at
y, s. the quality of being admissible
a. that which may be admitted
i. the act of admitting; the allow-
sition not fully proved
to grant entrance; to allow an
or position; to grant in general
a. that may be admitted
s. the act of admitting; custom
to mingle, to mix with
i. the uniting or blending one body
er
s. the substance of bodies mixed
s. a. to reprove, caution, advise
s. an adviser, a reprover
s. advice, counsel, reproof
s. that admonishes or reproof
s. admonishing, warning gently
ion, s. reduction of property to
finortmain
a. moving to
ble, confusion, bustle, tumult
s. a. the flower or prime of youth
to take another's child, and make it
; to embrace any particular method
the act or state of adopting
worthy of adoration; divine
i. divine worship; homage
to worship; to honour highly
to dress, decorate, embellish
s. ornament, embellishment
n, s. a kissing
p. down; towards the ground
floating at random
active, skilful, dexterous
s. dexterity, skill, activity
asty, desirous of drink; athirst
s. a. borrowed, added
s. the act of binding together
s. high compliment, flattery
a. parasite, a flatterer
a. flattering, fawning
person arrived at maturity
a. Adulterated, part. corrupted
r ingredients; debased
n, s. act of corrupting or debasing;
sing contaminated
i. the person guilty of adultery
s. a woman guilty of adultery
s. a. guilty of adultery
s. violating the marriage bed
v. s. to shadow out faintly
el, part. obscurely delineated
on, s. a faint sketch; giving a
l imperfect representation
s. an union; being joined
i. crookedness, a bend towards
to burn up, to parch
used, a burnt up, scorched
a. that which may be burnt up
i. act of burning, or drying
v. s. to bring forward; to aggra-
improve; to grace; to propose.—
ession; an improvement
part. forwarded; improved
ent, s. preform; progression
s. superiority; convenience; gain;
favourable circumstance.—s. a. to
to promote

Advantageous, a. convenient, profitable
Advantageousness, s. usefulness, convenience
Advectitious, a. brought from another place
Advene, v. a. to be superadded to
Advenient, a. superadded, adventing
Advening, part. assembling
Advent, s. a coming; the time appointed as
a preparation for the celebration of Christ's
nativity, being four weeks before Christmas
Adventitious, a. accidental, casual; superve-
nient
Adventure, v. n. to try the chance; to dare.—
s. an accident; an enterprise
Adventurer, s. an unsettled person; one who
hazards or risks any chance
Adventuresome, a. hazardous, daring
Adventurous, a. one who is daring or courage-
ous; full of hazard, dangerous
Adverb, s. in grammar a word joined to a
verb or adjective, to denote the manner,
time, &c., of an action
Adverbial, a. that which relates to adverbs
Adversaria, s. memorandums made in a
common-place book
Adversary, s. an antagonist, enemy, foe
Adverso, a. contrary; calamitous
Adversity, s. misery, distress, affliction
Advert, v. n. to attend to, to heed, to regard
Advertence, Advertency, s. attention to
Advertise, v. a. to inform, to give notice
Advertisement, s. intelligence, information;
admonition; notice in a public paper
Advertiser, s. one who gives information
Advertisng, part. giving notice
Adverserate, v. n. to draw towards evening
Advice, s. counsel, instruction, intelligence
Advisable, a. prudent, proper, fit
Advisableness, s. fitness; propriety
Advice, v. to counsel, to consult, to inform
Advisedly, ad. deliberately; prudently
Adviser, s. one who advises; a counsellor
Advisng, part. counselling
Advocacy, s. vindication; defence
Advocate, s. a pleader; an intercessor; one
who defends the cause of another.—s. a. to
plead; to support; to defend
Advocateship, s. office of an advocate
Advocation, s. the act of pleading; plea;
apology; excuse; defence
Advowee, s. he that possesses the right of
advowson or presentation
Advowson, s. a right to present to a benefice
Aerial, a. belonging to the air; high; lofty
Aerie, s. a nest of eagles, or birds of prey
Aeriform, a. having the form of air
Aerolite, s. a stone from the air
Aerology, s. the theory of the air
Aeromancy, s. the art of divining by the air
Aerometer, s. a machine for weighing the
density or rarity of the air
Aerometry, s. the art of measuring the air
Aeronaut, s. one who sails through the air
Aerocopy, s. the observation of the air
Aerostatic, a. belonging to aërostation
Aërostation, s. ballooning, traversing the air
in balloons
Afar, ad. remotely, from a great distance
Afraid, part. a. afraid, terrified, daunted
Affability, s. courteousness; condescension
Affable, a. easy of manners, benign, mild
Affableness, s. civility; condescension
Affair, s. business, concern, transaction

Aff'ct, *v. a.* to move the passions; to make a shew of something
Affect'ion, *s.* an artificial appearance
Affected, *part. a.* moved; afflicted
Aff'educe, *s.* silly pride, conceit
Affect'ing, *part. moving*; imitating
Affect'ion, *s.* love, kindness, zeal; habit
Affect'ionate, *s.* warm, tender, benevolent
Affect'ive, *s.* that which affects; moving
Aff'ance, *s.* a contract; reliance, hope, confidence, generally in a religious sense.—*v. a.* to betroth, to bind by promise
Affidavit, *s.* a deposition on oath
Affid'it, *part. a.* joined by contract
Affilia'tion, *s.* the adoption of a son
Affin'ed, *s.* related to another
Affinity, *s.* relation by marriage opposed to consanguinity; resemblance to
Affirm, *v. a.* to declare, to tell confidently
Affirm'able, *s.* that may be affirmed; true
Affirm'ation, *s.* confirmation, declaration
Affirm'ative, *s.* that affirms or declares
Affirm'ed, *part. positively declared*
Affix, *v. a.* to unite, to subjoin, to fasten
Affix'ed, *part. joined to*
Afflu'ent, *s.* the act of breathing upon
Afflict, *v. a.* to grieve, trouble, torment
Afflict'ion, *s.* sorrow, calamity, misery
Afflict'ive, *s.* painful, tormenting
Affluence, *s.* riches, plenty, abundance
Affluent, *s.* wealthy, abundant, exuberant
Afflux, **Afflux'ion**, *s.* the act of flowing; flowing from one place to another
Afford, *v. a.* to yield, or produce; to grant; to be able to bear certain expenses
Afforest, *v. a.* to turn into forest
Affranchise, *v. a.* to make free
Affray, *v. a.* to strike with fear, to terrify.—*s.* a quarrel, disturbance, tumult
Affright, *v. a.* to alarm, confuse, terrify
Affright, **Affrightment**, *s.* terror, fear
Affront, *s.* outrage, insult, disgrace.—*v. a.* to insult, to provoke, to offend
Affront'ing, *s.* offensive, insulting
Affront'ive, *s.* injurious, abusive
Affuse, *v. a.* to pour one thing on another
Affusion, *s.* the act of affusing
Affield, *ad.* to rise in the field, out of doors
Affloat, *ad.* borne up by the water; moving
Afloat, *ad.* on foot; in action, in motion
Afore, *prep.* before, sooner in time
Aforehand, *ad.* previously prepared, or fitted
Afore'said, *s.* said before, named before
Afore'time, *ad.* in time past
Afraid, *part. a.* struck with fear, terrified
Afresh, *ad.* anew, over again, once more
Aft, *ad.* abast; astern
After, *prep.* behind.—*ad.* following another; in pursuit of; in imitation of; in succeeding time
Aft'ercup, *s.* an unexpected event
Aft'ermath, *s.* the second crop of grass
Aft'ernoon, *s.* time from noon to evening
Aft'erpains, *s.* pains after child-birth
Aft'erp'art, *s.* the last part
Aft'erthought, *s.* reflections formed after the act; expedients formed too late
Aft'owards, *ad.* in succeeding time
Aga, *s.* a Turkish military officer of rank
Again, *ad.* a second time, once more; moreover; in return; on the other hand
Against, *prep.* in contradiction to; in opposition to; to the hurt or another

Agape, *ad.* staring eagerly, or with surprise
Agas't, or **Aghas't**, *s.* struck with terror, frightened; staring with amazement
Agate, *s.* the lowest sort of precious stone
Age, *s.* any period of time; generation of men; a hundred years; maturity; decline of life
Ag'd, *s.* advanced in years, old, ancient
Agency, *s.* action; the managing of another's affairs
Agent, *s.* a deputy, a substitute, a factor
Agglutination, *s.* concretion of ice
Agglomerate, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball
Agglutinate, *s. n.* to unite together
Agglutination, *s.* union, cohesion
Aggrandize, *v. a.* to enlarge, to exalt, to advance in power, honour, or rank
Aggrandizement, *s.* the state of being exalted or preferred to dignity
Aggravate, *v. a.* to make worse; to provoke
Aggravation, *s.* a provocation; exciting to anger; the act of aggravating
Aggrogate, *s.* framed by the collection of sundry parts into one body or mass.—*s.* the collected sum of various quantities; the sum total of an account.—*v. a.* to add or heap together
Aggregation, *s.* the state of being collected
Aggregative, *s.* collected together
Aggress, *v. a.* to assault or injure first
Aggression, *s.* the commencing of a quarrel
Aggressor, *s.* one who first assaults another
Aggrievance, *s.* hardship, injury, wrong
Aggrieve, *v. a.* to vex, to injure, to harass
Aggrieved, *part. afflicted, injured*
Aggroud, *v. a.* to bring into one view
Agile, *s.* nimble, ready, active, light
Agility, *s.* activity, speed, readiness
Agio, *s.* the difference between the value of bank notes and the current money
Agist, *v. a.* to let cattle feed in pasture grounds at so much per week
Agistment, *s.* money paid for pasturing
Agitate, *v. a.* to shake; revolve in the mind
Agitation, *s.* the act of shaking; any thing; violent motion; perturbation of the mind; controversial examination
Agitative, *s.* having the power to agitate
Agnition, *s.* an acknowledgment
Agnize, *v. a.* to confess; to acknowledge
Ag'o, *ad.* in time past; as, long ago
Agog, *ad.* anxiously curious
Agoin, *part. a.* in action, moving
Agonistes, *s.* a prize fighter, a gladiator
Agonize, *v. a.* to be in extreme pain
Agony, *s.* pangs of death, anguish
Agarian, *s.* relating to fields or grounds
Agree, *v. a.* to accord, to concur, to settle
Agreeable, *s.* pleasing; conformable to
Agreeableness, *s.* the quality of pleasing
Agreed, *part. a.* settled by mutual consent
Agreement, *s.* concord; compact; bargain
Agri'culture, *s.* tillage, husbandry
Agri'cultarist, *s.* a husbandman, a farmer
Agri'mony, *s.* a name for the plant liverwort
Agrou'd, *ad.* run ashore; stranded
Ague, *s.* an inter-mittent fever, with cold fits
Ah, *interj.* denoting pity or surprise
Aha, *interj.* a word indicating triumph and contempt
Ahead, *ad.* furthest on; prospectantly

half opened
to succour, to assist, to relieve
ance, *a.* help, support, assistance
Al'ding, *a.* helping, assisting
Al'p, *a.* a military officer attendant
neral, to convey orders, &c.
a. friendless, unsupported
s. in military matters a lashing rope
ring the breeching of a gun
a. an instrument used by military
rs to pierce a rock for the lodgment
ler
'o, *a.* a military decoration worn on
it shoulder of officers
be in pain, or suffer sickness
art, *a.* disordered, unhealthy
s. pain, disease, affliction
o direct towards a mark, to guess.—
tion, endeavour, design
a. without aim
ie element in which we breathe; *a.*
r melody; the mien of a person.—
expose to the air; to warm
o'n, *s.*; see Balloon
a. a pneumatic machine for explod-
lets, &c., by air instead of powder
s. gale; exposure to the air
t. a jaunt or short excursion for the
enjoying the air
s. waunting air, close
p, *a.* a machine by which the air is
out of certain vessels
belonging to the air; gay, sprightly
a. a walk in a church
small island in a river
related to; resembling, alike
s. a species of soft white marble
s. willingness, readiness, briskness
de, *ad.* according to the fashion
t. *a.* to call to arms; to surprise.—*a.* *s.*
of danger; sudden terror
g, *part.* frightful; giving alarm
st, *s.* the spot to which each regi-
s to repair in case of alarm
s. a clock; an alarm bell
ack', *interp.* denoting pity or grief
Romish p. lost's surplice
a. *s.* a south-sea bird
d, although, notwithstanding
t. the ancient name of Britain
t. the name of a civil officer in Spain
cal, *a.* relating to alchemy
st, *s.* a professor of alchemy
ical, *a.* practising alchemy
se, *v.* *a.* to transmute
s. occult chemistry; a metal
s. the substance of any body reduced
ne impalpable powder; a pure recti-
rit
s. the book which contains the pre-
f the Turkish religion, as instituted
r prophet Mahomet
s. a recess to sit or lie in
a. a tree resembling the hazel
in, *a.* an incorporated magistrate
a. made of alderwood
s. liquid made by infusing malt and
hot water
er, *s.* an officer whose duty is to oblige
us to use just measures
sour ale which has lost its spirit
s. ground-ivy; once used for hops

Al'ehouse, *s.* a public house where malt liquors
are sold and drunk
Ale'm'bic, *s.* a vessel used in distilling
Aler't, *a.* watchful, vigilant, brisk, nimble
Aler'tness, *s.* sprightliness, briskness, vigilance,
watchfulness
Alex'an'drine, *s.* a verse of twelve syllables
Alexipha'rmic, Alexiter'ic, *a.* that which acts
as an antidote to poison or infection
Al'ga, *s.* the scientific name of sea-weed
Al'gebra, *s.* a literal arithmetic
Algebra'ic, *a.* pertaining to algebra
Algebra'ist, *s.* one well versed in algebra
Al'gid, *a.* cold, extremely cold, chill
Algid'ity, Al'gor, *s.* chillness, coldness
Al'gorism, *s.* the science of numbers
Alguazil, *s.* a Spanish bailiff or constable
Al'ias, *ad.* otherwise.—*s.* in law a writ
Al'ibi, *s.* elsewhere; in law the absence of a
person proved to be elsewhere
Al'ible, *a.* nutritive; nourishing
Al'ien, *s.* a foreigner; a stranger
Al'ienable, *a.* that may be transferred
Al'ienate, *v.* *a.* to transfer to another; to with-
draw the affections
Al'ienate, *a.* estranged or withdrawn from
Al'ienat'ion, *s.* the act of transferring; change
of affection; mental derangement
Al'lig'rous, *a.* having wings
Al'ight, *v.* *a.* to descend; to dismount
Al'ignment, *s.* the formation of a battalion
or encampment in straight lines
Al'ike, *ad.* with resemblance; equally
Al'im'ent, *s.* food, nutriment, support
Al'im'en'tal, *a.* nourishing; nutritive
Al'im'en'tary, *a.* contributing to aliment
Al'im'o'nious, *a.* that which nourishes
Al'im'ony, *s.* that part of an estate appropriated
to support a wife when separated from her
husband
Al'ipede, *s.* swift of foot
Al'iquant, *a.* any portion of a given number,
which multiplied or diversified in any possi-
ble manner, will still make more or less
than that given number exactly
Al'iquot, *s.* any portion of a given number
which, being multiplied, will amount to
that given number exactly
Al'iture, *s.* nourishment
Al'ive, *a.* not dead; active, sprightly
Al'kahol, *s.* an universal dissolvent
Al'kali, *s.* the fixed salt of any body
Al'kaline, *a.* having the quality of alkali
Al'kalize, *v.* *a.* to make alkaline
Al'kanet, *s.* the name of a plant
Alker'mes, *s.* a confection made of the scarlet
grains called kermes
All, *a.* the whole number or quantity; every
one.—*adv.*—quite, entirely.—*All* is used as a
prefix to numerous words, as All-power-
ful, All-wise, &c.
Al'la, *or* Allah, *s.* the Divine Being
Al'lay, *v.* *a.* to temper one metal with another
for coining; to compose, to pacify.—*s.* any
baser metal mixed with a superior kind to
harden it; any thing which, being added,
lessens the value of that with which it is
mingled
Al'lecta'tion, *s.* an alluring; an enticing
Al'lega'tion, *s.* an affirmation, excuse, plea
Al'lege', *v.* *a.* to declare, to maintain, to plead
Al'leg'eable, *a.* that which may be alleged

Arre't, *s.* the decision of a sovereign court
 Arre're, *s.* the rear of an army
 Arri'val, *s.* the act of coming to a place
 Arri'ye, *v. n.* to come to a place, to reach
 Ar'rogance, *s.* great pride, presumption
 Ar'rogant, *a.* very proud, presumptuous
 Ar'rogate, *v. a.* to exhibit unjust claims, prompted only by pride; to assume, boast
 Ar'row, *s.* a straight and pointed weapon shot from a bow
 Ar'senal, *s.* a repository or magazine for all kinds of military stores
 Ar'senic, *s.* a poisonous mineral
 Art, *s.* science, skill, dexterity, cunning
 Ar'tery, *s.* a canal or tube which conveys the blood from the heart to all parts of the body
 Ar'son, *s.* the crime of burning houses
 Ar'tesian-well, *s.* a deep boring made in the upper strata of the earth, through which the water rises from various depths to the surface
 Ar'tful, *a.* cunning, dexterous, artificial
 Arthrit'ic, *a.* gouty, relating to the joints
 Ar'tichoke, *s.* an esculent plant
 Ar'ticle, *s.* one of the parts of speech; a condition of a covenant; a stipulation.—*v.* to settle the conditions of any agreement, to covenant with
 Ar'ticles-of-war, *s. pl.* certain rules and regulations for the better government of the army
 Ar'tic'ulate, *a.* distinct, plain, divided
 Articula'tion, *s.* a joint or knot; the act of forming words
 Ar'tifice, *s.* trick, fraud, art of trade
 Artifi'cer, *s.* an artist or manufacturer
 Artific'ial, *a.* made by art, not natural
 Artillery, *s.* weapons of war, cannon
 Ar'tisan, *s.* an artist, an inferior tradesman
 Ar'tist, *s.* a professor of an art, a skilful man
 Ar'tless, *a.* unskilful, without art or fraud
 Ar'tlessness, *s.* nature, simplicity
 As, *conj.* in the same manner, because
 As'saet'ida, *s.* a gun of an offensive smell
 As'saet'is, *s.* a kind of fossil which may be split into threads and filaments, and cannot be consumed by fire
 Ascen'd, *v.* to mount, to rise, to move higher, to advance in excellence
 Ascen'dant, *a.* height, elevation.—*a.* predominant, superior, overpowering
 Ascen'dancy, *s.* influence, superiority
 Ascen'sion, *s.* the act of ascending or rising
 Ascen'sion-day, *s.* a festival ten days before Whitsuntide, in commemoration of our Saviour's ascension into heaven
 Ascen't, *s.* the rising of a hill, an eminence
 Ascer'tain, *v. a.* to make certain, to establish
 Ascer'tainment, *s.* a fixed rule or standard
 Asce'tic, *s.* a hermit, a devout person.—*a.* employed in devout exercises
 Asci'tious, *a.* supplemental, additional
 Ascri'be, *v. a.* to attribute to, to impute to
 Ascrip'tion, *s.* an ascribing to
 Ash, *s.* a well-known tree so called
 Ash'med, *a.* abashed, confounded
 Ash'es, *s. pl.* the dust of any thing burnt, coals, &c.; the remains of a dead body
 Asho're, *a. l.* on shore, on the land, in safety
 Ash-Wednesday, *s.* the first day of Lent
 Ash'y, *a.* pale, of whitish gray
 Asi'le, *ad.* to one side, apart from the rest
 As'ine, *a.* belonging to an ass; *ad.* daily, doleful

Ask, *v. a.* to beg, to claim, to require
 Aska'nce, Aska'nt, *ad.* obliquely
 Ask'er, *s.* an inquirer; an elf, a water newt
 Askew, *ad.* contemptuously, sideways
 Asla'nt, *ad.* obliquely, on one side
 Asloe'p, *ad.* sleeping, at rest
 Aslo'pe, *ad.* obliquely, with declivity
 Asp, *s.* a very venomous serpent; a tree
 Aspa'agus, *s.* an esculent plant
 As'pect, *s.* look, air, appearance, view
 As'pen, *s.* a kind of poplar tree, the leaves of which always tremble
 As'per, *s.* a small Turkish coin
 As'perate, *v. a.* to make rough or uneven
 Asper'ity, *s.* roughness, harshness of speech
 Asper'so, *v. a.* to slander, to censure
 Asper'sion, *s.* a sprinkling; calumny
 Asphal'tic, *a.* gummy, bituminous
 Asphodel, *s.* a kind of plant, a day lily
 As'pic, *s.* a very venomous serpent
 As'pirate, *v. a.* to pronounce fully or strong
 Aspira'tion, *s.* an ardent wish or desire; the act of pronouncing with full breath
 Aspi're, *v. n.* to aim at, to desire eagerly
 Asqui'nt, *ad.* obliquely, not in the straight line of vision
 Ass, *s.* an animal of burden; a stupid fellow
 Assa'il, *v. a.* to attack, to assault; to address
 Assai'lant, *s.* one who attacks or invades
 Assa't, *v. a.* to clear away the underwood
 Assas'in, Assas'inator, *s.* a secret murderer
 Assas'inate, *v. a.* to waylay, to murder
 Assa'ult, *s.* attack, hostile onset, storm.—*v. a.* to attack, to invade
 Assay, *s.* trial, examination.—*v. a.* to try
 Assay'er, *s.* one who assays metals, &c.
 Assen'blage, *s.* a collection of things
 Assen'ble, *v.* to meet or call together
 Assen'bley, *s.* a company assembled, a ball
 Assent, *v. n.* to agree to, to yield.—*v.* consent; agreement
 Asser't, *v. a.* to affirm, to maintain, to claim
 Asser'tion, *s.* a positive affirmation
 Asser'tor, *s.* one who asserts
 Assess', *v. a.* to charge with any certain sum
 Assess'ible, *a.* taxable
 Assess'ment, *s.* the act of taxing
 As'sets, *s.* effects left by one dead, with which his executor is to pay his debts
 Assesora'tion, *s.* a solemn protestation
 Ass'head, *s.* a dunce, a blockhead
 Assidu'ity, *s.* diligence, close application
 Assid'uous, *a.* constant in application
 Assi'gn, *v. n.* to mark out, to appoint, to make over a right to another
 Assi'gnable, *a.* that may be transferred
 Assi'gnation, *s.* an appointment, the transferring any thing to another
 Assignee, *s.* one who is deputed to do any thing on behalf of others
 Assi'gnment, *s.* an appointment, a transfer
 Assim'ilate, *v. a.* to convert to the same nature or use with another thing; to bring to a likeness or resemblance
 Assim'ulate, *v. n.* to feign; to dissemble
 Assimula'tion, *s.* a feigning; deception
 Assi'st, *v. a.* to help, to succour, to aid
 Assis'tance, *s.* help, aid, relief, support
 Assi'ze, *s.* the periodical sitting of the judges to determine causes; an order respecting the price, weight, &c., of sundry commodities

Associability, *s.* sociableness
 Associate, *v. a.* to unite, to join with
 Associate, *s.* a partner, companion, or sharer
 Association, *s.* an entering into an agreement with others, in order to perform some act; a confederacy, a partnership
 Assuage, *v. a.* to allay
 Assort, *v. a.* to range in order, to class
 Assortment, *s.* a quantity properly arranged
 Assot, *v. a.* to infatuate, to besot
 Assuage, *v. a.* to soften, to ease, to pacify
 Assuagement, *s.* what mitigates or softens
 Assuager, *s.* one who pacifies or appeases
 Assuasive, *a.* softening, mitigating, mild
 Assubjugate, *v. a.* to subject to
 Assuetude, *s.* accustomedness, custom
 Assume, *v. a.* to take, to claim, to arrogate
 Assuming, *part. a.* arrogant, haughty
 Assumption, *s.* the taking any thing to one's self; the thing supposed; a postulate
 Assumptive, *a.* that which is assumed
 Assurance, *s.* confidence, certainty; want of modesty; a contract; security; firmness
 Assure, *v. a.* to assert positively, to assure
 Asterisk, *s.* a little star (*), used by printers to serve as a reference to a note, &c.
 Asterism, *s.* a constellation of fixed stars
 Astute, *ad.* a set term, signifying behind
 Asthma, *s.* a disease of the lungs
 Asthmatic, *a.* troubled with an asthma
 Astonish, *v. a.* to amaze, to confound
 Astonishment, *s.* amazement, surprise
 Astragal, *s.* an ornament in architecture
 Astral, *a.* relating to the stars, bright
 Astray, *ad.* out of the right way, wrong
 Astriction, *s.* the act of contracting parts
 Astride, *ad.* across, with legs open
 Astrin, *v. a.* to draw together, to bind
 Astrin, *v. a.* blinding, contracting, bracing
 Astrography, *s.* the art of describing stars
 Astrolabe, *s.* an instrument used to take the altitude of the sun or stars at sea
 Astrologer, *s.* one who pretends to foretell events by the aspects, &c. of the stars
 Astrology, *s.* the science of foretelling events by the stars, planets, &c.
 Astronomical, *a.* belonging to astronomy
 Astrology, *s.* the science that teaches the knowledge of the heavenly bodies, their magnitudes, motions, distances, &c.
 Astro-theology, *s.* theology founded on the observation of the celestial bodies
 Asunder, *ad.* separately, in two parts
 Asylum, *s.* a refuge, a place of protection
 Atheism, *s.* the disbelief of a God [of a God]
 Atheist, *s.* one who disbelieves the existence
 Atheistical, *a.* belonging to atheism
 Athirst, *ad.* dry, thirsty, in want of drink
 Athletic, *a.* strong, lusty, bony, vigorous
 Athwart, *ad.* across, through; wrong
 Atlantes, *s.* in architecture the figures of men or beasts supporting an edifice
 Atlas, *s.* a collection of maps; a rich kind of silk or stuff; a mountain in Africa
 Atmosphere, *s.* the air that encompasses the solid earth on all sides
 Atom, *s.* an extreme small particle
 Atomic, *a.* consisting of atoms, minute
 Atomist, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of the atomical philosophy
 Atone, *v. a.* to agree, to satisfy, to answer for, to appease, to expiate

Attonement, *s.* agreement, expiation
 Attributable, *a.* melancholy
 Attributable, *a.* inky, black
 Atrocious, *a.* wicked, enormous, heinous
 Atrocity, *s.* horrible wickedness
 Atrophy, *s.* a disease in which what is taken for food cannot act as nourishment
 Attach, *v. a.* to seize or lay hold on; to win or gain over; to fix one's interest
 Attachment, *s.* adherence, fidelity, regard
 Attack, *s.* an assault on an enemy, an onset.
 —*v. a.* to assault, to encounter, to impugn in any manner
 Attack, *v. a.* to gain, to overtake, to arrive at
 Attainable, *a.* that which may be attained
 Attainder, *s.* the act of attainting in law; taint, corruption of blood, disgrace
 Attainment, *s.* an acquisition, a quality
 Attain, *v. a.* to dishonour, to corrupt
 Attend, *v. a.* to mingle, to mix
 Attend, *v. a.* to regulate, to proportion
 Attempt, *v. a.* to try, to endeavour
 Attemptable, *a.* liable to be attempted
 Attend, *v. a.* to wait for, or give attendance to; to accompany
 Attendance, *s.* the act of waiting on another
 Attendant, *s.* one who attends another. —*a.* accompanying as subordinate
 Attention, *s.* the act of attending; close application of the mind to any thing
 Attentive, *a.* heedful, vigilant, intent
 Attendant, *a.* making this or slender
 Attendant, *v. a.* to make slender, to dilute
 Attenuation, *s.* slenderness
 Attest, *v. a.* to bear witness of, to invoke
 Attestation, *s.* testimony, witness, evidence
 Attile, *a.* fine, elegant, just, elevated
 Attire, *s.* a close by
 Attire, *s.* clothes, dress, habit; a stag's horns.
 —*v. a.* to dress to habit, to array
 Attitude, *s.* posture, gesture, action
 Attorney, *s.* one who is deputed to act and be responsible for another, particularly in affairs of law
 Attract, *v. a.* to allure, draw to, to entice
 Attraction, *s.* the power of drawing
 Attractive, *a.* inviting, alluring, enticing
 Attraction, *s.* that which draws to
 Attributable, *a.* ascribable to
 Attribute, *s.* a quality inherent in a person or thing, as we say, Omniscience and Omnipotence are attributes of God.—Attribute, *v. a.* to impute or ascribe to
 Attribution, *s.* the act of ascribing
 Attributive, *s.* the thing attributed
 Attraction, *s.* the act of wearing things by rubbing one against another; slight grief for sin; the lowest degree of repentance
 Attune, *v. a.* to tune, to make musical
 Auburn, *a.* brown, of a fine tan colour
 Auction, *s.* a public sale of goods by bidding
 Auctioneer, *s.* the manager of an auction
 Auction, *s.* the act of bird-catching
 Audacious, *a.* impudent, daring, bold
 Audaciousness, Audacity, *s.* boldness, impudence, spirit, rashness
 Audible, *a.* that may be distinctly heard
 Audience, *s.* an assemblage of persons to hear any thing; the granting a hearing to a person; an interview
 Audit, *s.* a final account.—*v. a.* to take a final account, to examine, to scrutinize

Auditors of the Exchequer, *s.* officers who settle the Exchequer accounts

Auditory, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures, &c. are heard

Au'ger, *s.* a carpenter's tool to bore holes with
Au'get, *s.* in sieges, a kind of small trough used in mining

Aught, *s.* any thing

Au'gite, *s.* a mineral of a dark green or brown colour, *s.* a constituent of basalt and other volcanic rocks

Augment, *v.* to increase, to enlarge

Augment, *s.* an increase

Augmentation, *s.* the act of increasing

Augmentative, *a.* having the quality of augmenting or enlarging

Au'gur, *s.* a soothsayer or diviner.—*v.* to guess, to conjecture by signs

An'gury, the foretelling events by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds

Angus't, *a.* noble, grand, magnificent, holy

Aug'st, *s.* the eighth month in the year

Auk, *s.* a sea-bird

Au'lic, *a.* belonging to a court, royal

Auhn, *s.* a French measure containing 48 gallons; likewise in length an ell

Aunt, *s.* a father or mother's sister

Aure'lia, *s.* the first change of a maggot before it becomes a fly; a chrysalis

Au'ric-e, *s.* the external ear; two appendages of the heart, covering its two ventricles

Auric'ula, *s.* a very beautiful flower

Auricular, *a.* within hearing, told in secret

Auriferous, *a.* having or producing gold

Au'rist, *s.* one who cures diseases of the ear

Auro'ra, *s.* poetically the morning

Auro'ra-Bore'alis, *s.* a luminous meteor, frequently visible in the northern hemisphere, generally called *northern lights*

Au'spice, *s.* an omen; protection, influence

Auspicious, *a.* prosperous, fortunate, happy

Austere, *a.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern

Auster'ity, *s.* severity, cruelty; morified life, sourness of temper, harsh discipline

Au'stral, *a.* tending to the south, southern

Authen'tic, *a.* genuine, original, provable

Authenticate, *v.* to establish by proof

Authentic'ity, *s.* authority, genuineness

Au'thor, *s.* the first beginner of a thing; the writer of a book

Author'itative, *a.* having authority, positive

Author'ity, *s.* legal power, influence, rule

Au'thorize, *v.* to give authority, to justify

Au'tocrat, *s.* one possessing supreme power

Autog'raphy, *s.* an original writing; a man's own signature or writing

Autom'aton, *s.* a machine which possesses the power of motion without any continued assistance, as a clock, watch, &c.

Autom'atous, *a.* having the power of motion in itself

Au'topsy, *s.* ocular demonstration

Autop'tical, *a.* perceived by one's own eyes

Au'tumn, *s.* the third season of the year

Autumn'al, *a.* belonging to autumn

Auxiliary, *a.* helping, aiding, assisting

Auxiliaries, *s. pl.* troops called upon in virtue of a treaty to assist another nation, &c.

Avail, *v.* to profit, to promote, to assist

Avail'able, *a.* profitable, advantageous, valid

Avant'-guard, *s.* the van or front of an army

Av'arice, *s.* covetousness, niggardiness

Av'aricious, *a.* covetous, greedy, mean

Avast!, *ad.* hold! stop! stay! enough!

Avau't, *interj.* begone! a word of abhorrence

Av'enge, *v.* to revenge, to punish

Av'enu'e, *s.* an entrance to a place; an alley or walk of trees leading to a house

Aver', *v.* to affirm, to assert, to declare

Av'erage, *s.* the mean or medium of any given quantities; in commerce a duty paid by merchants

Aver'ment, *s.* establishment by evidence

Aver'nat, *s.* a sort of grape

Aver'so, *a.* contrary to, not favourable to

Aver'sion, *s.* hatred, dislike, antipathy

Aver't, *v.* to turn aside, to keep off

Av'errun'cation, *s.* act of rooting up

Av'iary, *s.* a place inclosed to keep birds

Avid'ity, *s.* greediness, eagerness

Av'iso, *s.* advice in writing

Av'ocate, *v.* to call away, to call from

Avoca'tion, *s.* the act of calling off or aside

Avoi'd, *v.* to shun, to escape, to retire

Avoi'dupois, *s.* a weight most commonly in use, containing 16 ounces to the pound

Avola'tion, *s.* the act of flying away

Avou'ch, *v.* to assert, to affirm, to justify.—*s.* declaration, evidence

Avow', *v.* to declare, to assert, to profess

Avow'able, *a.* that may be avowed

Avow'al, *s.* a positive or open declaration

Avu'sion, *s.* pulling one thing from another

Awai't, *v.* to expect, to wait for, to attend

Awake, *v.* to rouse from sleep, to put into new action.—*n.* not sleeping

Aw'ard, *v.* to adjudge, to determine, to give.—*s.* a sentence, a determination

Aw'are, *a.* vigilant, attentive, cautious

Away', *ad.* absent; let us go.—*interj.* begone!

Awe, *s.* dread, fear, respect, reverence

Aw'ful, *a.* that which strikes with awe or fills with reverence; terrible; worshipping

Aw'fulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe

Aw'hile, *ad.* for some space of time

Aw'kward, *a.* unpolite, clumsy, unhandy

Aw'kwardness, *s.* clumsiness

Awl, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes

Awme, *s.* a Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce

Aw'ning, *s.* any covering spread over a ship or a boat to keep off the heat or wet

Awo'ke, the *preterite* of *Awake*

Awry', *ad.* obliquely, askew, unevenly

Axe', *s.* an instrument used to chop wood

Axi'om, *s.* a maxim or proposition, which being self-evident cannot be made plainer by demonstration

Axiomat'ic, *a.* self-evidently true

Axi'is, *s.* a real or imaginary line, which passes directly through the centre of any thing that revolves on it

Ax'le, Ax'letree, *s.* the piece of timber on which the wheels of a carriage revolve

Ay, *ad.* yes, used to affirm the truth

Aye, *ad.* always, for ever, once more

Az'imuth, *s.* an astronomical instrument; the azimuth of the sun or any star is an arch between the meridian of the place and a given vertical line

Azo'te, *s.* nitrogen

Azo'tic, *a.* nitrogenic; destructive of life

Azure, *s.* light or bluish blue; sky-colour

Azure, *a.* sky-coloured

B.

to bleat or cry like a sheep
a. a Canaanitish idol
n. to talk idly, to tell secrets
n. an idle talkative person
a. senseless prate
by, a. a young child of either sex
disorder; irregular mixture
a. large species of monkey
l. a childhood
a. trifling, childish
a. set with pearls; having berries
'lan, a. a drunken riotous person
ls, a. pl. drunken riots or revels
a. an unmarried man; one who
is first degree at the university; a
of the lowest order
he hinder part of a thing.—v. a. to
a horse; to second, to justify, to
sen, to maintain
v. a. to censure an absent person
r, a. one who slanders secretly
vert. seconded, supported
'mon, a. a game with dice
sr, a. a religious apostate
a. ropes which keep the masts
aching forward
rd, a. a sword with one sharp edge
d, a. unwilling, dull, sluggish
dness, a. dilatoriness, unwillingness
the salted flesh of a hog
wicked, hurtful, vicious, sick
t. of Bid
a mark or token of distinction
a. an animal resembling a hog and
man who buys and sells corn
a. light or playful discourse
a. to elude, deceive, to confound
sack; a purse; an ornament; an
purse of silk tied to men's hair
a. a thing of no import, a trifle
a. the luggage of an army; a term
orthless woman
a. warm bath; house of ill-fame
a. a Scotch musical instrument
erty given for another's appearance.
o give bail, to admit to bail
a. that may be set at liberty by bail
an officer who puts in force an ar-
land steward; a magistrate
a. the jurisdiction of a bailiff
temptation; a refreshment; a lure.
ait the hook in angling; to take re-
on a journey; to set on dogs
coarse kind of nappy cloth
o harden by fire; to dress victuals in
a. a pair of scales; the difference of
unt; the beating part of a watch; in
my, a constellation.—v. to make equal,
to hesitate, to fluctuate
a. a small gallery of wood or stone
outside of a house
without hair; inelegant, unadorned
sh, a. a rude mixture; confused or
a discourse

Baldness, a. want of hair; nakedness
Baldric, a. a girdle, a military shoulder belt
Bale, a. goods packed for carriage; misery
Baleful, a. full of misery, sorrowful, sad
Balefulness, a. calamity
Balk, a. disappointment; a great beam or
rafter; a ridge of unploughed land
Balk, Baulk, v. to disappoint of, to miss of
Ball, a. any thing round; a globe; in a mili-
tary sense, any kind of spherical, conical, or
cylindrical shot fired from a musket, rifle,
or cannon; an entertainment of dancing
Ballad, a. a common or trifling song, an air
Ballast, a. weight placed in the bottom of a
ship, or any other body, to prevent its over-
setting.—v. to keep any thing steady
Balladry, a. a jig; a song
Ballad, a. an historical dance
Ballistics, a. pl. the science of projectiles; the
art of projecting bodies
Balloon, a. a large vessel used in chemistry;
a ball on the top of a pillar; a globe made
of silk, &c., which being inflated with gas
rises into the air with any proportioned
weight attached to it
Ballot, a. a ball or ticket used in giving votes
privately.—v. a. to choose by ballot
Balm, a. the name of a plant.—v. a. to soothe
Balminess, a. softness; agreeableness
Balmy, a. having the qualities of balm; sooth-
ing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous
Bathery, a. a bathing-room, bath
Batham, a. an ointment; a shrub
Balsamic, a. mitigating, softening, healing
Baluster, a. a small pillar or column
Balustrade, a. a row of small pillars
Bamboo, a. an Indian cane, or measure
Bamboo'sie, v. a. to trick, deceive, cheat
Ban, a. a public notice; a curse, interdict
Bananas-tree, a. a kind of plantain
Band, a. a bandage or tie; an ornament worn
round the neck; a company
Ban'dage, a. a fillet; a roller for a wound.—
v. a. to bind up a wound
Ban'dbox, a. a thin slight box
Ban'drol, a. a small flag used in marking out
a camp, &c.
Ban'dulet, a. a flat moulding
Ban'diness, crookedness of legs
Baudit'ti, a. outlaws, robbers, plunderers
Bandolier, a. a small wooden case, containing
powder sufficient to charge a musket
Bando're, a. a musical instrument
Ban'dy, v. a. to toes to and fro, to give and
take reciprocally; to contend at a game.—
a. crooked.—a. a crooked stick
Ban'dy-legged, a. having crooked legs
Bane, a. mischief, ruin, poison.—a. to poison
Baneful, a. poisonous, hurtful
Banefulness, a. injurious influence
Bang, a. a blow, a thump.—v. to beat
Ban'ian, a. a light morning undress
Ban'ians, a. a particular sect in India, who
hold a metempsychosis, and abstain from
eating animal food

Bar'ish, *v. a.* to send or drive away
Bar'ishment, *s.* transportation, exile
Bank, *s.* the side of a river; a little hill; a shoal in the sea; a repository where money is occasionally lodged

Bank-bill, *s.* a note for money in the bank
Bank'er, *s.* one who receives money in trust
Bank'rupt, *s.* one who, being unable to satisfy his creditors, surrenders his effects

Bank'ruptcy, *s.* the state of a bankrupt
Ban'ner, *s.* a military standard or flag
Ban'net, *s.* a knight created in the field of battle, next to barons in dignity

Ban'tam, *s.* a small species of poultry
Ban'nition, *s.* the act of expulsion

Ban'nock, *s.* a loaf or cake of oatmeal
Ban'quet, *s.* a grand entertainment

Banquet's, *s.* in fortification, a step, or elevation of earth, on which soldiers stand to fire over the parapet

Bar'sticle, *s.* a very small prickly fish
Bar'ter, *v. a.* to rally, play upon, ridicule

Bar'tling, *s.* a young child, an infant

Bar'tism, *s.* the act of sprinkling, or christening; the first sacrament of the Christian church

Baptis'mal, *a.* relating to baptism

Bap'tist, **Bap'tizer**, *s.* one who christens

Bap'tistry, *s.* a font or place for baptizing at

Bap'tize, *v. a.* to sprinkle, to christen

Bar, *v.* to secure, or fasten any thing with a bar; to hinder or obstruct.—*s.* a long piece of wood or iron; the place assigned for lawyers to plead; a partition at which criminals are placed during a trial; a shallow at the entrance of a harbour; a hinderance; in music a perpendicular line through the note lines; a small room in a tavern, &c.

Bar'b, *s.* a Barbary horse; a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow or fishing-hook.—*v. a.* to furnish horses with armour; to shave the beard; to point an arrow

Bar'bican, *s.* a fortification before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall for guns

Bar'bucue, *s.* a hog dressed whole with spices

Bar'b'arian, *s.* a rude uncivilized person, a savage, a person without pity

Bar'baric, *a.* foreign, far-fetched

Bar'barism, *s.* ignorance, inhumanity; an uncouth manner of speaking or writing

Bar'barity, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty

Bar'barous, *a.* rude, uncivilized, ignorant, inhuman, cruel; unacquainted with arts

Bar'bed, *part.* *a.* furnished with armour; bearded or jagged with hooks

Bar'bel, *s.* a large fish; superfluous fleshy knots growing in the mouth of a horse

Bar'ber, *s.* one who trades to shave

Bar'berry-tree, *s.* the name of a prickly shrub

Bar'bett's, *s.* an earthen terrace raised within a parapet, so high as to enable guns to be fired with a free range

Bard, *s.* a poet

Bar'e, *a.* naked, poor, lean, unadorned

Bar'e-faced, *a.* shameless, impudent

Bar'ely, *ad.* nakedly; openly; merely

Bar'gain, *s.* a contract or agreement; a thing bought or sold; stipulation

Bar'gain, *v. a.* to make a contract for the sale or purchase of any thing

Barge, *s.* a large boat for pleasure or trade

Bar'il'a, *s.* potashes used in making glass

Bark, *s.* the rind of a tree; a small ship.—*v. a.* to make a noise like a dog or wolf; to clamour at.—*v. a.* to strip trees of their bark

Bar'ker, *s.* one that clamours, a snarler

Bar'ley, *s.* corn used in making beer

Bar'ley-corn, *s.* a grain of barley, in measurement the third part of an inch

Barm, *s.* yeast, used to make drink ferment

Barn, *s.* a storehouse for corn, &c.; an infant

Bar'nacle, *s.* a kind of shell-fish which adheres to wood, &c. in the water; a bird like a goose; an iron instrument to hold a horse by the nose during an operation of farriery

Barom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the weight of and variations in the atmosphere, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather

Baromet'rical, *a.* relating to a barometer

Bar'on, *s.* a rank in nobility next to a viscount; two soldiers of beef

Bar'oness, *s.* a baron's lady

Bar'onet, *s.* the lowest title that is hereditary, next in rank to a baron

Bar'onetage, *s.* the whole body of baronets

Bar'ony, *s.* the lordship whence a baron derives his title

Bar'oscope, *s.* an instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere

Bar'ouche, *s.* a kind of open carriage

Bar'racan, *s.* a strong thick kind of camelot

Bar'racks, *s.* a building to quarter soldiers in

Bar'rator, *s.* an encourager of lawsuits; a wrangler

Bar'ratory, *s.* foul practice in law; a fraud committed on merchants' goods

Bar'rel, *s.* a round wooden vessel; the hollow tube of a gun; a cylinder

Bar'ren, *a.* unfruitful, not prolific, sterile, unmeaning, uninventive, dull

Bar'renness, *s.* sterility, want of invention

Bar'ricade, **Bar'ricado**, *s.* a fortification, an obstruction, a bar to prevent admittance

Bar'rier, *s.* a boundary, a defence, a bar to mark the limits of a place

Bar'rister, *s.* a pleader at the bar, an advocate at law

Bar'row, *s.* a small hand-carriage to convey fruit, herbs, &c.; a small mound of earth under which bodies were anciently deposited; a hog

Bar'rier, *v. a.* to give any thing in exchange.—*s.* the act or practice of trafficking

Bar'ton, *s.* a manor house; the demesne land of a manor

Basal't, *s.* a kind of stone-like iron

Basal'tic, *a.* relating to basal't

Bas'cule, *s.* a swing gate; a drawbridge worked by a counterpoised beam

Base, *s.* the foundation of any thing; a rustic play; the pedestal of a statue.—*a.* vile, mean, low; metal below the standard; in music deep or grave

Bas'eless, *a.* without foundation

Bas'eness, *s.* villainess, meanness; bas'tardy

Bas'haw', *s.* a governor or viceroys under the grand signior; an imperious person

Bas'h'ful, *a.* timid, modest, shy, shamefaced

Bas'h', *s.* the name of a plant; the edge of a joiner's tool; a kind of leather

grind the edge of a tool
kind of ointment
kind of serpent, a cockatrice said
king; a piece of ordinance
, a small vessel to hold water;
re slips may float in safety;
l

foundation of any thing; the
he three principal parts of a
ch are the *base*, *shaft*, and *cap*;
the pedestal
in the heat of the sun or fire
essel made of twigs or rushes
used to kneel on in churches.—
grave, deep
tain game at cards
musical wind instrument
Bas'-no-relle'vo, *s.* raised work
oe-tree bark made into ropes
child born out of wedlock: in
ters a long gun of about 8 lbs.

a. to declare a child illegitimate;
istard
eing born out of wedlock
est with a stick: to pour but-
t whilst roasting; to sew in a
er
doubt or small fort, formerly a
in France
istna'do, *v. a.* to punish a person
he soles of his feet with a cudgel
ulwork, a fortress; any salient
jection from the general outline

iddle for the bass
ned club to strike a ball with;
le; a flying animal resembling

a. bird-catching in the night-

military baggage-horse
servant in charge of the bat-
army
quantity of any thing baked at
y quantity made at once
en, to remit, to lower a price
e to bathe in; a measure
wash in a bath; to soften
art of sinking in poetry
quare wooden instrument used
lozen

oo'n, *a.* a staff or club; a trun-
by a marshal
vances made to troops in India
of the frog-like species
tile array, order of battle
body or foot soldiers, in num-
0 to 800 men; a division of an

arrow board; a scantling.—*v.* to
tilize, to grow fat
ixture of flour, eggs, milk, and
eat, to beat down
s, *a.* a military engine, formerly
r down walls, having a head
ram's
raised work on which cannons
l; in law a violent assault
t between fleets or armies
a. a form or order of battle
weapon like an axe; a bill

Bat'tledoor, *s.* a flat instrument used to strike
shuttlecocks with

Bat'tlement, *s.* a wall indented on the top of
buildings; a breastwork

Baube'e, *s.* in Scotland a halfpenny

Bay'in, *s.* a bundle of small wool, a faggot

Bau'ble, *s.* a trifle, a trinket, a plaything

Bawl, *v. n.* to call out, to cry out, to speak loud

Baw'rol, *s.* a kind of hawk

Bay, *s.* a road where ships may anchor; a
tree; a term in architecture.—*s.* chestnut

colour.—*v.* to bark as a dog; to surround

Bay'-salt, *s.* salt made from sea-water exposed
to the sun, so named from its colour

Bay'-tree, *s.* the female laurel

Bay'onet, *s.* a dagger fixed to a musket

Bays, *s. pl.* an honorary crown or garland

Bazaar, *s.* a constant market

Bdel'lium, *s.* an aromatic gum

Be, *v. n.* to have existence, to exist

Beach, *s.* the sea-shore, the strand, the coast

Bea'con, *s.* an edifice on an eminence, where
signals are made to direct a scene

Bead, *s.* a small glass ornament, with which
necklaces and monkish rosaries are made;
any globular body

Bea'die, *s.* an inferior officer in a parish, uni-
versity, or trading company

Bea'gie, *s.* a small hound to hunt hares

Beak, *s.* the bill of a bird; a promontory

Bea'ker, *s.* a cup with a spout formed like the
beak of a bird

Beam, *s.* the principal piece of timber which
supports a building; the balance of a pair
of scales; a ray of light; the pole of a cha-
riot; the horn of a stag.—*v. n.* to emit rays

Bean, *s.* a well-known kind of pulse

Bear, *s.* a rough savage animal; a rude un-
polished man; the name of two constella-
tions; a cant name at the stock exchange,
applied to those who speculate for a fall in
the funds

Bear, *v.* to carry a load, to support, to keep
from falling; to carry in remembrance; to
endure; to press; to be fruitful

Beard, *s.* hair which grows on the chin and
lips; the barb of an arrow or hook

Be'ardless, *a.* having no beard; youthful

Bea'rer, *s.* a carrier of any thing, a supporter

Bea'r-garden, *s.* any place of tumult

Bea'ring, *s.* the situation of any place, both as
to distance and direction; gesture

Beast, *s.* an irrational animal; a brutal man

Bea'stly, *a.* nasty, filthy, obscene

Bea'stiness, *s.* obscenity, filthiness

Bea't, *v.* to strike; to conquer; to thro'

Bea'tific, Bea'tif'ical, *a.* blissful, the making

happy or blessed, belonging to the happy

Bea'tification, *s.* an acknowledgment made by
the Pope and his consistory, that the per-
son beatified is in heaven, and may be rever-
enced as blessed

Bea'tify, *v. a.* to bless with celestial enjoyment

Bea'ting, *s.* correction by blows

Bea'titude, *s.* blessedness, happiness, felicity

Beau, *s.* a coxcomb, a fop, a man of dress

Beau'-monde, *s.* the fashionable world

Bea'ver, *s.* an animal, otherwise named the
Castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his
art in making his habitation; a hat made
of its fur; the part of a helmet which covers
the face

Beau'teous, Beau'tiful, *a.* fair, elegant, lovely, admirable

Beau'tify, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish

Beau'ty, *s.* that assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a beautiful person

Beau'tico, *s.* a small bird, the fig-eater

Beau'tee, *conj.* on this account that, for this reason that

Beau'tin, *v. a.* to still, to quiet the mind

Beau'tine, *prerative of Beome*

Beck, *s.* a sign with the hand or head, a nod

Beck'ou, *v. n.* to make a sign with the hand

Becon'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to be suitable to the person; to enter into some state

Becon'ing, *a.* graceful, pleasing, elegant

Becon'ingness, *s.* elegant congruity

Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a division in a garden in which seeds are sown; the channel of a river; a layer, a stratum; a receptacle for ordnance of large calibre, mortar-beds

Bed'lab'le, *v. a.* to besprinkle, to wet

Bed'lag'gle, Bedrag'gle, *v. a.* to trail in the dirt

Bed'law'b, *v. a.* to dawb, to besmear

Bed'ding, *s.* the materials belonging to a bed

Bed'deck, *v. a.* to deck, to adorn, to embellish

Bedew', *v. a.* to moisten gently as with dew

Be'de-house, *s.* an hospital or alms-house

Bed'lain, *s.* an hospital for lunatics

Bed'lamite, *s.* a madman, a noisy person

Bed'rid, *a.* confined to the bed by violent sickness or extreme old age

Bed'stead, *s.* the frame which supports a bed

Bee, *s.* an insect which produces honey; an industrious careful person

Beech, *s.* the name of a large tree

Bee'chen, *a.* consisting of the wood of beech

Beef, *s.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow

Beef'-eater, *s.* a yeoman of the guard

Beel'zebub, *s.* satan

Beer, *s.* a liquor made of malt and hops

Beet, *s.* the name of a garden plant

Beetle, *s.* an insect; a large heavy mallet

Beeves, *s.* black cattle, oxen

Beha'll, *v. n.* to happen, to come to pass

Beh't, *v. a.* to be suitable to, to become

Beh'o're, *prpp.* further onward, not behind; in the presence of; prior to, sooner

Beh'o'rhant, *ad.* in a state of anticipation; previously, at first

Behou'l, *v. a.* to soil, to dirty, to make foul

Behien'd, *v. a.* to favour, to be kind to

Beh, *v. a.* to ask alms, to entreat, to petition

Behet', *v. a.* to generate, to produce

Beh'gar, *s.* one who lives by begging

Beh'gari, *a.* in want, stingy.—*ad.* meanly

Beh'gari, *s.* great want, indigence, poverty

Beh'in', *v. a.* to enter upon, to commence

Beh'in'ning, *s.* the first original or cause, the first part, the rudiments or first grounds

Beh'r'd, *v. a.* to gird, bind round, shut up

Behon'e, *interj.* get away! go hence!

Behot', Behot'ten, *part. pass. of Beget*

Behr'me, *v. a.* to soil, to dirty with soot

Behu'le, *v. a.* to cheat, to impose on, to amuse, to deceive pleasantly, to evade

Behu'liement, *s.* deception

Behun', *part. pass. of Behin*

Behu'v, *s.* favour, support, vindication

Beha'v'e, *v. n.* to demean, to act, to conduct

Beha'viour, *s.* conduct, course of life

Behad', *v. a.* to kill by cutting off the head

Behel'd, *part. pass. of Behold*

Beh'e'moth, *s.* the river horse; hippopotamus

Beh'e't, *s.* a command, order, precept

Beh'nd, *prpp.* at the back of another, following another, remaining after another's departure; inferior to another

Beh'ndhand, *ad.* late in time, in arrears

Beho'd, *v. a.* to look upon, to view, to see—*interj.* see! lo!

Beho'den, *a. part. obliged in gratitude*

Behoo'f, *s.* profit, advantage

Behoo'v'e, Beho'v'e, *v. n.* to be fit, to become

Beh'ing, *s.* existence; a particular state or condition; the person existing

Bel, *s.* a Chaldean god

Bela'b'our, *v. a.* to beat soundly, to thump

Bela'ted, *a.* too late, benighted

Belay', *v. a.* to lay wait for; with seamen to make fast a rope

Beleh, *v. n.* to eject wind from the stomach

Bel'dam, *s.* a hag, a scolding woman

Belea'guer, *v. a.* to besiege, to block up; to invest a town or fortress

Belem'nites, *s. pl.* fossils remains so called

Bel'fry, *s.* a place where bells hang

Bel'e, *v. a.* to slander, to calumniate

Belle'e, *s.* persuasion, opinion; creed; a firm containing the articles of faith

Belle'v'e, *v.* to credit, to trust, to think true

Belle'ver, *s.* a professor of Christianity

Bell'ike, *ad.* probably, perhaps, likely

Bell, *s.* a hollow sounding vessel

Belle, *s.* a gay, dressy young woman

Belle-espi't, *s.* refinement; the spirit of refined manners

Belles-Let'tres, *s.* polite literature

Bellig'erent, *a.* engaged in war

Bell'-metal, *s.* a mixture of copper and pewter

Bel'low, *v. n.* to roar like a bull or the sea; to clamour, to vociferate

Bel'low's, *s. pl.* an instrument to blow the fire

Bel'ly, *s.* the lower part of the body

Bell'man, *s.* he whose business it is to proclaim any thing in towns, and to gain attention by ringing his bell

Belong', *v. n.* to appertain to, to be the property of, to have relation to

Belov'ed, *a.* lovely, dear to, valued much

Below', *ad.* lower in place, inferior

Belt, *s.* a girdle, a sash, a cincture

Bel'videre, *s.* a fine prospect

Bel'wether, *s.* a sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck

Bemad', *v. a.* to make mad

Bemi're, *v. a.* to soil, to daub with mire

Bemo'a'n, *v. a.* to lament, to bewail

Bemo'urn, *v. a.* to weep over; to bewail

Bench, *s.* a seat to sit on; a tribunal of justices; justices sitting on the bench

Ben'cher, *s.* a s-nior in the laws of court

Bend, *v. a.* to crook, to bow; to subdue

Ben'dable, *a.* that which may be incurved

Beneath, *prpp.* under, lower in place, lower in excellence; unworthy of

Benedic'tine, *s.* a monk

Benedic'tion, *s.* a blessing; an acknowledgment for blessings received

Benefac'tion, *s.* a charitable gift, a benefit

Benefac'tor, Benefac'tress, *s.* a man or woman who does acts of kindness, a patron

Ben'efice, *s.* a church living, a benefit

Ben'eficence, *s.* generosity, active goodness

kind, obliging, doing good
 dyant grooms, useful
 one who holds a benefice
 line-s, advantage, use
 -disposition to good; charity
 kind, good, affectionate
 -t. overtaken by the night
 L. generous, wholesome
 kind; gracious; actually good
 raciousness, kindness
 lessing, a benediction
 re of being bent; declivity; in-
 position, fixed purpose
 to make torpid, to stupefy
 medicinal kind of resin, vulgar-
ianis
 to give by will, to leave
 nothing left by will
 to deprive of; to take away
 a. a deprivation; loss by death
 a kind of pear; an essence or
 sort of scented snuff
 court held to determine mat-
 to mines and miners
 ich of a particular construction,
 Berlin
 ication a space left between the
 e of the rampart and the ditch
 t. an order of monks, so named
 under St. Bernard
 all fruit of several kinds
 cious stone of a greenish cast
 to scatter about
 to beg, to entreat, to implore
 o become, to befit
 waylay, to perplex, to harass
 curse, to happen ill to
 es, *pr.* over and above, near
 o beleaguer, to lay siege to
 to soil, to daub or smear over
 o blacken with smut
 oom to sweep with
 infatuate, stupefy with liquor
 a. to decorate with spangles
 t. to splash with dirt; to stan-
 se with reproach
 to order, to address, to show
 o mark with spots, to variegate
 a. to sprinkle over, to moisten
 ood, most preferable
 a beast, brutish, carnal
 he brutality of a beast
 move quickly, to hasten
 o apply, to confer upon
 to strew or scatter about
 to get across any thing
 r.—e. to lay a wager
 o take, to have recourse to
 to recollect, to reflect
 appon, to befall, to bechance
 arly, soon, seasonably
 ilian plant, called water pepper
 to signify, to foreshew
 name of a plant
 to deliver up treacherously; to
 crest, to discover
 a act of betraying
 to decorate
 to give or receive a contract of
 o alliance
 in engagement of marriage
 orior, improved, more good

Between'n, Betwix't, *prep.* in the middle
 Bet'el, *s.* in masonry, a kind of rule moveable
 on a centre.—*v.* a. to cut to a level angle
 Bev'erage, *s.* drink, liquor to be drunk
 Bev'y, *s.* a flock of birds; a company
 Bewail', *v.* a. to bemoan, to lament
 Bewail'ment, *s.* act of bemoaning
 Bewa're, *v.* a. to be cautious, to take care of
 Bewild'er, *v.* a. to mislead, to puzzle
 Bewild'ement, *s.* state of being bewildered
 Bewitch', *v.* a. to injure by witchcraft, to
 charm, to fascinate, to please irresistibly
 Bewitchful, *a.* bewitching
 Bewra'y, *v.* a. to discover, to betray
 Bey, *s.* a Turkish governor
 Beyon'd, *prep.* farther onward than, remote
 from, on the farther side of, above
 Bez'el, Bez'il, *s.* that part of a ring in which
 the diamond or stone is fixed
 Be'zoar *s.* a medicinal stone from the East
 Bian'gulous, *a.* having two corners or angles
 Bi'as, *s.* inclination, bent; a weight lodged on
 one side of a bowl; propensity.—*v.* a. to pre-
 possess, to incline partially
 Bib, *s.* a piece of linen to pin before a child
 Biba'cious, *a.* much addicted to drinking
 Bibac'ity, *s.* the quality of drinking much
 Bib'ber, *s.* a tippler, a toper, a sot
 Bi'ble, *s.* the sacred volume in which are con-
 tained the revelations of God
 Bib'lical, *a.* relating to the bible or divinity
 Bib'list, *s.* one conversant with the bible
 Bib'ulous, *s.* spongy, that drinks moisture
 Nice, *s.* a blue colour used in painting
 Rick'er, *v.* a. to skirmish, to wrangle
 Bid, *v.* to command; to offer a price
 Bid'den, *part.* invited, commanded
 Bid'der, *s.* one who offers or proposes a price
 Bid'ding, *s.* a command, order, charge
 Bide, *v.* to dwell, to continue, to endure
 Biden'tal, *a.* having two teeth
 Bi'ding, *s.* an abode, residence, stop, stay
 Bien'nial, *a.* continuing for two years
 Bier, *s.* a frame used for carrying the dead
 Bie'stings, *s.* the first milk after calving
 Bifa'rious, *a.* twofold, double; doubtful
 Biferous, *a.* bearing fruit twice a-year
 Bif'id, Bif'idated, *a.* opening with a cleft
 Bifo'rous, *a.* having double doors
 Big, *a.* large, great, swollen, pregnant
 Big'amist, *s.* a person with two wives
 Big'amy, *s.* having two wives at once
 Big'gin, *s.* a kind of cap for a child
 Big'ot, *s.* a zealot, one devoted to a party
 Big'otry, *s.* blind zeal, superstition
 Bil'ander, *s.* a small vessel, broad, and flat,
 used for the carriage of goods
 Bil'berries, *s.* small purple-coloured berries
 Bil'bo, *s.* a kind of broadsword
 Bil'boes, *s.* a sort of stocks on board a ship
 Bil'boquet, *s.* a small eight-inch mortar
 Bile, *s.* a thick bitter liquor collected in the
 gall bladder; a painful swelling
 Bille, *s.* the breadth of a ship's bottom.—
v. a. to spring a leak
 Bil'lengate, *s.* foul language, ribaldry
 Bil'lions, *a.* full of bile, choleric, spleenetic
 Bil'lousness, *s.* the being affected with bile
 Bilk, *v.* a. to cheat, to over-reach, to defraud
 Bill, *s.* the beak of a bird; a kind of hatchet;
 an account of money; an act of parliament;
 an advertisement

- Bill-of-exchange**, *s.* a note which authorises the bearer to demand a sum of money at a certain place
- Bill-of-parcels**, *s.* an account delivered by the seller to the buyer of goods
- Bill**, *s.* a caress; to kiss as doves; to publish
- Bill-hook**, *s.* a small hatchet used for cutting wood
- Bill-let**, *s.* a small log of wood; a note, a letter; a small paper; a ticket for quartering soldiers on publicans and others.—*s. a.* to quarter soldiers
- Bill-let-donx**, *s.* a short love-letter, a card
- Billiards**, *s.* a game played on a large table with balls and rods
- Billow**, *s.* a large hollow rolling wave
- Bin**, *s.* a repository for wine, corn, &c.
- Binarry**, *s.* double; two; dual
- Bind**, *v.* to confine with bonds, to oblige by stipulation; to make captive; to contract.—*s.* a species of hops; a quantity
- Binding**, *s.* a fastening; covering of books with leather; a bandage
- Binacle**, *s.* the frame in the steering of a ship in which the compass is placed
- Binocle**, *s.* a telescope with two tubes, for looking at an object with both eyes
- Binocular**, *a.* having two eyes
- Biographer**, *s.* a writer of persons' lives
- Biographical**, *a.* relating to biography
- Biography**, *s.* a history or writing of lives
- Biparous**, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth
- Bipartite**, *a.* divided or cleft in two parts
- Bipartition**, *s.* the act of dividing in two
- Biped**, *s.* an animal having only two feet
- Bipedal**, *a.* two feet in length
- Bipennate**, *a.* having two wings
- Bipetalous**, *a.* having two flower-leaves
- Birch**, *s.* a tree common in England; a rod
- Bird**, *s.* a name applied to all fowls
- Bird-lime**, *s.* a glutinous substance used to entangle the feet of small birds
- Birgander**, *s.* a fowl of the goose kind
- Birt**, *s.* a fish resembling a turbot
- Birth**, *s.* the act of coming into life; lineage of extraction; rank inherited by descent
- Birthing**, *s.* the rights and privileges to which a person is born
- Birthing**, *s.* the name of a plant
- Biscuit**, *s.* a kind of hard flat bread, &c.
- Dissect**, *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts
- Bishop**, *s.* a prelate; one of the spiritual rulers of the established church; a diocesan; a liquor composed of oranges, wine, sugar, &c.; one of the pieces at the game of chess
- Bishopric**, *s.* the diocese of a bishop
- Bismuth**, *s.* a hard, white, brittle mineral
- Bismuth**, *s.* leap year; every fourth year
- Bistoury**, *s.* a surgical incision knife
- Bisulcus**, *s.* a cloven-footed
- Bit**, *s.* the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a small piece of any thing; a Spanish silver coin, value seven-pence half-penny
- Bite**, *s.* act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat; a sharper; seizure by the teeth.—*v. a.* to separate or pierce with the teeth; to cut; to wound; to cheat; to trick
- Bitter**, *a.* of a hot, acrid, and biting taste; sharp, cruel, severe, keen, satirical
- Bittern**, *s.* a bird of the heron kind
- Bitterness**, *s.* a bitter taste; malice; grief
- Bitterness**, *s.* a bit unctuous matter
- Bituminous**, *a.* compounded of bitumen
- Bit valve**, *s.* a valve, having two valves applied to those fish that have two shells
- Blivou**, *s.* a military night-watch in open air.—*v. a.* to continue under arms all night
- Blivou**, *s.* a large piece of gold, valued at £15, which kings formerly offered on high festivals
- Blab**, *v.* to tell a secret, to tattle, to tell tales
- Blabber**, *v. a.* to whistle to a horse; to flatter, to fib, to tell tales
- Black**, *a.* dark, cloudy, mournful, wicked
- Black**, *s.* a negro; the dark colour; mourning
- Black-smow**, *s.* a man by nature of a black complexion; a negro
- Blackbird**, *s.* the name of a bird
- Black-cattle**, *s.* oxen, bulls, and cows
- Black-cock**, *s.* the heath-cock
- Black'en**, *v. a.* to make black; to defame
- Black-guard**, *s.* a dirty fellow; a scoundrel
- Black-hole**, *s.* a place in which soldiers may be confined by the commanding officer
- Black-mail**, *s.* money formerly levied by border chieftains
- Black-rod**, *s.* the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; usher of parliament
- Blacksmith**, *s.* a smith who works in iron
- Black'der**, *s.* urinary vessel; a bag; a pustule
- Blade**, *s.* the spire of grass before it seeds; the green shoots of corn; the sharp or cutting part of an instrument; a gay man
- Blain**, *s.* a pustule, an ulcer, a bile, a blister
- Blame**, *s.* imputation of a fault, offence.—*v. a.* to censure, to reproach
- Blamable**, *a.* deserving censure, guilty
- Blamableness**, *s.* fault; culpableness
- Blameless**, *a.* innocent, guiltless, upright
- Blanch**, *v.* to whiten; to peel almond; to evade, to shift; to omit, to obliterate
- Blanc-mange**, *s.* a confection of almonds, &c.
- Bland**, *a.* soft, mild, gentle, kind
- Blandation**, *s.* flattery
- Blandish**, *v. a.* to smooth, to wheedle
- Blandishment**, *s.* soft speeches, flattery
- Blank**, *s.* a void space; a disappointment.—*a.* white, unwritten; dull, confused
- Blank-verse**, *s.* verse without rhyme
- Blanket**, *s.* a woollen cover for a bed; a pear
- Blasphemy**, *v. a.* to speak blasphemy
- Blasphemous**, *a.* very profane, very wicked
- Blasphemy**, *s.* indignity offered to God
- Blas**, *s.* a gust of wind; the sound made by a wind instrument of music; a blight which damages trees, corn, &c.—*v. a.* to injure, to wither, to blight; to blow up mines or rocks by the explosive force of gunpowder
- Blatant**, *a.* bellowing as a calf; noisy
- Blaze**, *s.* a flame, the light of a flame; a white mark on a horse; a publication.—*v.* to flame, to publish, to blazon
- Blazon**, *s.* the art of heraldry
- Blazon**, *v. a.* to explain figures on ensigns armorial; to dock, to embellish; to make public; to celebrate
- Blotch**, *v.* to whiten, to grow white
- Blotch**, *s.* a part, whitened, made white
- Blotch**, *a.* cold, chilly, pale.—*s.* a fish
- Blotchiness**, *s.* coldness, chilliness
- Blotch**, *a.* watery, dim, obscure, weak
- Blotch-eyed**, *a.* having sore eyes; inflamed
- Blotch**, *v.* to cry like a sheep
- Blotch**, *v.* to lose blood, to let blood

Blam'ish, *a. a* spot or stain; a deformity.—
v. a. to defame; to injure

Blanch, *v. n.* to shrink or fly off; to obstruct

Blend, *v. a.* to mix, to mingle, to confound

Bless, *v. a.* to wish happiness to another

Bless'ed, **Blest**, *part.* happy, tasting felicity

Bless'edness, *s.* a state of happiness

Bless'ing, *s.* a good wish, divine favour

Blight, *s.* a mildew.—*v. a.* to blast; to hinder from fertility; to snuff

Blind, *a.* dark, deprived of sight, obscure.—
any thing which is placed to intercept the sight; a false pretence

Blind'age, *s.* in military language a temporary bomb-proof covering

Blind'ness, *s.* want of sight; ignorance

Blind'fold, *a.* having the eyes covered

Blind'worm, *s.* a small venomous viper

Blind, *v. n.* to wink; to see obscurely

Blind'ard, *one who has weak eyes*

Bliss, *s.* the highest degree of happiness; happiness of blessed souls; great joy

Bliss'ful, *a.* very happy, full of joy, glad

Bliss'fulness, *s.* extreme happiness

Blister, *s.* a rising in the skin; a plaster.—
v. to apply a blister; rise in blisters

Blithe, **Blithesome**, *a.* gay, merry, sprightly

Bloat, *v.* to swell, to grow puffy

Bloat'edness, *s.* turgidness, swelling

Block, *s.* a large heavy piece of wood; a piece of marble; a stupid fellow; a pulley.—*v. a.* to shut up; to enclose

Block'ade, *s.* a siege carried on by surrounding a place to prevent any relief.—*v. a.* to deprive a place of all communication

Block'head, *s.* a stupid person, a dunce

Block'house, *s.* a small fortified barrack

Block'ing, *s.* unadorned tin; the best tin

Blood, *s.* the red fluid that circulates through the body; kindred, lineage; a rake

Blood'hound, *s.* a hound of an exquisite scent

Blood'less, *a.* not sanguinary

Blood'let, *s.* to open a vein

Blood'ed, *s.* the crime of murder, slaughter

Blood'shot, *a.* filled with blood; red

Blood'y, *a.* stained with blood; sanguinary

Bloom, *s.* the blossom or flower of a tree; the prime of life; a native flush on the cheek; the blue that appears on some fruit

Bloom, **Bloss'om**, *v. a.* to produce blossoms

Bloom'ing, **Bloom'y**, *a.* youthful; flowery

Bloss'om, *s.* the flowers of trees or plants

Blot, *s.* a blot, a spot.—*v.* to disgrace, to stain

Blotch, *s.* a pimple, a pustule on the skin

Blow, *s.* a stroke; a sudden event; the act of a fly, by which it lodges eggs in meat.—
v. to pant or breathe hard; to put forth flowers; to sound a musical instrument; to drive by the force of wind

Blowze, *s.* a ruddy fat wench, a slattern

Blow'zy, *a.* sunburnt, ruddy-faced

Bub'ber, *s.* the fat of a whale, &c.—*v. n.* to swell the cheeks with weeping

Blud'geon, *s.* a weapon, a short thick stick

Blue, *a.* sky-coloured.—*s.* an original colour

Blues, *s. pl.* a regiment of royal horse guards

Blueness, *s.* the quality of being blue

Bluff, *a.* stern, blustering, fierce; large

Blund'er, *s.* a mistake, a gross oversight.—
v. n. to mistake grossly; to err

Blund'erbuss, *s.* a short wide gun discharged with many balls at a time

Blunt, *a.* dull, rough, rude, unsoft, blunt.—
v. a. to dull the edge or point of any thing

Bluntness, *s.* a want of edge; rudeness

Blur, *s.* a spot, stain, imperfection

Blurt, *v. a.* to blab out, to speak heedlessly

Blush, *v.* to betray shame or contrition by a red colour in the cheeks; to colour.—*s.* colour of the cheeks raised by shame, &c.; red or purple colour

Blush'et, *s.* a young modest girl

Bluster, *v. n.* to rant, to boister, to swagger

Blust'ery, *a.* a noisy person, a swagzeter

Blust'rous, *a.* noisy, tumultuous, harsh

Boar, *s.* the male of all sorts of swine

Board, *s.* a flat piece of wood; a count' held.—
v. a. to pave with boards; to enter a ship by force.—*v. n.* to pay for dining

Boa'der, *s.* one who pays for dining

Boa'd-wag'gon, *s. pl.* an all-wa'goner's vehicle

Boa'rish, *a.* rude, rough, cruel, brutish

Boa'strous, *a.* noisy, tumultuous, harsh

Boast, *s.* a proud speech, a brag, a bounce.—
v. to brag, to glory in, to exult

Boa'ster, *s.* a braggart, a bluffer, a swagzeter

Boa'stful, *a.* proud, haughty, vain

Boa'st'ive, *a.* presumptuous, assuming

Boat, *s.* a small vessel used on rivers, &c.

Boa't'man, *s.* the manager of a boat

Boa'tswain, *s.* an inferior officer who superintends a ship's rigging, anchors, &c. and generally overlooks the sailors

B-o-b, *v.* to dodge, to cheat, to dangle

Boa'bin, *s.* a small wooden instrument with which lace is made

Bob'tailed, *a.* having the tail cut short

Bode, *v. n.* to forebode, to portend

Bod'ement, *s.* an ornament, a foreboding

Bod'ice, *s.* a sort of stays for women

Bod'iless, *a.* without a body; spiritual; pure

Bod'ily, *ad.* relating to the body.—*s.* actual, real

Bod'kin, *s.* an instrument to draw thread through a loop

Body, *s.* matter as opposed to spirit; a person; a collective mass; a corporation

Body'-clothes, *s.* clothing for horses

Boz, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a morass, a swamp

Boz'ed, *a.* mixed as in a bog

Boz'le, *v. n.* to start, to hesitate, to waver

Boz'gler, *s.* a doubter, a timorous man

Boho, *s.* a tea more astingling than green

Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heat; to gress

Boil'd, *part.* dressed in boiling water

Boil'er, *s.* a vessel for boiling water, &c.

Boisterous, *a.* loud, furious, stormy

Boisterously, *ad.* violently; very loudly

Bold, *a.* daring, impudent, licentious, stout

Bold'en, *v. a.* to make bold or confident

Boldness, *s.* courage, impudence, confidence

Bolt, *s.* a round stalk or stem; a bowl.—*v. n.* to rise in a stalk; to swell out

Bolter, *s.* a large pillow; a horse cushion.—
v. a. to support; to pad; to compute

Bolt, *s.* the bar of a door; an arrow.—*v. n.* to fasten; to sit; to spring out

Bo'lter, *s.* a sieve to separate meal from bran

Bo'lus, *s.* a large pill; a kind of earth

Bomb, *s.* a globe of iron containing combustible, &c. to be discharged from a mortar

Bombard, *v. n.* to attack with bombs

Bombard'ier, *s.* a bomb engineer

Bombard'ment, *s.* an attack with bombs

Bombasin', *s.* a slight black silken stuff
 Bombast', *a.* high sounding.—*s.* fustian
 Bombastic', *a.* high-sounding; ranting
 Bombulation', *s.* a great sound, a hum
 Bomb'ketch, *s.* a small strong vessel calculated for throwing shells into a town or fortress
 Bona'us, *s.* a kind of buffalo
 Bond, *s.* any written obligation; captivity.—
a. in a servile state; enslaved, captive
 Bon'dage, *s.* captivity, imprisonment
 Bou'dmaid, *s.* a female slave
 Bon'dman, *s.* a man slave
 Bou'dsman, *s.* one bound for another
 Bone, *s.* the most solid part of the body
 Bonelace, *s.* a coarse kind of lace; flaxen lace
 Bonelless, *s.* having no bones; tender
 Bou'fire, *s.* a fire made for triumph
 Boniness, *s.* a fullness of bone
 Bon'-mot, *s.* a witty repartee
 Bon'net, *s.* a covering for the head, a cap
 Bon'olly, *ad.* prettily, gaily, handsomely
 Bon'ny, *a.* handsome, beautiful, merry, gay
 Bou'ny, *a.* strong, stout, full of bone
 Boo'by, *s.* a dull stupid fellow; a large bird
 Book, *s.* a volume in which we read or write a particular part or division of a work
 Book'hinder, *s.* one who hinders books
 Book'h, *a.* much given to reading, studious
 Book'keeper, *s.* one who keeps accounts
 Book'keeping, *s.* the art of keeping accounts
 Book'less, *a.* not given to books; unlearned
 Book'mate, *s.* a school-fellow
 Book'seller, *s.* a vender of books by profession
 Book'worm, *s.* a close student; an insect
 Boom, *s.* a strong fortification of wood or iron laid across the mouth of a harbour; a long pole used to spread the clue of the studding sail [*a.* gay, merry, pleasant, cheerful
 Boon, *s.* a gift, a present, a grant; a prayer.—
 Boor, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rude man
 Boor'ish, *a.* rustic, clownish, rude
 Boose, *s.* a stall for a cow or ox to feed in
 Boot, *v.* to profit, to gain; to put on boots—
s. profit, advantage, booty; part of a coach; covering for the legs
 Boot'jack, *s.* a utensil for pulling off boots
 Booth, *s.* a stall or tent erected in a fair
 Boot'less, *a.* useless, unavailing, vain
 Boot'y, *s.* plunder, pillage, spoil
 Bo'rabie, *a.* that may be bored
 Bora'chio, *s.* a drunkard; a leathern bottle
 Bor'amex, *s.* the vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Hystericus*
 Bo'rax, *s.* an artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine
 Bor'der, *s.* an edging; a side, a boundary
 Bor'derer, *s.* an inhabitant near the borders
 Bore, *s.* the hollow of a gun or any piece of ordnance.—*s.* a. to make a hole, to pierce
 Bo'real, *a.* northern, tending to the north
 Bo'reas, *s.* the north wind
 Bo'rer, *s.* a gimlet; one who bores
 Bora, *part.* brought into the world, bred
 Borne, *part.* carried, brought, supported
 Bor'ough, *s.* a corporation town
 Bor'row, *v.* a. to ask a loan; take on credit
 Bor'rower, *s.* one who borrows from another
 Bon'cage, *s.* a wood, a grove, woodlands
 Bos'ky, *s.* woolly, rough, swelled
 Bos'om, *s.* the breast; the heart; an inclosure.—
s. a. to enclose in the bosom

Boss, *s.* a stud, a knob, a raised work
 Botan'ic, Botan'ical, *a.* relating to herbs
 Bot'anist, *s.* a person skilled in herbs
 Bot'any, *s.* the knowledge of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables
 Botch, *s.* an ulcerous swelling.—*v.* a. to mend clumsily, to patch
 Bot'cher, *s.* one who mends old clothes
 Botch'y, *a.* marked with botches
 Both, *a.* the two, of two—*ad.* as well
 Bots, *s.* pl. the larvae of the gadfly
 Bot'tle, *s.* a vessel to contain liquids
 Bot'tom, *s.* the lowest part of any thing; a dale; a valley; the foundation
 Bot'tomless, *a.* unfathomable
 Bot'tomry, *s.* money borrowed on a ship
 Boud, *s.* an insect which breeds in meat
 Bou'doir, *s.* a small retiring room or private cabinet for ladies
 Bough, (*bou*), *s.* an arm of a tree, a branch
 Bought, *pret.* of *Buy*—*s.* a knot, a flexure
 Bou'lon, *s.* soup; broth
 Boul'ders, *s.* pl. in geology abraded fragments of rock lying on the surface of the ground
 Bou'levard, *s.* the space occupied by a bastion or curtain, sometimes forming a promenade
 Bounce, *v.* a. to leap, to spring; to bully
 Bou'ncer, *s.* a boaster, a bully; a lie
 Bound, Bou'ndary, *s.* a limit, a mark, an end.—
s. a. to jump, spring, fly back; to limit.—
s. a. destined for, going to
 Bou'ndless, *a.* unlimited, infinite, unconfined
 Bou'ndstone, *s.* a stone to play with
 Bou'nteous, Bou'ntiful, *a.* liberal, generous
 Bou'nteousness, *s.* liberality
 Bou'ntiful, *a.* liberal
 Bou'nty, *s.* generosity, munificence
 Bour'geon, *s.* a. to sprout, to bud, to shoot
 Bourn, *s.* a bound, limit; brook; torrent
 Bouse, or Boose, *v.* a. to drink to excess
 Bou'sy, *a.* muddled with liquor, drunk
 Bout, *s.* a trial, an essay, an attempt
 Bow, *s.* an inclination of the body in token of respect; an instrument to shoot arrows; a knot made with a ribbon.—*a.* to bend, to stoop, to crush
 Bow'elless, *a.* cruel, unfeeling, merciless
 Bow'els, *s.* pl. the intestinal parts of the body; compassion, tenderness
 Bow'er, *s.* an arbour in a garden; an anchor
 Bow'ery, *a.* shady, retired, cool
 Bowl, *s.* the hollow of a cup or glass; a vessel to make punch in; a wooden ball
 Bow', *v.* to play at bowls; to roll, trundle
 Bow'legged, *a.* having crooked legs
 Bow'ler, *s.* one who bowls, or plays at bowls
 Bow'line, *s.* the name of a ship's rope
 Bow'ling-green, *s.* a level green for bowlers
 Bow'man, *s.* an archer; shooter with bows
 Bow'sprit, *s.* the mast that projects in a sloping direction from a ship's head
 Bow'string, *s.* the string used for a bow
 Bow'yer, *s.* an archer; a maker of bows
 Box, *s.* a case made of wood; a blow.—*v.* a. to strike; to pack in a box
 Box'er, *s.* one who fights with the fist
 Boy, *s.* a male child, a youth
 Boy'su, *s.* the branch of a military trench
 Boy'ish, *a.* childish, simple, like a boy
 Boy'ishness, Boy'ism, *s.* childishness, play
 Brab'blo, *s.* a clamour, a roll.—*v.* to converse

Brace, *s.* a bandage; tightness; pair; *a line*.—*v. a.* to bind, to tighten, to strain up
Braced, *part.* made tight, strained up
Bracelet, *s.* an ornament for the wrist
Bracer, *s.* a bandage, any thing that tightens
Brachial, *a.* belonging to the arm
Brachygraphy, *s.* the art or practice of writing in a short compass; short-hand
Brack, *s.* a breach, a crack.—*v. a.* to salt
Brack'et, *s.* a small support made of wood
Brack'ets, *s. pl.* in gunnery the cheeks of the travelling carriage of guns and howitzers
Brack'ish, *a.* saltish. like sea water
Brack'ishness, *s.* saltiness
Brad, *s.* a thin sort of nails used in floors
Brag, *s.* a boast; a game at cards.—*v. n.* to boast, to swagger, to puff
Braggado'cio, *s.* a boaster, a swaggerer
Brag'gar, *s.* a vain puffing fellow
Brail, *v. a.* to weave together, to plait.—*s.* a sort of lace; a knot; false hair
Brails, *s. pl.* ropes used to draw up a ship's sails
Brain, *s.* the collection of vessels and organs within the skull, from which sense and motion arise; sense, understanding.—*v.* to kill by beating out the brains
Brain'less, *a.* silly, foolish, weak, thoughtless
Brain'pan, *s.* the skull containing the brains
Brain'sick, *a.* diseased in the understanding
Brail, *s.* a rough unpolished diamond
Braike, *s.* a thicket of brambles; an instrument for dressing flax; *a.* kneading trough
Brak'y, *a.* prickly, thorny, foul, thick
Brum'ble, *s.* a prickly or thorny bush
Bramin, *s.* a Gentoo priest of India
Bran, *s.* the husks of ground corn
Branch, *s.* a small bough, a shoot; offspring.—*v.* to spread in branches, to adorn
Bran'chery, *s.* the vascular parts of diverse fruits, as pears and plums
Bran'chless, *a.* without shoots or boughs
Bran'chy, *a.* full of branches, spreading
Brand, *v. a.* to mark with a brand, to burn.—*s.* a mark of infamy; a lighted stick
Brand'ed, *part.* burnt with iron; disgraced
Brand'ish, *v. a.* to wave, to shake, to flourish
Brand'ling, *s.* a small worm; the dew worm
Brand'y, *s.* a strong distilled liquor
Brand'le, *s.* a quarrel, a dispute, a wrangle
Brank, *s.* a sort of grain called buck wheat
Brann'y, *a.* consisting of bran; dry; foul
Bras'ler, *s.* one who works in brass
Bras'il, *s.* an American wood for dyeing red
Brass, *s.* a yellow metal made by mixing copper and lapis calamaris; impudence
Brass'y, *a.* hard as brass; made of brass; bold
Brat, *s.* a child, by way of contempt
Brava'do, *s.* a boast, a brag, a threat
Brave, *a.* courageous, gallant, noble.—*v. a.* to challenge, to defy, to hector
Brav'ery, *s.* courage, magnanimity, show
Brav'vo, *s.* one who murders for hire
Brawl, *v. n.* to quarrel, to speak loudly
Brawler, *s.* a wrangler, a quarrelsome person
Brawn, *s.* the hard flesh of a boar
Brawn'iness, *s.* strength, robustness
Brav'n'y, *a.* fleshy, strong, muscular
Bray, *s.* the noise of an ass, a harsh cry.—*v. a.* to bruise or pound in a mortar.—*v. n.* to bray like an ass; to make a harsh noise
Bray'er, *s.* one that brays like an ass; with *bray'ers*, an implement to stir up ink

Braze, *v. a.* to solder with brass
Brazen, *a.* made of brass; bold, daring
Brazen'face, *s.* a bold, impudent person
Brazen'faced, *a.* impudent, bold
Brazen'ness, *s.* a) peering like brass; impudence, bold assurance
Breach, *s.* an opening, a gap; a quarrel
Bread, *s.* food made of ground corn; support
Bread'corn, *s.* corn of which bread is made
Breadth, *s.* the measure from side to side
Break, *v.* to part or burst by violence; to tame; to train to obedience; to become bankrupt; to fall out
Break, *s.* an opening, a breach, a failure
Break'ers, *s.* waves which break violently over points of sunk rocks or sand banks
Break'fast, *s.* the first meal.—*v. n.* to eat
Bream, *s.* the name of a fish.—*v.* to burn filth from a ship's bottom
Breast, *s.* that part of the body which contains the heart and lungs; the bosom; the concavities; the heart
Breast'high, *s.* as high as the breast
Breast'knot, *s.* ribbons worn on the breast
Breast'plate, *s.* armour for the breast
Breast'stroke, *s.* a defence raised high; a hastily constructed parapet, sufficiently high for the defence of a soldier
Breath, *s.* life; air drawn in and discharged by the lungs; moving air; an instant
Breath'able, *a.* that may be breathed
Breath'e, *v.* to draw breath; to live; to rest
Breath'ing, *s.* a vent, secret prayer, respite
Breath'less, *a.* out of breath, hurried; dead
Breech, *s.* the hinder part of a gun, &c.
Breech'es, *s.* part of a man's apparel
Bri'el, *v.* to hatch, to plot; to cause.—*s.* a cast, sort, offspring, number
Breed'er, *s.* one who rears cattle; a procreator
Breed'ing, *s.* education, manners; nurture
Breeze, *s.* a gentle gale; a stinging fly
Breezy, *a.* fanned with gentle gales, cool
Bret, *s.* a fish of the turbot kind
Broth'ron, *s.* the plural of Brother
Brave, *s.* a note in music; a summons
Brav'ry, *s.* a rank in the army higher than that for which pay is received
Brev'iary, *s.* a Romish priest's office book
Brev'iat, *s.* a short compendium, an extract
Brev'ature, *s.* abbreviation
Brev'io'r, *s.* a small kind of printing letter
Brev'ity, *s.* brevity, *s.* conciseness, shortness
Brew, *v.* to make malt liquors; to contrive
Brew'age, *s.* a mixture of various things
Brew'er, *s.* one who brews, or contrives
Brew'house, *s.* a place for brewing
Brew'is, *s.* bread lightly boiled in potage
Bribe, *s.* a reward given to pervert judgment.—*v. a.* to gain by gifts, to hire
Br'ib'ery, *s.* the act or crime of bribing; hire
Brick, *s.* a piece of burnt clay; a 'ma'lon'
Brick'bat, *s.* a broken piece of a brick
Brick'dust, *s.* dust made by pounding bricks
Brick'kiln, *s.* a place where bricks are burnt
Brick'layer, *s.* a brick mason
Brick'le, *a.* brittle, frail, apt to break
Brid'al, *a.* relating to marriage, nuptial
Bride, *s.* a newly-married woman
Brid'cake, *s.* cake distributed at a wedding
Brid'egroom, *s.* a newly-married man
Brid'emaid, *s.* a woman who attends the bride at the marriage ceremony

- Auditors of the Exchequer, *s.* officers who settle the Exchequer accounts
 Auditor, *s.* an assembly of hearers; a place where lectures, &c. are heard
 Augur, *s.* a carpenter's tool to bore holes with
 Auger, *s.* in sieges, a kind of small trough used in mining
 Aught, *s.* any thing
 Aught, *s.* a mineral of a dark green or brown colour; a constituent of basalt and other volcanic rocks
 Augment, *v.* to increase, to enlarge
 Augment, *s.* an increase
 Augmentation, *s.* the act of increasing
 Augmentative, *a.* having the quality of augmenting or enlarging
 Augur, *s.* a soothsayer or diviner.—*v.* to guess, to conjecture by signs
 Augury, the foretelling events by the flight, feeding, &c. of birds
 August, *a.* noble, grand, magnificent, holy
 August, *s.* the eighth month in the year
 Auk, *s.* a sea-bird
 Auk, *s.* belonging to a court, royal
 Auk, *s.* a French measure containing 48 gallons; likewise in length an ell
 Aunt, *s.* a father or mother's sister
 Aurelia, *s.* the first change of a maggot before it becomes a fly; a chrysalis
 Aurelia, *s.* the external ear; two appendages of the heart, covering its two ventricles
 Auricular, *s.* a very beautiful flower
 Auricular, *a.* within hearing, told in secret
 Auriferous, *a.* having or producing gold
 Aurist, *s.* one who cures diseases of the ear
 Aurora, *s.* poetically the morning
 Aurora-Borealis, *s.* a luminous meteor, frequently visible in the northern hemisphere, generally called *northern lights*
 Auspice, *s.* an omen; protection, influence
 Auspicious, *a.* prosperous, fortunate, happy
 Austere, *a.* severe, rigid, harsh, stern
 Austerity, *s.* severity, cruelty; mortified life, sourness of temper, harsh discipline
 Austral, *a.* tending to the south, southern
 Authentic, *a.* genuine, original, provable
 Authenticate, *v.* to establish by proof
 Authenticity, *s.* authority, genuineness
 Author, *s.* the first beginner of a thing; the writer of a book
 Authoritative, *a.* having authority, positive
 Authority, *s.* legal power, influence, rule
 Authorize, *v.* to give authority, to justify
 Autocrat, *s.* one possessing absolute power
 Autography, *s.* an original writing; a man's own signature or writing
 Automaton, *s.* a machine which possesses the power of motion without any continued assistance, as a clock, watch, &c.
 Automatic, *a.* having the power of motion in itself
 Autopsy, *s.* ocular demonstration
 Autopical, *a.* perceived by one's own eyes
 Autumn, *s.* the third season of the year
 Autumnal, *a.* belonging to autumn
 Auxiliary, *a.* helping, aiding, assisting
 Auxiliaries, *s. pl.* troops called upon in virtue of a treaty to assist another nation, &c.
 Avail, *v.* to profit, to promote, to assist
 Avail, *a.* profitable, advantageous, valid
 Avant-guard, *s.* the van or front of an army
 Avarice, *s.* covetousness, nigardliness
 Avaricious, *a.* covetous, greedy, mean
 Avas't, *ad.* hold! stop! stay! enough!
 Avail, *interj.* begone! a word of abhorrence
 Avenue, *v.* to avenge, to punish
 Avenue, *s.* an entrance to a place; an alley or walk of trees leading to a house
 Avere, *v.* to affirm, to assert, to declare
 Average, *s.* the mean or medium of any given quantities; in commerce a duty paid by merchants
 Averment, *s.* establishment by evidence
 Avernat, *s.* a sort of grape
 Averse, *a.* contrary to, not favourable to
 Aversion, *s.* hatred, dislike, antipathy
 Avert, *v.* to turn aside, to keep off
 Aversion, *s.* act of turning off
 Aviary, *s.* a place inclosed to keep birds
 Avidity, *s.* greediness, eagerness
 Avise, *s.* advice in writing
 Avocate, *v.* to call away, to call from
 Avocation, *s.* the act of calling off or aside
 Avoid, *v.* to shun, to escape, to retire
 Avoidance, *s.* a weight most commonly in use, containing 18 ounces to the pound
 Avolation, *s.* the act of flying away
 Avouch, *v.* to assert, to affirm, to justify—*s.* declaration, evidence
 Avow, *v.* to declare, to assert, to profess
 Avowable, *a.* that may be avowed
 Avowal, *s.* a positive or open declaration
 Avulsion, *s.* pulling one thing from another
 Await, *v.* to expect, to wait for, to attend
 Awake, *v.* to rouse from sleep, to put into new action.—*a.* not sleeping
 Award, *v.* to adjudge, to determine, to give—*s.* a sentence, a determination
 Aware, *a.* vigilant, attentive, cautious
 Away, *ad.* absent; let us go.—*interj.* begone
 Awe, *s.* dread, fear, respect, reverence
 Awful, *a.* that which strikes with awe or fills with reverence; terrible; worshipping
 Awfulness, *s.* quality of striking with awe
 Awful, *ad.* for some space of time
 Awkward, *a.* unpolite, clumsy, unhandy
 Awkwardness, *s.* clumsiness
 Awl, *s.* a sharp instrument to make holes
 Awme, *s.* a Dutch measure answering to what in England is called a tierce
 Awning, *s.* any covering spread over a ship or a boat to keep off the heat or wet
 Awoke, the *preterite* of *Awake*
 Awry, *ad.* obliquely, askew, unevenly
 Axe, *s.* an instrument used to chop wood
 Ax'iom, *s.* a maxim or proposition, while being self-evident cannot be made plain by demonstration
 Axiomatic, *a.* self-evidently true
 Axis, *s.* a real or imaginary line, which passes directly through the centre of any thing that revolves on it
 Ax'le, Ax'letree, *s.* the piece of timber on which the wheels of a carriage revolve
 Ay, *ad.* yes, used to affirm the truth
 Aye, *ad.* always, for ever, once more
 Azimuth, *s.* an astronomical instrument; the azimuth of the sun or any star is an arc between the meridian of the place and a given vertical line
 Azo'te, *s.* nitrogen
 Azotic, *a.* nitrogenic; destructive of life
 Azure, *s.* light or faint blue; sky-colour
 Azure, *a.* sky-coloured

B.

BAA', *v. n.* to bleat or cry like a sheep
Ba'al, *s.* a Canaanitish idol
Bab'ble, *v. n.* to talk idly, to tell secrets
Bab'bler, *s.* an idle talkative person
Bab'bling, *s.* senseless prate
Baba, *Ba by*, *s.* a young child of either sex
Ba'ba, *s.* disorder; irregular mixture
Baboon, *s.* a large species of monkey
Ba'byhood, *s.* childhood
Ba'lyish, *s.* trifling, childish
Bac'ated, *s.* set with pearls; having berries
Bacchana'lian, *s.* a drunken riotous person
Bac'chanals, *s. pl.* drunken riots or revels
Bach'elor, *s.* an unmarried man; one who takes his first degree at the university; a knight of the lowest order
Back, *s.* the hinder part of a thing.—*v. a.* to mount a horse; to second, to justify, to strengthen, to maintain
Back'bite, *v. a.* to censure an absent person
Back'biter, *s.* one who slanders secretly
Back'ed, *part.* seconded, supported
Backgam'mon, *s.* a game with dice
Backsl'id'er, *s.* a religious apostate
Back'stays, *s.* ropes which keep the masts from pitching forward
Back'sword, *s.* a sword with one sharp edge
Back'ward, *s.* unwilling, dull, sluggish
Back'wardness, *s.* dilatoriness, unwillingness
Ba'con, *s.* the salted flesh of a hog
Bad, *a. ill*, wicked, hurtful, vicious, sick
Bade, *pres. of Bid*
Badge, *s.* a mark or token of distinction
Bad'ger, *s.* an animal resembling a hog and dog; a man who buys and sells corn
Bad'inage, *s.* light or playful discourse
Bad'fic, *v. a.* to elude, deceive, to confound
Bag, *s.* a sack; a purse; an ornament; an udder; a purse of silk tied to men's hair
Bagatelle, *s.* a thing of no import, a trifle
Baggage, *s.* the luggage of an army; a term for a worthless woman
Bagn'io, *s.* warm bath; house of ill-fame
Bag-pipe, *s.* a Scotch musical instrument
Bail, *s.* surety given for another's appearance.—*v. a.* to give bail, to admit to bail
Bail'able, *a.* that may be set at liberty by bail
Bail'iff, *s.* an officer who puts in force an arrest; a land steward; a magistrate
Bail'iwick, *s.* the jurisdiction of a bailiff
Bait, *s.* a temptation; a refreshment; a lure.—*v.* to bait the hook in angling; to take refreshment on a journey; to set on dogs
Baise, *s.* a coarse kind of nappy cloth
Bake, *v. a.* to harden by fire; to dress victuals in an oven
Balan'ce, *s.* a pair of scales; the difference of an account; the beating part of a watch; in astronomy, a constellation.—*v.* to make equal, to settle; to hesitate, to fluctuate
Bal'cony, *s.* a small gallery of wood or stone on the outside of a house
Bald, *a.* without hair; inelegant, unadorned
Bald'erdash, *s.* a rude mixture; confused or illiterate discourse

Baldness, *s.* want of hair; nakedness
Bald'ric, *s.* a girdle, a military shoulder belt
Bale, *s.* goods packed for carriage; misery
Ba'leful, *a.* full of misery, sorrowful, sad
Ba'lefulness, *s.* calamity
Balk, *s.* disappointment; a great beam or rafter; a ridge of unploughed land
Balk, *Baulk*, *v.* to disappoint, to miss of
Ball, *s.* any thing round; a globe; in a military sense, any kind of spherical, conical, or cylindrical shot fired from a musket, rifle, or cannon; an entertainment of dancing
Bal'lad, *s.* a common or trifling song, an air
Bal'last, *s.* weight placed in the bottom of a ship, or any other body, to prevent its over-setting.—*v.* to keep any thing steady
Bal'lairy, *s.* a jig; a song
Bal'let, *s.* an historical dance
Ballis'tics, *s. pl.* the science of projectiles; the art of projecting bodies
Balloo'n, *s.* a large vessel used in chemistry; a ball on the top of a pillar; a globe made of silk, &c., which being inflated with gas rises into the air with any proportioned weight attached to it
Bal'lot, *s.* a ball or ticket used in giving votes privately.—*v. a.* to choose by ballot
Balm, *s.* the name of a plant.—*v. a.* to soothe
Bal'miness, *s.* softness; agreeableness
Bal'my, *a.* having the qualities of balm; soothing, soft; fragrant, odoriferous
Bal'neary, *s.* a bathing-room, bath
Bal'sam, *s.* an ointment; a shrub
Balsam'ic, *a.* mitigating, softening, healing
Bal'uster, *s.* a small pillar or column
Balustrade, *s.* a row of small pillars
Bamboo, *s.* an Indian cane, or measure
Bamboo'zie, *v. a.* to trick, deceive, cheat
Ban, *s.* a public notice; a curse, interdiction
Bana'na-tree, *s.* a kind of plantain
Band, *s.* a bandage or tie; an ornament worn round the neck; a company
Ban'dage, *s.* a fillet; a roller for a wound.—*v. a.* to bind up a wound
Ban'dbox, *s.* a thin slight box
Ban'derol, *s.* a small flag used in marking out a camp, &c.
Ban'delet, *s.* a flat moulding
Ban'diness, crookedness of legs
Baudit'ti, *s.* outlaws, robbers, plunderers
Bandoolee, *s.* a small wooden case, containing powder sufficient to charge a musket
Bando're, *s.* a musical instrument
Ban'dy, *v. a.* to toss and fro, to give and take reciprocally; to contend at a game.—*a.* crooked.—*s.* a crooked stick
Ban'dy-legged, *a.* having crooked legs
Bane, *s.* mischief, ruin, poison.—*a.* to poison
Ba'neful, *a.* poisonous, hurtful
Ba'nefulness, *s.* injurious influence
Bang, *s.* a blow, a thump.—*v.* to beat
Ban'ian, *s.* a light morning undress
Ban'iana, *s.* a particular sect in India, who hold a metempsychosis, and abstain from eating animal food

- Bar'fish, *v. a.* to send or drive away
 Bar'ishment, *s.* transportation, exile
 Bank, *s.* the side of a river; a little hill; a shoal in the sea; a repository where money is occasionally lodged
 Bank-bill, *s.* a note for money in the bank
 Ban'ker, *s.* one who receives money in trust
 Ban'krapt, *s.* one who, being unable to satisfy his creditors, surrenders his effects
 Ban'krupcy, *s.* the state of a bankrupt
 Ban'ner, *s.* a military standard or flag
 Ban'neret, *s.* a knight created in the field of battle, next to barons in dignity
 Ban'tam, *s.* a small species of poultry
 Ban'it'ion, *s.* the act of expulsion
 Ban'nock, *s.* a loaf or cake of oatmeal
 Ban'quet, *s.* a grand entertainment
 Ban'quet's, *s.* in fortification, a step, or elevation of earth, on which soldiers stand to fire over the parapet
 Bar'sticle, *s.* a very small prickly fish
 Ban'ter, *v. a.* to rally, play upon, ridicule
 Ban'tling, *s.* a young child, a infant
 Bap'tism, *s.* the act of sprinkling, or christening; the first sacrament of the Christian church
 Bap'tis'mal, *a.* relating to baptism
 Bap'tist, Bap'tizer, *s.* one who christens
 Bap'tistry, *s.* a font, or place for baptizing at
 Bap'tize, *v. a.* to sprinkle, to christen
 Bar, *v.* to secure, or fasten any thing with a bar; to hinder or obstruct.—*s.* a long piece of wood or iron; the place assigned for lawyers to plead; a partition at which criminals are placed during a trial; a shallow at the entrance of a harbour; a hindrance; in music a perpendicular line through the note lines; a small room in a tavern, &c.
 Barb, *s.* a Barbary horse; a beard; the points which stand backward in an arrow or fishing-hook.—*v. a.* to furnish horses with armour; to shave the beard; to point an arrow
 Bar'bican, *s.* a fortification before the walls of a town; an opening in the wall for guns
 Bar'bacie, *s.* a hog dressed whole with spices
 Bar'barian, *s.* a rude uncivilized person, a savage, a person without pity
 Bar'baric, *a.* foreign, far-fetched
 Bar'barism, *s.* ignorance, inhumanity; an uncouth manner of speaking or writing
 Bar'barity, *s.* inhumanity, cruelty
 Bar'barous, *a.* rude, uncivilized, ignorant, inhuman, cruel; unacquainted with arts
 Bar'bed, *part.* *a.* furnished with armour; bearded or jagged with hooks
 Bar'bel, *s.* a large fish; superfluous fleshy knots growing in the mouth of a horse
 Bar'ber, *s.* one whose trade is to shave
 Bar'berry-tree, *s.* the name of a prickly shrub
 Bar'bette, *s.* an earthen terrace raised within a parapet, so high as to enable guns to be fired with a free range
 Bard, *s.* a poet
 Bare, *a.* naked, poor, lean, unadorned
 Bare-faced, *a.* shameless, impudent
 Barely, *ad.* nakedly; openly; merely
 Bar'gain, *s.* a contract or agreement; a thing bought or sold; stipulation
 Bar'gain, *v. a.* to make a contract for the sale of purchase of any thing
 Barge, *s.* a large boat for pleasure or trade
 Bar'l'ic, *s.* potashes used in making glass
 Bark, *s.* the rind of a tree; a small ship.—*v. a.* to make a noise like a dog or wolf; to clatter at.—*v. a.* to strip trees of their bark
 Bar'ker, *s.* one that clamours, a snarler
 Bar'ley, *s.* corn used in making beer
 Bar'ley-corn, *s.* a grain of barley, in measurement the third part of an inch
 Barn, *s.* yeast, used to make drink ferment
 Barn, *s.* a storehouse for corn, &c.; an infant
 Bar'nacle, *s.* a kind of shell-fish which adheres to wood, &c. in the water; a bird like goose; an iron instrument to hold a bar by the nose during an operation of farriery
 Barom'eter, *s.* an instrument to measure the weight of and variations in the atmosphere in order chiefly to determine the changes in the weather
 Baromet'rical, *a.* relating to a barometer
 Bar'on, *s.* a rank in nobility next to a viscount; two subdivisions of bar
 Bar'ones, *s.* a baron's lady
 Bar'onet, *s.* the lowest title that is hereditary next in rank to a baron
 Bar'onetage, *s.* the whole body of baronets
 Bar'ony, *s.* the lordship whence a baronet derives his title
 Bar'oscope, *s.* an instrument to show the weight of the atmosphere
 Bar'ouche, *s.* a kind of open carriage
 Bar'raican, *s.* a strong thick kind of camelot
 Bar'racks, *s.* a building to quarter soldiers in
 Bar'rator, *s.* an encourager of lawsuits; wrangler
 Bar'ratty, *s.* foul practice in law; a fraud committed on merchants' goods
 Bar'rel, *s.* a round wooden vessel; the hollow tube of a gun; a cylinder
 Bar'ren, *a.* unfruitful, not prolific, sterile, unmeaning, uninventive, dull
 Bar'reness, *s.* sterility, want of invention
 Bar'ricade, *v. a.* to secure a place, to fortify
 Bar'ricade, *s.* a fortification, an obstruction, a bar to prevent admittance
 Bar'rier, *s.* a boundary, a defence, a bar to mark the limits of a place
 Bar'rister, *s.* a pleader at the bar, an advocate at law
 Bar'row, *s.* a small hand-carriage to convey fruit, herbs, &c.; a small mount of earth under which bodies were anciently deposited; a hog
 Bar'ter, *v. a.* to give any thing in exchange.—*s.* the act or practice of trafficking
 Bar'ton, *s.* a manor house; the demesne land of a manor
 Basalt, *s.* a kind of stone-like iron
 Basaltic, *a.* relating to basalt
 Bas'cule, *s.* a swing gate; a drawbridge worked by a counterpoised beam
 Base, *s.* the foundation of any thing; a rustic play; the pedestal of a statue.—*a.* villainous, low; metal below the standard; music deep or grave
 Baseless, *a.* without foundation
 Bas'eness, *s.* villainous, meanness; bastardy
 Bas'haw, *s.* a governor or viceroi under the grand seignior; an imperious person
 Bas'iful, *a.* thill, moist, coy, shamed
 Bas'ill, *s.* the name of a plant; the edge of joiner's tool; a kind of leather

Ba'll, *v. a.* to grind the edge of a tool
Ba'll'oon, *n.* a kind of ointment
Ba'll'isck, *n.* a kind of serpent, a cockatrice said to kill by looking; a piece of ordnance
Ba'sin, *Ba'son*, *n.* a small vessel to hold water; a dock where ships may float in safety; a small pond
Ba'sis, *n.* the foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column, which are the *basis*, *shaft*, and *capital*; the foot, the pedestal
Bask, *v.* to lie in the heat of the sun or fire
Ba'sket, *n.* a vessel made of twigs or rushes
Bass, *n.* a mat used to kneel on in churches.—*a.* in music, grave, deep
Ba'sset, *n.* a certain game at cards
Bassoon, *n.* a musical wind instrument
Ba'ss-relie', or **Ba'sso-relie'vo**, *n.* raised work
Bast, *n.* the lime-tree bark made into ropes
Ba'stard, *n.* a child born out of wedlock; in military matters a long gun of about six calibres
Ba'stardize, *v. a.* to declare a child illegitimate; to beget a bastard
Ba'stardy, *n.* being born out of wedlock
Bast, *v. a.* to beat with a stick; to pour batter on meat whilst roasting; to sew in a slight manner
Ba'stile, *n.* a redoubt or small fort, formerly a state prison in France
Bastina'de, **Bastina'do**, *v. a.* to punish a person by striking the soles of his feet with a cudgel
Ba'stion, *n.* a bulwark, a fortress; any salient angle or projection from the general outline of a fortress
Ba'ss-vi'ol, *n.* a fiddle for the bass
Bat, *n.* a flattened club to strike a ball with; a pack-saddle; a flying animal resembling a mouse
Bat-fow'ling, *n.* bird-catching in the night-time
Bat'-horse, *n.* a military baggage-horse
Bat'man, *n.* a servant in charge of the bat-horses of the army
Batch, *n.* a quantity of any thing baked at one time; any quantity made at once
Bate, *v.* to lessen, to remit, to lower a price
Bath, *n.* a place to bathe in; a measure
Bathe, *v. a.* to wash in a bath; to soften
Ba'thos, *n.* the art of sinking in poetry
Bat'let, *n.* a square wooden instrument used for beating linen
Bat'on, or **Batoo'n**, *n.* a staff or club; a truncheon borne by a marshal
Batt'a, *n.* allowances made to troops in India
Batrach'lan, *n.* of the frog-like species
Batta'l'ia, *n.* battle array, order of battle
Batta'l'ion, *n.* a body of foot soldiers, in number from 500 to 800 men; a division of an army
Bat'ten, *n.* a narrow board; a scantling.—*v.* to fatten, to fertilize, to grow fat
Bat'ter, *n.* a mixture of flour, eggs, milk, and salt.—*v.* to beat, to beat down
Bat'tering-ram, *n.* a military engine, formerly used to batter down walls, having a head resembling a ram's
Bat'tery, *n.* a raised work on which cannons are mounted; in law a violent assault
Bat'tle, *n.* a fight between fleets or armies
Bat'tle-array, *n.* a form or order of battle
Bat'tlesax, *n.* a weapon like an axe; a bill

Bat'tledoor, *n.* a flat instrument used to strike shuttlecocks with
Bat'tlement, *n.* a wall indented on the top of buildings; a breastwork
Baube', *n.* in Scotland a halfpenny
Bav'in, *n.* a bundle of small wool, a faggot
Bau'ble, *n.* a trifle, a trinket, a plaything
Baw'l, *v. n.* to call out, to cry out, to speak loud
Baw'rel, *n.* a kind of hawk
Bay, *n.* a road where ships may anchor; a tree; a term in architecture.—*a.* chestnut colour.—*v.* to bark as a dog; to surround
Bay-salt, *n.* salt made from sea-water exposed to the sun, so named from its colour
Bay'-tree, *n.* the female laurel
Bay'onet, *n.* a dagger fixed to a musket
Bays, *n. pl.* an honorary crown or garland
Bazan'r, *n.* a constant market
Bdol'ium, *n.* an aromatic gum
Be, *v. n.* to have existence, to exist
Beach, *n.* the sea-shore, the strand, the coast
Bea'con, *n.* an edifice on an eminence, where signals are made to direct seamen
Bead, *n.* a small glass ornament, with which necklaces and monkish rosaries are made; any globular body
Bea'dle, *n.* an inferior officer in a parish, university, or trading company
Bea'gle, *n.* a small hound to hunt hares
Beak, *n.* the bill of a bird; a pronountry
Bea'ker, *n.* a cup with a spout formed like the beak of a bird
Beam, *n.* the principal piece of timber which supports a building; the balance of a pair of scales; a ray of light; the pole of a chariot; the horn of a stag.—*v. n.* to emit rays
Bean, *n.* a well-known kind of pulse
Bear, *n.* a rough savage animal; a rude unpolished man; the name of two constellations; a cant name at the stock exchange, applied to those who speculate for a fall in the funds
Bear, *v.* to carry a load, to support, to keep from falling; to carry in remembrance; to endure; to press; to be fruitful
Beard, *n.* hair which grows on the chin and lips; the barb of an arrow or hook
Be'ardless, *a.* having no beard; youthful
Bea'r'er, *n.* a carrier of any thing, a supporter
Bea'r'-garden, *n.* any place of tumult
Bea'ring, *n.* the situation of any place, both as to distance and direction; gesture
Beast, *n.* an irrational animal; a brutal man
Bea'stly, *a.* nasty, filthy, obscene
Bea'stliness, *n.* obscenity, filthiness
Beat, *v.* to strike; to conquer; to throb
Bea'tif'ic, **Bea'tif'ical**, *a.* blissful, the making happy or blessed, belonging to the happy
Beatification, *n.* an acknowledgment made by the Pope and his consistory, that the person beatified is in heaven, and may be revered as blessed
Bea'tify, *v. a.* to bless with celestial enjoyment
Bea'ting, *n.* correction by blows
Bea'titude, *n.* blessedness, happiness, felicity
Beau, *n.* a coxcomb, a fop, a man of dress
Beau'-monde, *n.* the fashionable world
Bea've'r, *n.* an animal, otherwise named the Castor, amphibious, and remarkable for his art in making his ha'bitation; a hat made of its fur; the part of a helmet which covers the face

Beau'teous, Beau'tiful, *a.* fair, elegant, lovely, admirable
 Beau'tify, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Beau'ty, *s.* that assemblage of graces which pleases the eye; a beautiful person
 Becan'co, *s.* a small bird, the fig-eater
 Becau'se, *conj.* on this account that, for this reason that
 Becal'm, *v. a.* to still, to quiet the mind
 Becal'mo, *prerative of Become*
 Beck, *s.* a sign with the hand or head, a nod
 Beck'on, *v. n.* to make a sign with the hand
 Becom'e, *v.* to be fit, to be suitable to the person; to enter into some state
 Becom'ing, *a.* graceful, pleasing, elegant
 Becom'ingness, *s.* elegant congruity
 Bed, *s.* a place to sleep on; a division in a garden in which seeds are sown; the channel of a river; a layer, a stratum; a receptacle for ordnance of large calibre, mortar-beds serving the same purpose as gun-carriages
 Bedab'ble, *v. a.* to besprinkle, to wet
 Bedag'gle, Bedrag'gle, *v. a.* to trall in the dirt
 Bedaw'b, *v. a.* to dawb, to besmear
 Bed'ding, *s.* the materials belonging to a bed
 Bedeck', *v. a.* to deck, to adorn, to embellish
 Bedew', *v. a.* to moisten gently as with dew
 Be'do-house, *s.* an hospital or alms-house
 Bed'lam, *s.* an hospital for lunatics
 Bed'lamite, *s.* a madman, a noisy person
 Bed'rid, *a.* confined to the bed by violent sickness or extreme old age
 Bed'stead, *s.* the frame which supports a bed
 Bee, *s.* an insect which produces honey; an industrious careful person
 Beech, *s.* the name of a large tree
 Bee'chen, *a.* consisting of the wood of beech
 Beef, *s.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow
 Beef-eater, *s.* a yeoman of the guard
 Beel'sebub, *s.* a satan
 Beer, *s.* a liquor made of malt and hops
 Beet, *s.* the name of a garden plant
 Beet'le, *s.* an insect; a large heavy mallet
 Beeves, *s.* black cattle, oxen
 Befall', *v. n.* to happen, to come to pass
 Befit', *v. a.* to be suitable to, to become
 Befo'ra, *prep.* further onward, not behind; in the presence of; prior to, sooner
 Befo'rehand, *ad.* in a state of anticipation; previously, at first
 Befoul', *v. a.* to soil, to dirty, to make foul
 Befriend', *v. a.* to favour, to be kind to
 Beg, *v.* to ask alms, to entreat, to petition
 Begot', *v. a.* to generate, to produce
 Beggar, *s.* one who lives by begging
 Beggarly, *a.* in want, stingy.—*ad.* meanly
 Beggary, *s.* great want, indigence, poverty
 Begin', *v.* to enter upon, to commence
 Begin'ning, *s.* the first original or cause, the first part, the rudiments or first grounds
 Begird', *v. a.* to gird, bind round, shut up
 Begon'e, *interj.* got away! go hence!
 Begot', Begotten, *part. pass. of Begot*
 Begrim'e, *v. a.* to soil, to dirty with soot
 Beguile', *v. a.* to cheat, to impose on, to amuse, to deceive pleasantly, to evade
 Beguilement, *s.* deception
 Begun', *part. pass. of Begin*
 Beha'lf, *s.* favour, support, vindication
 Beha'va, *v. n.* to demean, to act, to conduct
 Beha'viour, *s.* conduct, course of life
 Beha'nd', *v. a.* to kill by cutting off the head

Beheld', *part. pass. of Behold*
 Behemoth, *s.* the river horse
 Behes't, *s.* a command, order
 Behi'nd, *prep.* at the back of
 Behi'ndhand, *ad.* late in time
 Beho'ld, *v. a.* to look upon, *interj.* see! lo!
 Beholden, *a. part. obliged to*
 Behoo'f, *s.* profit, advantage
 Behoo'va, Beho'va, *v. n.* to be
 Be'ing, *s.* existence; a particulation; the person existing
 Bel, *s.* a Chaldean god
 Bela'bour, *v. a.* to beat sound
 Bela'ted, *a.* too late, belighted
 Belay', *v. a.* to lay wait for; make fast a rope
 Belch, *v. n.* to eject wind from
 Bel'dam, *s.* a hag, a scolding
 Belas'guer, *v. a.* to besiege, invest a town or fortress
 Belem'ites, *s. pl.* those rema
 Bel'fry, *s.* a place where bells
 Bell'a, *v. a.* to slauter, to calk
 Belle'f, *s.* persuasion, opinion containing the articles of fi
 Belle'va, *v.* to credit, to trust
 Belle'ver, *s.* a professor of Ch
 Bel'li'ka, *ad.* probably, perhaps
 Bell, *s.* a hollow sounding ve
 Belle, *s.* a gay, drowsy young
 Belle-esprit', *s.* refinement; fined manners
 Belles-Lettres, *s.* polite liter
 Bellig'erent, *a.* engaged in w
 Bell'metal, *s.* a mixture of c
 Bel'low, *v. n.* to roar like a b
 clamour, to vociferate
 Bel'fows, *s. pl.* an instrument
 Bell'y, *s.* the lower part of th
 Bell'man, *s.* he whose busines
 any thing in towns, and
 by ringing his bell
 Belong', *v. n.* to appertain to
 party of, to have relation to
 Belov'ed, *a.* lovely, dear to, vi
 Below', *ad.* lower in place, in
 Belt, *s.* a girdle, a sash, a cin
 Bel'videre, *s.* a fine prospect
 Bel'wether, *s.* a sheep which
 with a bell on his neck
 Remad', *v. a.* to make mad
 Bemi're, *v. a.* to soil, to daub
 Bemo'n, *v. a.* to lament, to b
 Lemo'urn, *v. a.* to weep over;
 Bench, *s.* a seat to sit on; a ti
 Justices sitting on the bench
 Ben'cher, *s.* a senior in the in
 Bend, *v. a.* to crook, to bow;
 Ben'dable, *a.* that which may
 Bence'th, *prep.* under, lower
 in excellency; unworthy of
 Benedic'tine, *s.* a monk
 Benedic'tion, *s.* a blessing;
 ment for blessings received
 Benefac'tion, *s.* a charitable g
 Benefac'tor, Benefic'tress, *s.*
 who does acts of kindness
 Ben'efice, *s.* a church living,
 Benef'icence, *s.* generosity, a

Beneficent, *a.* kind, obliging, doing good
Beneficial, *a.* advantageous, useful
Beneficiary, *a.* one who holds a benefice
Benefit, *a.* kindness, advantage, use
Beneficence, *a.* disposition to good; charity
Benefolent, *a.* kind, good, affectionate
Benighted, *part.* overtaken by the night
Benign, *a.* kind, generous, wholesome
Benignant, *a.* kind; gracious; actually good
Benignity, *a.* graciousness, kindness
Benison, *a.* a blessing, a benediction
Bent, *a.* the state of being bent; declivity; inclination, disposition, fixed purpose
Benumb, *v. a.* to make torpid, to stupefy
Benjamin, *a.* a medicinal kind of resin, vulgarly called *Benjamin*
Bequeath, *v. a.* to give by will, to leave
Bequest, *a.* something left by will
Bereave, *v. a.* to deprive of; to take away
Bereavement, *a.* a deprivation; loss by death
Bergamot, *a.* a kind of pear; an essence or perfume; a sort of scented stuff
Bergmote, *a.* a court held to determine matters relating to mines and miners
Berlin, *a.* a coach of a particular construction, first used at Berlin
Berm, *a.* in fortification a space left between the exterior slope of the rampart and the ditch
Bernardine, *a.* an order of monks, so named from their founder St. Bernard
Berry, *a.* a small fruit of several kinds
Beryl, *a.* a precious stone of a greenish cast
Beseecher, *v. a.* to beseech about
Beseech, *v. a.* to beg, to entreat, to implore
Beset, *v. a.* to become, to beset
Beset, *v. a.* to waylay, to perplex, to harass
Beshrew, *v. a.* to curse, to happen ill to
Beside, *adv.* over and above, near
Besiege, *v. a.* to besiege, to lay siege to
Besma, *v. a.* to soil, to daub or smear over
Besmut, *v. a.* to blacken with smut
Besom, *a.* a broom to sweep with
Besot, *v. a.* to intoxicate, stupefy with liquor
Bespangle, *v. a.* to decorate with spangles
Besplash, *v. a.* to splash with dirt; to slander, to asperse with reproach
Bespeak, *v. a.* to order, to address, to show
Bespot, *v. a.* to mark with spots, to variegate
Besprinkle, *v. a.* to sprinkle over, to moisten
Best, *a.* most good, most preferable
Bestial, *a.* like a beast, brutish, carnal
Bestiality, *a.* the brutality of a beast
Bestir, *v. a.* to move quickly, to hasten
Bestow, *v. a.* to apply, to confer upon
Bestrew, *v. a.* to strew or scatter about
Bestrident, *v. a.* to get across any thing
Bet, *a.* a wager.—*v.* to lay a wager
Betake, *v. a.* to take, to have recourse to
Bethink, *v. a.* to recollect, to reflect
Bethide, *v. a.* to happen, to befall, to bechance
Bethmes, *adv.* early, soon, seasonably
Betle, *a.* an Indian plant, called water pepper
Betoken, *v. a.* to signify, to foreshew
Betony, *a.* the name of a plant
Betrayer, *v. a.* to deliver up treacherously; to divulge a secret, to discover
Betrayer, *a.* the act of betraying
Betrim, *v. a.* to decorate
Betroth, *v. a.* to give or receive a contract of marriage; to affianse
Betrothal, *a.* an engagement of marriage
Better, *a.* superior, improved, more good

Between, *prep.* in the middle
Bevel, *a.* in masonry, a kind of rule moveable on a centre.—*v. a.* to cut to a bevel angle
Beverage, *a.* drink, liquor to be drunk
Bew, *a.* a flock of birds, a company
Bewail, *v. a.* to bemoan, to lament
Bewailment, *a.* act of bemoaning
Beware, *v. a.* to be cautious, to take care of
Bewilder, *v. a.* to mislead, to puzzle
Bewilderment, *a.* state of being bewildered
Bewitch, *v. a.* to injure by witchcraft, to charm, to fascinate, to please irresistibly
Bewitchful, *a.* bewitching
Bewray, *v. a.* to discover, to betray
Bi-y, *a.* a Turkish governor
Beyond, *prep.* farther onward than, remote from, on the farther side of, above
Bez'el, *a.* that part of a ring in which the diamond or stone is fixed
Bezoar, *a.* a medicinal stone from the East
Biaugulous, *a.* having two corners or angles
Bias, *a.* inclination, bent; a weight lodged on one side of a bowl; propension.—*v. a.* to prepossess, to incline partially
Bib, *a.* a piece of fluen to pin before a child
Bibacious, *a.* much addicted to drinking
Bibacity, *a.* the quality of drinking much
Bibber, *a.* a tippler, a toper, a sot
Bible, *a.* the sacred volume in which are contained the revelations of God
Biblical, *a.* relating to the bible or divinity
Biblist, *a.* one conversant with the bible
Bibulous, *a.* spongy, that drinks moisture
Bice, *a.* a blue colour used in painting
Bicker, *v. a.* to skirmish, to wrangle
Bid, *v. a.* to command; to offer a price
Bidden, *part.* invited, commanded
Bidder, *a.* one who offers or proposes a price
Bidding, *a.* a command, order, charge
Bide, *v. a.* to dwell, to continue, to endure
Biden'tal, *a.* having two teeth
Biding, *a.* an abode, residence, stop, stay
Bien'ial, *a.* continuing for two years
Bier, *a.* a frame used for carrying the dead
Bio'sting, *a.* the first milk after calving
Bifarious, *a.* twofold, double; doubtful
Biferous, *a.* bearing fruit twice a year
Bifid, *a.* bifidated, *a.* opening with a cleft
Biforous, *a.* having double doors
Big, *a.* large, great, swollen, pregnant
Bigamist, *a.* a person with two wives
Bigamy, *a.* having two wives at once
Biggin, *a.* a kind of cap for a child
Bigot, *a.* a zealot, one devoted to a party
Bigotry, *a.* blind zeal, superstition
Bilander, *a.* a small vessel, broad, and flat, used for the carriage of goods
Bilberries, *a.* small purple-coloured berries
Bilbo, *a.* a kind of broadsword
Bilboes, *a.* a sort of stocks on board a ship
Bilboquet, *a.* a small eight-inch mortar
Bile, *a.* a thick bitter liquor collected in the gall bladder; a painful swelling
Bilge, *a.* the breadth of a ship's bottom.—*v. a.* to spring a leak
Bil'ingate, *a.* foul language, ribaldry
Bilious, *a.* full of bile, choleric, spleenetic
Biliousness, *a.* the being affected with bile
Bilk, *v. a.* to cheat, to over-reach, to defraud
Bill, *a.* the beak of a bird; a kind of hawk; an account of money; an act of parliament; an advertisement

Bill-of-exchange, *s.* a note which authorises the bearer to demand a sum of money at a certain place
Bill-of-parcels, *s.* an account delivered by the seller to the buyer of goods
Bill, *a.* to caress; to kiss as doves; to publish
Bill-hook, *s.* a small hatchet used for cutting wood
Bill-let, *s.* a small log of wood; a note, a letter; a small paper; a ticket for quartering soldiers on publicans and others.—*v. a.* to quarter soldiers
Bill-let-donx, *s.* a short love-letter, a card
Billiards, *s.* a game played on a large table with balls and rods
Billow, *s.* a large hollow rolling wave
Bin, *s.* a repository for wine, corn, &c.
Binary, *a.* double; two; dual
Bind, *v.* to confine with bonds, to oblige by stipulation; to make coactive; to contract.—*s.* a species of hops; a quantity
Bind, *s.* a fastening; covering of books with leather; a bandage
Bin-nacle, *s.* the frame in the steering of a ship in which the compass is placed
Bin-ocle, *s.* a telescope with two tubes, for looking at an object with both eyes
Binocular, *a.* having two eyes
Biographer, *s.* a writer of persons' lives
Biographical, *a.* relating to biography
Biography, *s.* a history or writing of lives
Biparous, *a.* bringing forth two at a birth
Bipartite, *a.* divided or clef in two parts
Bipartition, *s.* the act of dividing in two
Biped, *s.* an animal having only two feet
Bipedal, *a.* two feet in length
Bipennated, *a.* having two wings
Bipetulous, *a.* having two flower-leaves
Birch, *s.* a tree common in England; a rod
Bird, *s.* a name applied to all fowls
Bird-lime, *s.* a glutinous substance used to entangle the feet of small birds
Birgander, *s.* a fowl of the goose kind
Birt, *s.* a fish resembling a turbot
Birth, *s.* the act of coming into life; lineage of extraction; rank inherited by descent
Bir-thright, *s.* the rights and privileges to which a person is born
Bir-thwort, *s.* the name of a plant
Biscuit, *s.* a kind of hard flat bread, &c.
Bisect, *v. a.* to divide into two equal parts
Bishop, *s.* a prelate; one of the spiritual rulers of the established church; a diocesan; a liquor composed of oranges, wine, sugar, &c.; one of the pieces at the game of chess
Bishopric, *s.* the diocese of a bishop
Bismuth, *s.* a hard, white, brittle mineral
Bissextile, *s.* leap year; every fourth year
Bistoury, *s.* a chirurgial incision knife
Bisulcous, *a.* cloven-footed
Bit, *s.* the iron mouth-piece of a bridle; a small piece of anything; a Spanish silver coin, value seven-pence half-penny
Bite, *s.* act of a fish that takes the bait; a cheat; a sharpur; seizure by the teeth.—*v. a.* to separate or pierce with the teeth; to cut; to wound; to cheat; to trick
Bit-ter, *a.* of a hot, acrid, and biting taste; sharp, cruel, severe, keen, satirical
Bit-tern, *s.* a bird of the heron kind
Bit-terness, *s.* a bitter taste; malice; grief
Blas-phemy, *s.* a far unnotorious matter

Blas-phemy, *s.* compounded of bitumen
Bl'valve, *s.* a valve, *a.* having two valves applied to those fish that have two shells
Blv-uano, *s.* a military night-watch in Spain
Blv-air, *v. a.* to continue under arms all night
Blx-antia, *s.* a large piece of gold, valued at £15, which kings formerly offered on high festivals
Blab, *v.* to tell a secret, to tattle, to tell tales
Blab-ber, *v. a.* to whistle to a horse; to flatter, to fib, to tell tales
Black, *a.* dark, cloudy, mournful, wicked
Black, *s.* a negro; the dark colour; mourning
Black-smoor, *s.* a man by nature of a black complexion; a negro
Black-bird, *s.* the name of a bird
Black-cattle, *s.* oxen, bulls, and cows
Black-cock, *s.* the heath-cock
Black'en, *v. a.* to make black; to defame
Black-guard, *s.* a dirty fellow; a scoundrel
Black-hole, *s.* a place in which soldiers may be confined by the commanding officer
Black-mail, *s.* money formerly levied by border chieftains
Black-rod, *s.* the usher belonging to the Order of the Garter; usher of parliament
Black-smith, *s.* a smith who works in iron
Blad'der, *s.* urinary vessel; a bag; a pustule
Blade, *s.* the spike of grass before it seeds; the green shoots of corn; the sharp or cutting part of an instrument; a gay man
Blain, *s.* a pustule, an ulcer, a bile, a blister
Blame, *s.* imputation of a fault, offence.—*v. a.* to censure, to reproach
Blamable, *a.* deserving censure, guilty
Blamableness, *s.* fault; culpableness
Blameless, *a.* innocent, guiltless, upright
Blanch, *v.* to whiten; to peel almonds; to evade, to shift; to omit, to obliterate
Blanc-mange, *s.* a confection of almonds, &c.
Blanc, *a.* soft, mild, gentle, kind
Blasphemy, *s.* flattery
Blas-phemy, *v. a.* to smooth, to wheedle
Blas-phemy, *s.* soft speeches, flattery
Blank, *s.* a void space; a disappointment.—*a.* white, unwritten; dull, confused
Blank-verse, *s.* verse without rhyme
Blan-ker, *s.* a woollen cover for a bed; a pear
Blasphemy, *v. a.* to speak blasphemy
Blas-phemy, *a.* very profane, very wicked
Blas-phemy, *s.* indignity offered to God
Blas-t, *s.* a gust of wind; the sound made by a wind instrument of music; a blight which damages trees, corn, &c.—*v. a.* to injure, to wither, to blight; to blow up mines or rocks by the explosive force of gunpowder
Blatant, *a.* bellowing as a calf; noisy
Blaze, *s.* a flame, the light of a flame; a blight mark on a horse; a publication.—*v. a.* to flame, to publish, to blazon
Blazon, *s.* the art of heraldry
Blazon, *v. a.* to explain figures on ensigns armorial; to deck, to embellish; to make public; to celebrate
Bleach, *v.* to whiten, to grow white
Bleach'd, *part.* whitened, made white
Bleak, *a.* cold, chilly, pale.—*s.* a fish
Bleakness, *s.* coldness, chilliness
Bleat, *a.* watery, dim, obscure, weak
Bleat-eyed, *a.* having sore eyes; inflamed
Bleat, *v. a.* to cry like a sheep
Bleed, *v.* to lose blood, to let blood

a. a spot or stain; a deformity.—
efame, to injure
a. to shrink or fly off; to obstruct
 . to mix, to mingle, to confound
 . to wish happiness to another
bleat, *part.* happy, tasting felicity
as, *a.* a state of happiness
a. a good wish, divine favour
a. mildew.—*v.* *a.* to blast; to hinder
 tility; to spoil
ark, deprived of sight, obscure.—*s.*
g. which is placed to intercept the
 false pretence
a. in military language a tempo-
 n-proof roofing
a. want of sight; ignorance
a. having the eyes covered
rm, *a.* a small venomous viper
 . to wink; to see obscurely
 one who has weak eyes
a. highest degree of happiness; hap-
 f blossomed souls; great joy
very happy, full of joy, glad
as, *a.* extreme happiness
a. rising in the skin; a plaster.—*a.*
a. blister; rise in blisters
thesome, *a.* gay, merry, sprightly
swell, to grow puffy
as, *a.* turgidness, swelling
 large heavy piece of wood; a piece
e; a stupid fellow; a pulley.—*v.* *a.*
ip, to enclose
a. a siege carried on by surround-
 ace to prevent any relief.—*a.* *a.* to
 a place of all communication
l, *a.* a stupid person, a dunce
se, *a.* a small fortified barrack
s. unadulterated tin; the best tin
 e red fluid that circulates through
r; kindred, lineage; a rake
ed, *s.* a bound of an exquisite scent
a. not sanguinary
s. *n.* to open a vein
l, *s.* the crime of murder, slaughter
a. filled with blood; red
 . stained with blood; sanguinary
 the blossom or flower of a tree; the
 life; a native flush on the cheek;
 that appears on some fruit
osom, *v.* *n.* to produce blossoms
Bloomy, *a.* youthful; flowery
s. the flowers of trees or plants
ur, a spot.—*v.* to disgrace, to stain
 a pimple, a pustule on the skin
 stroke; a sudden event; the act of
 which it lodges eggs in meat.—*n.*
r breathe hard; to put forth flow-
 sound a musical instrument; to
 the force of wind
 ruddy fat wench, a slattern
 sunburnt, ruddy-faced
 . the fat of a whale, &c.—*v.* *n.* to swell
 ks with weeping
a. a weapon, a short thick stick
 y-coloured.—*s.* an original colour
 . a regiment of royal horse guards
 . the quality of being blue
 ern, blistering, fierce; large
 . a mistake, a gross oversight.—
 mistake grossly; to err
ss, *a.* a short wide gun discharged
y bullets at a time

Blunt, *a.* dull, rough, rude, unpolite, abrupt.—
v. *a.* to dull the edge or point of any thing
Bluntness, *a.* a want of edge; rudeness
Blur, *a.* a spot, stain, imperfection
Blurt, *v.* *a.* to blab out, to speak heedlessly
Blush, *v.* to betray shame or confusion by a
 red colour in the cheeks; to colour.—*s.* *a.*
 colour of the cheeks raised by shame, &c.; red
 or purple colour
Blush'et, *a.* a young modest girl
Blus'ter, *v.* *n.* to roar, to hector, to swagger
Blus'terer, *s.* a noisy person, a swaggerer
Blus'trous, *a.* noisy, tumultuous, harsh
Boar, *s.* the male of all sorts of swine
Board, *s.* a flat piece of wood; a court held.—
v. *n.* to pave with boards; to enter a ship by
 force.—*v.* *n.* to pay for dining
Boa'der, *s.* one who pays for dining
Boa'd-wa'gs, *s.* *pl.* an allowance for victuals
Boa'rish, *a.* rude, rough, cruel, brutish
Boa'rishness, *s.* vulgarity; rudeness
Boast, *s.* a proud speech, a brag, a bounce.—*v.*
 to brag, to glory in, to exult
Boa'ster, *s.* a braggart, a puffer, a swaggerer
Boa'stful, *a.* proud, haughty, vain
Boa'stive, *a.* presumptuous, assuming
Boat, *s.* a small vessel used on rivers, &c.
Boa'tman, *s.* the manager of a boat
Boa'tswain, *s.* an inferior officer who superin-
 tends a ship's rigging, anchors, &c. and
 generally overlooks the sailors
B.b. *v.* to dodge, to cheat, to dangle
Bo'b'bin, *s.* a small wooden instrument with
 which lace is made
Bob'tailed, *a.* having the tail cut short
Bode, *v.* *z.* to foreshew, to portend
Bo'dement, *s.* an omen, a foreboding
Bo'd'ice, *s.* a sort of stays for women
Bo'd'less, *a.* without a body; spiritual; pure
Bo'd'ly, *ad.* relating to the body.—*a.* actual, real
Bo'd'kin, *s.* an instrument to draw thread
 through a loop
Body, *s.* matter as opposed to spirit; a por-
 son; a collective mass; a corporation
Bo'd'y-clothes, *s.* clothing for horses
Bog, *s.* a marsh, a fen, a morass, a swamp
Bo'ged, *a.* mixed as in a bog
Bog'gle, *v.* *n.* to start, to hesitate, to waver
Bog'gler, *s.* a doubter, a timorous man
Bohe, *a.* *s.* a tea more astringent than green
Boil, *v.* to be agitated by heat; to dress
Boil'd, *part.* dressed in boiling water
Boil'er, *s.* a vessel for boiling water, &c.
Bois'terous, *a.* loud, furious, stormy
Bois'torously, *ad.* violently; very loudly
Bold, *a.* daring, impudent, licentious, stout
Bo'lden, *v.* *a.* to make bold or confident
Bo'ldness, *s.* courage, impudence, confidence
Bole, *s.* earth; a corn measure of six bushels
Boil, *s.* a round stalk or stem; a bowl.—*v.* *n.* to
 rise in a stalk; to swell out
Bo'later, *a.* large pillow; a long cushion.—
v. *a.* to support; to pad; to compress
Bolt, *s.* the bar of a door; an arrow.—*v.* to
 fasten; to sift; to spring out
Bo'lter, *s.* a sieve to separate meal from bran
Bo'lus, *s.* a large pill; a kind of earth
Bomb, *s.* a globe of iron containing combust-
 ible, &c. to be discharged from a mortar
Bombard, *v.* *a.* to attack with bombs
Bombard'ier, *s.* a bomb engineer
Bombardment, *s.* an attack with bombs

- Bombasín**, *s.* a slight black silken stuff
Bombast, *a.* high sounding.—*s.* rustian
Bombast, *de*, *a.* high-sounding; ranting
Bombula, *tion*, *s.* a great sound, a hum
Bombketch, *s.* a small strong vessel calculated for throwing shells into a town or fortress
Bona'sus, *s.* a kind of buffalo
Bond, *s.* any written obligation; captivity.—
a. in a servile state; enslaved, captive
Bondage, *s.* captivity, imprisonment
Bondmaid, *s.* a female slave
Bondman, *s.* a man slave
Bondsmen, *s.* one bound for another
Bone, *s.* the most solid part of the body
Boneless, *a.* a coarse kind of lace; flaxen lace
Boneless, *a.* having no bones; tender
Bonfire, *s.* a fire made for triumph
Boniness, *a.* a fullness of bone
Bon-mot, *s.* a witty repartee
Bonnet, *s.* a covering for the head, a cap
Bonny, *ad.* prettily, gaily, handsomely
Bonny, *a.* handsome, beautiful, merry, gay
Bony, *a.* strong, stout, full of bone
Booby, *s.* a dull stupid fellow; a large bird
Book, *s.* a volume in which we read or write a particular part or division of a work
Bookbinder, *s.* one who binds books
Bookish, *a.* much given to reading, studious
Bookkeeper, *s.* one who keeps accounts
Bookkeeping, *s.* the art of keeping accounts
Bookless, *a.* not given to books; unlearned
Bookmate, *s.* a school-fellow
Bookseller, *s.* a vender of books by profession
Bookworm, *s.* a close student; an insect
Boom, *s.* a strong fortification of wood or iron laid across the mouth of a harbour; a long pole used to spread the clue of the stud-ding sail [*a.* gay, merry, pleasant, cheerful
Boon, *s.* a gift, a present, a grant; a prayer.—
Boor, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rude man
Bourish, *a.* rustic, clownish, rude
Boose, *s.* a stall for a cow or ox to feed in
Boot, *v.* to profit, to gain; to put on boots.—
a. profit, advantage, booty; part of a coach; covering for the legs
Boottjack, *s.* a utensil for pulling off boots
Booth, *s.* a stall or tent erected in a fair
Boothless, *a.* useless, unavailing, vain
Booty, *s.* plunder, pillage, spoil
Borable, *a.* that may be bored
Bora'chio, *s.* a drunkard; a leathern bottle
Boramez, *s.* the vegetable lamb, generally known by the name of *Agnus Hæthicus*
Borax, *s.* an artificial salt, prepared from sal ammoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea salt, and alum, dissolved in wine
Bor'der, *s.* an edging; a side, a boundary
Bor'der, *s.* an inhabitant near the borders
Bore, *s.* the hollow of a gun or any piece of ordnance.—*v.* *a.* to make a hole, to pierce
Boreal, *a.* northern, tending to the north
Bor'ness, *s.* the north wind
Bor'ner, *s.* a gimlet; one who bores
Born, *part.* brought into the world, bred
Borne, *part.* carried, brought, supported
Borough, *s.* a corporation town
Borrow, *v.* *a.* to ask a loan; take on credit
Borrower, *s.* one who borrows from another
Bow'age, *s.* a wood, a grove, woodlands
Bow'ky, *a.* woolly, rough, swelled
Bow'st, *s.* the breast; the heart; an inclosure.
—v. *a.* to enclose in the bosom
Boss, *s.* a stud, a knob, a raised work
Botan'ic, *Botan'ical*, *a.* relating to herbs
Botanist, *s.* a person skilled in herbs
Botany, *s.* the knowledge of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables
Botch, *s.* an ulcerous swelling.—*v.* *a.* to mend clumsily, to patch
Botcher, *s.* one who mends old clothes
Botchy, *a.* marked with botches
Both, *s.* the two, of two.—*ad.* as well
Bots, *s.* *pl.* the larvae of the gadfly
Bottle, *s.* a vessel to contain liquids
Bottom, *s.* the lowest part of anything; a dale; a valley; the foundation
Bottomless, *a.* unfathomable
Bottomry, *s.* money borrowed on a ship
Boud, *s.* an insect which breeds in mail
Boudoir, *s.* a small retiring room or private cabinet for ladies
Bough, (*bow*), *s.* an arm of a tree, a branch
Bought, *pret.* of *Buy*.—*s.* a knot, a flexure
Bouillon, *s.* soup; broth
Boulders, *s.* *pl.* in geology abraded fragments of rock lying on the surface of the ground
Boulevard, *s.* the space occupied by a bastion or curtain, sometimes forming a promenade
Bounce, *v.* *n.* to leap, to spring; to bully
Bouncer, *s.* a boaster, a bully; a lie
Bound, *s.* a limit, a mark, an end
—v. *a.* to jump, spring, fly back; to flout
—v. *a.* destined for, going to
Boundless, *a.* unlimited, infinite, unconfined
Boundstone, *s.* a stone to play with
Bounteous, **Bountiful**, *a.* liberal, generous
Bounteousness, *s.* liberality
Bountiful, *a.* liberal
Bounty, *s.* generosity, munificence
Bour'geon, *v.* *n.* to sprout, to bud, to shoot
Bourn, *s.* a bound, limit; brook; torrent
Bouse, or **Boose**, *v.* *n.* to drink to excess
Bow'ey, *a.* muddled with liquor, drunk
Bout, *s.* a trial, an essay, an attempt
Bow, *s.* an inclination of the body in token of respect; an instrument to shoot arrows; a knot made with a ribbon.—*v.* *a.* to bend, to stoop, to crush
Bow'elless, *a.* cruel, unfeeling, merciless
Bow'els, *s.* *pl.* the intestinal parts of the body; compassion, tenderness
Bow'er, *s.* an arbour in a garden; an anchor
Bow'ery, *a.* shady, retired, cool
Bowl, *s.* the hollow of a cup or glass; a vessel to make punch in; a wooden ball
Bowl, *v.* to play at bowls; to roll, trundle
Bow'legged, *a.* having crooked legs
Bowler, *s.* one who bowls, or plays at bowls
Bow'line, *s.* the name of a ship's rope
Bowling-green, *s.* a level green for bowlers
Bow'man, *s.* an archer; shooter with bows
Bow'sprit, *s.* the mast that projects in a sloping direction from a ship's head
Bow'string, *s.* the string used for a bow
Bow'yer, *s.* an archer; a maker of bows
Box, *s.* a case made of wood; a blow.—*v.* *a.* to strike; to pack in a box
Box'er, *s.* one who fights with the fist
Boy, *s.* a male child, a youth
Boy'au, *s.* the branch of a military trench
Boy'ish, *a.* childish, simple, like a boy
Boy'ishness, **Boy'ism**, *s.* childishness, play
Brab'ble, *s.* a clamour, a frolic.—*v.* *a.* to contest

bandage; tightness; pair; a line.—
 and, to tighten, to strain up
 art. made tight, strained up
 s. an ornament for the wrists
 a bandage, any thing that tightens
 a. belonging to the arm
 aply, s. the art or practice of writ-
 short compass; short-hand
 breach, a crack.—v. s. to salt
 i. a small support made of wood
 s. pl. in gunnery the cheeks of the
 carriage of guns and howitzers
 a. saltish. like sea water
 tenn, s. saltiness
 thin sort of nails used in floors
 o. boast; a game at cards.—v. n. to
 swagger, to puff
 clo, s. a boaster, a swaggerer
 Bragg'er, s. a vain puffing fellow
 o. to weave together, to plait.—s. a
 ice; a knot; false hair
 l. ropes used to draw up a ship's sails
 e collection of vessels and organs
 he skull, from which sense and mo-
 e; sense, understanding.—v. to kill
 ng out the brains
 s. silly, foolish, weak, thoughtless
 s. the skull containing the brains
 s. diseased in the understanding
 rough unpolished diamond
 a thicket of brambles; an instru-
 dressing flax; a kneading trough
 prickly, thorny, foul, thick
 s. a prickly or thorny bush
 s. a Gentoo priest of India
 s. husks of ground corn
 a small bough, a shoot; offspring.—
 ad in branches, to adorn
 s. the vascular parts of diverse
 s. pears and plums
 s. a. without shoots or boughs
 s. full of branches, spreading
 s. to mark with a brand, to burn.—
 k of infamy; a lighted stick
 part burnt with iron; disgraced
 s. a. to wave, to shake, to flourish
 s. a small worm; the dew worm
 s. a strong distilled liquor
 s. a quarrel, a dispute, a wrangle
 s. sort of grain called buck wheat
 i. consisting of bran; dry; foul
 o. one who works in brass
 an American wood for dying red
 ellow metal made by mixing copper
 s. calamariis; impudence
 hard as brass; made of brass; bold
 child, by way of contempt
 s. a boast, a brag, a threat
 courageous, gallant, noble.—v. s. to
 o. to defy, to hector
 i. courage, magnanimity, show
 o. one who murders for hire
 n. to quarrel, to speak loudly
 s. a wrangler, a quarrelsome person
 the hard flesh of a boar
 ssa, s. strength robustness
 s. fleshy, strong, muscular
 e noise of an ass, a harsh cry.—v. s.
 o. pound in a mortar.—v. n. to bray
 use; to make a harsh noise
 one that brays like an ass; with
 an implement to stir up talk

Braze, v. s. to solder with brass
 Bra'zun, a. made of brass; bold, daring
 Bra'zenfaced, s. a bold, impudent person
 Bra'zenfaced, a. impudent, bold
 Bra'zenness, s. appearing like brass, impu-
 dence, bold assurance
 Branch, s. an opening, a gap; a quarrel
 Bread, s. food made of ground corn; support
 Bread'corn, s. corn of which bread is made
 Breadth, s. the measure from side to side
 Break, v. to part or burst by violence; to tame;
 to train to obedience; to become bankrupt;
 to fall out
 Break, s. an opening, a breach, a failure
 Break'ers, s. waves which break violently over
 points of sunk rocks or sand banks
 Break'fast, s. the first meal.—v. n. to eat
 Bream, s. the name of a fish.—v. to burn filth
 from a ship's bottom
 Breast, s. that part of the body which contains
 the heart and lungs; the bosom; the con-
 science; the heart
 Breast-high, s. as high as the breast
 Breast'knot, s. ribbons worn on the breast
 Breast'plate, s. armour for the breast
 Breastwork, s. a defence raised breast-high;
 s. a hastily constructed parapet, sufficiently
 high for the defence of a soldier
 Breath, s. life; air drawn in and discharged
 by the lungs; moving air; an instant
 Brea'thable, s. that may be breathed
 Breathe, v. to draw breath; to live; to rest
 Brea'thing, s. a vent, secret prayer, respite
 Breath'less, a. out of breath, hurried; dead
 Breach, s. the hinder part of a gun, &c.
 Breach'es, s. part of a man's apparel
 Breed, v. to hatch, to plot; to cause.—s. a cat,
 sort, offspring, number
 Breeder, s. one who rears cattle; a procreator
 Breeding, s. education, manners; nurture
 Breeze, s. a gentle gale; a stinging fly
 Brood'ry, s. fanned with gentle gales, cool
 Broet, s. a fish of the turbot kind
 Breth'ren, s. the plural of Brother
 Breve, s. a note in music; a summons
 Brevet, s. a rank in the army higher than
 that for which pay is received
 Bre'viary, s. a Romish priest's office book
 Bre'viat, s. a short compendium, an extract
 Bre'viature, s. abbreviation
 Brevie'r, s. a small kind of printing letter
 Brev'ity, Brie'fness, s. conciseness, shortness
 Brew, v. to make malt liquors; to contrive
 Brew'age, s. a mixture of various things
 Brew'er, s. one who brews, or contrives
 Brow'house, s. a place for brewing
 Brow'is, s. bread lightly boiled in pottage
 Bribe, s. a reward given to pervert judgment
 —v. s. to gain by gifts, to hire
 Bri'bery, s. the act or crime of bribing; hire
 Brick, s. a piece of burnt clay; a small loaf
 Brick'bat, s. a broken piece of a brick
 Brick'dust, s. dust made by pounding bricks
 Brick'kiln, s. a place where bricks are burnt
 Brick'layer, s. a brick mason
 Brick'le, a. brittle, frail, apt to break
 Bri'dal, a. relating to marriage, nuptial
 Bride, s. a newly-married woman
 Bri'de-cake, s. cake distributed at a wedding
 Bri'degroom, s. a newly-married man
 Bri'demaid, s. a woman who attends the
 bride at the marriage ceremony

Br'dewell, *s.* a house of correction
Bridge, *s.* a building over water, for the convenience of passing; the upper part of the nose; supporter of the strings in a violin
Bridle, *s.* the head reins of a horse, a check.—*v.* to restrain, to guide, to check
Bridle-hand, *s.* the hand holding the bridle
Briddo'n, *s.* the saddle and rein of a military bridle
Brief, *s.* an epitome; short extract; letters patent for charitable collections.—*a.* short
Briefness, *s.* conciseness, shortness
Briefly, *ad.* concisely, shortly, in few words
Br'er, *s.* a prickly bush, a species of rose tree
Br'ery, *a.* full of breres, rough, prickly
Brizade, *s.* a party or division of soldiers, composed of infantry, cavalry, or artillery
Briga-de-major, *s.* an officer of the garrison staff, appointed to assist in the management of a brigade
Brigadier, *s.* a military officer not under the rank of a lieutenant-col., appointed to command a brigade
Brigadier-general, *s.* an officer next in rank to a major-general
Brig'and, *s.* a thief, freebooter, plunderer
Brig'andage, *s.* theft, plunder
Brig'antine, *s.* a small light vessel; a boat of mail
Bright, *a.* shining, clear; witty; famous
Brighten, *v.* to polish, to make bright
Brightness, *s.* acuteness, wit; bright state
Briz'ose, *a.* quarrelsome, contentious [*fr.* *brizue*, *s.* strife, quarrel.—*v.* to cavvas, to so-
Brill'ancy, *s.* lustre, splendour
Brill'iant, *a.* sparkling.—*s.* a fine diamond
Brim, *s.* the edge; lip; bank of a fountain
Brim'ful, *a.* full to the top
Brim'less, *a.* without edge or brim
Brim'mer, *s.* a glass full to the brim
Brim'stone, *s.* a yellow mineral; sulphur
Brim'dod, or **Brim'dled**, *a.* streaked, spotted
Brine, *s.* dissolved salt; the sea; tears
Brinz, *v.* *a.* to fetch, conduct, prevail on
Brin'ish, **Brin'y**, *a.* saltish, like brine
Brin'ishness, *s.* the state of being saltish
Brink, *s.* the edge of a place, a precipice
Brisk, *a.* quick, lively, strong, active
Brisket, *s.* the breast of an animal
Briskness, *s.* liveliness, quickness, gaiety
Bristle, *s.* the hair on a swine's back.—*v.* *a.* to stand erect as bristles
Brist'ly, *a.* set with bristles, rough, angry
Brit'sol-stone, *s.* a kind of soft diamond
Brit, *s.* the name of a fish
Brit'ish, *a.* belonging to or made in Britain
Brit'on, *s.* a native of Great Britain
Brit'tle, *a.* apt to break, weak, frail
Brit'tleness, *s.* aptness to break, tenderness
Brize, *s.* the gad fly
Broach, *v.* *a.* to tap a vessel, to give out
Broach'd, *part.* tapped, pierced, uttered
Broach'er, *s.* a teller of a thug; a spit
Broach, *a.* wide, extended, vulgar, coarse
Broach'd-coat, *s.* a sowing with the hand at large, and not in straight lines
Broach'dcloth, *s.* fine kind of woollen cloth
Broach'dness, *s.* breadth; extent from side to side; coarseness, fulsome-ness
Broach'dle, *s.* the side of a ship; a discharge of all the arms from one side of a ship at once; a large single sheet of paper

Broach'dword, *s.* a sword with a broad blade
Broach'dwise, *adv.* according to the direction of the breadth
Broach'd, *s.* a kind of fine flower'd silk
Broach'd, *s.* a species of cabbage
Brochure, *s.* a little publication
Brock, *s.* a badger
Brock'et, *s.* a red deer two years old
Brogue, *s.* a kind of shoe; corrupt dialect
Broidery, *s.* additional ornaments wrought upon cloth; fine needlework
Brill, *s.* a disturbance, tumult, quarrel.—*a.* to roast on the fire, to be hot
Bro'kagu, *s.* profit gained by promoting bargains; dealing in old things; hire
Bro'ken, *part.* destroyed, shivered, reduced
Bro'kenness, *s.* the state of being broken; unevenness, roughness
Bro'ken-wind'd, *a.* having short breath
Bro'ker, *s.* one who does business for others
Bro'k'age, *s.* the pay or reward of a broker
Bro'm'chial, *a.* belonging to the throat
Bro'm'chole, *s.* a tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the bronchus; generally called the Durby neck
Brontol'ogy, *s.* a discourse on thunder
Bronze, *s.* brass, brass colour; a medal.—*a.* to harden as brass
Broom, *s.* a jewel, an ornament of jewels
Brood, *s.* offspring; production; the number of chickens hatched at once.—*v.* to sit on eggs; to watch anxiously
Brook, *s.* a little river, a rivulet.—*v.* to endure, to bear, to suffer
Broom, *s.* a shrub; a besom to sweep with
Broo'my, *a.* full of, or like broom
Broth, *s.* liquor in which flesh is boiled
Broth'el, *s.* a house of lewd entertainment; a bawdy-house
Brother, *s.* a male born of the same parents
Broth'erhood, *s.* union, society, class
Broth'erness, *a.* without a brother
Broth'ery, *a.* like brothers, very fond
Brow, *s.* the forehead; edge of a place
Brow'beat, *v.* *a.* to bear down, to humble, to depress with stern looks or angry words
Brow'less, *a.* without shame; frontless
Brown, *s.* the name of a colour
Brown'ie, *s.* a harmless spirit supposed to haunt old houses in Scotland
Brown'ish, *a.* inclining to brown, reddish
Brown'sick, *a.* dejected melancholy
Brown'study, *s.* deep meditation or thought
Browse, *s.* underwood; sprouts of trees.—*v.* *a.* to feed on browse, to feed
Bruse, *v.* *a.* to hurt with blows, to crush.—*s.* a hurt from a blow, a spot
Brus'ing, *s.* the art of boxing; a crushing
Brut, *s.* a report, a noise.—*v.* to noise about
Brut'al, *a.* cold, belonging to winter
Brut'ality, *s.* a brown complexioned woman
Brunt, *s.* a shock, an onset, violence
Brush, *s.* an instrument for sweeping; attack
—v. to rub with a brush, to skim lightly
Brush'wood, *s.* rough shrubby thickets
Brusk, *a.* uncivil, harsh, rude
Brut'al, *a.* savage, cruel, inhuman, churlish
Brut'al'ity, *s.* savageness, inhumanity
Brut'alize, *v.* to make savage or brutal
Brute, *s.* a creature without reason.—*or.* senseless, savage, fierce, wild
Brut'ish, *a.* resembling a beast; unpolite

bum, *s.* cruelty of disposition; rough-manners; bestiality
s. the name of a plant
strong malt liquor; any strong liquor.
throw out in bubbles
s. a water bladder; a cheat; a cully
s. pirates in America
water to wash clothes; the male of
s. deer, &c.
um, *s.* a plant; a sort of trefoll
s. a vessel to draw up water in
s. a fastening.—*u.* to fasten with *a*
 ; to condescend; to engage
s. a shillel.—*v.* *a.* to defend, support
ist, *s.* fruit of the beech-tree
n, *s.* cloth stiffened with gum
n, *s.* leather made of bucks' skin
um, *s.* a thorn; a prickly bush
s. *pl.* pastoral song, rural dialogues
**be first fruit of a plant, a germ.—s. to
 th buds; inoculate; graft
u. *n.* to stir, to go, to move off
s. a bag, a pouch, store; proposal
ether made of a buffalo's skin; colour
sling yellow; a military coat
st, *s.* *u.* to box, to beat, to strike
s. a kind of wild bull
s. a kind of cupboard to hold china
Bur'feling, *s.* a blow; a stroke
s. an arch fellow, a low jester
ery, *s.* low jests, mimicry
s. disagreeable insect bred in beds
s. a frightful object; a false terror
s. a small bead of glass, a plant
um, *s.* a hunting-horn
to raise a building; to depend on
s. one who builds houses
g, *s.* an edifice or fabric built
 a round root, such as tulips, &c.
s. having round heads, large
s. to let in water; to jut out
ss, *s.* a jutting out
s. an enormous appetite
magnitude, size; the main mass
ad, *s.* a partition made in a ship
ss, *s.* a greatness of stature or size
s. lusty, large, heavy, of great size
the male of black cattle; an edict of
ope; a blunder; a sign of the zodiac;
term, applied to those who speculate
ise in the funds at the stock exchange
s. a wild sour plum
s. a collection of papistical bulls
**ting, s. a fight of dogs with a bull
s. a strong dog of great courage
s. a round ball of lead or iron
s. an official account of public news;
 details of a battle by the general in
 and
sh, *s.* a small bird
id, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow; a fish
s. gold or silver in the mass
ss, *s.* the set or state of boiling
s. a young bull or steer
s. a very noisy quarrelsome person.—
 ictor, to swagger, to be noisy
n, *s.* noisy and insulting conversation
s. a large rush growing by rivers
ks, *s.* a fortification, a bastion or per-
 at parapet of any kind
n, to make a noise
ut, *s.* a bell of the lowest kind****

Bum'boat, *s.* a small boat in which fruit, &c.
 are carried on shipboard for sale
Bump, *s.* a swelling, a blow, a thump
Bum'per, *s.* a glass full of liquor to the brim
bum'pkin, *s.* a clown, a lout, a rustic
Bun, *s.* a small kind of light cake
Bunch, *s.* a cluster, knot, hard lump
Bun'chy, *a.* growing in or full of bunches
Bun'dle, *s.* parcel of things bound together.—
v. *a.* to tie up, to put up together
Bung, *s.* a stopper for a barrel
Bun'gle, *v.* to perform any thing clumsily
Bun'gled, *part.* done in a clumsy manner
Bun'gler, *s.* a clumsy, awkward workman
Bun'ter, *s.* a mean, dirty, vulgar woman
Bun'ting, *s.* a thin linen cloth; a bird
Buoy, *s.* a large body of wood or cork fastened
 with a rope to an anchor to discover where
 it lies, or to mark shoals, sunken rocks, &c.—
v. to keep afloat, uphold, support
Buoy'ancy, *s.* the quality of floating
Buoy'ant, *a.* that which will not sink; light
Buny'ed, *part.* kept from sinking, supported
Bur, *s.* the prickly head of the burdock
Bur'bot, *s.* a fish full of prickles
Bur'den, *s.* a load; birth; uneasiness.—*v.* *a.* to
 load, incumber, oppress
Bur'densome, *a.* grievous, heavy, severe
Bur'dock, *s.* a broad-leaved prickly plant
Bure, *s.* in gunnery a round iron ring
Bureau, *s.* a set of drawers with a desk
Bur'g, *s.* tenure peculiar to cities and towns
 which grants the privileges of a burgo-
Burgamot, *s.* a species of pear; a perfume
Bur'gess, *s.* an ancient kind of helmet
Bur'geois, *s.* a citizen, a printing type
Bur'gess, *s.* a citizen, a representative
Burgh, *s.* a borough town, a corporation
Bur'gher, *s.* a freeman; one who has a right
 to vote, and possesses certain privileges
Bur'glary, *s.* the crime of housebreaking by
 night, or breaking in with intent to steal
Bur'gote, *s.* the burgh of a borough
Bur'gomaster, *s.* chief citizen in Holland
Bur'ial, *s.* the act of interring the dead
Bur'ine, *s.* a tool for engraving, a graver
Burles'que, *v.* *a.* to ridicule, to lampoon.—
s. ludicrous language, a jest—a merry, jocu-
 lar, droll, laughable
Burles'que, *s.* a ludicrous musical farce
Bur'ly, *a.* blustering, falsely great, swollen
Burn, *v.* to consume by fire, to be inflamed.—
s. a hurt or wound caused by fire
Bur'net, *s.* the name of a plant
Bur'ning, *s.* state of inflammation
Bur'nish, *v.* to polish, to make bright
Bur'nisher, *s.* an instrument used for burnish-
 ing; a person that polishes
Burr, *s.* the lobe or lap of the ear; in gunnery
 a round iron ring
Bur'el, *s.* a sort of pear; an insect; a bee
Bur'elishot, *s.* nall, &c. shot from a cannon
Bur'row, *v.* *n.* to make holes, to mine.—*s.*
 a rabbit hole
Bur'sar, *s.* the treasurer of a college; a stu-
 dent in Scotland having a small yearly al-
 lowance
Burse, *s.* an exchange where merchants meet
Burst, *v.* to break asunder, to fly open.—*s.*
 a sudden breaking, an eruption
Bur'stort, *s.* a herb good against ruptures
Bur'then, *s.* see Burden

a base fellow, a wretch, a knave
 veet-bread.—*v. a.* to harden, unite
 20, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 21, *s.* a kind of earth; ore of tin
 22, *s.* miserable, unfortunate
 23, *s.* misery, affliction, loss
 24, *s.* a kind of sweet-scented wood
 an open carriage; a head-dress
 25, *s.* relating to calx or chalk
 26, *s.* the act of pulverizing by fire
 27 Cal'cine, *v. a.* to burn to a powder
 28, *s.* the art of engraving on brass
 29, *v. a.* to compute, reckon
 30, *s.* a computation, reckoning
 31, *s.* a computer, a reckoner
 32, *s.* stony, gravelly, hard, gritty
 33, *s.* a boiler, a very large kettle
 34, *s.* tending to warm, heating
 to make hot, to be heated
 35, *s.* an almanac, a yearly register
 36, *v. a.* to glaze linen, to smooth.—*s.* a
 37, *s.* engine to calender
 38, *s.* the person who calenders
 39, *s.* the first day of every month
 40, *s.* a sun-fever frequent at sea
 41, *s.* part of the leg; the young of a
 42, *s.* stupid fellow
 43, *s.* the diameter of any thing round;
 44, *s.* the bore or opening of any piece
 45, *s.* an Indian stuff made of cotton
 46, *v.* hot, burning, scorching
 47 Cal'idness, *s.* intense or great heat
 48, *s.* that which conveys heat
 49, *s.* darkness, dimness, obscurity
 50, *s.* obscure, dark, dim, dusky
 51, *s.* very fair beautiful writing
 the chief priest of the Saracens
 52, *s.* the government of the Caliphs
 53, *s.* a hand gun, an arquebuse
 54, *s.* a word used in botany
 55, *s.* fit up the seams of a ship
 one who stops a ship's seams
 to name, to invite, to summon.—
 56, *s.* address, summons
 57, *s.* trull, a worthless woman
 58, *s.* craftiness
 59, *s.* an employment, trade, &c.
 60, *s.* a compasses having bowed shanks
 61, *s.* a hard swelling without pain
 62, *s.* hardened, brawny, insensible
 63, *s.* induration of the fibres
 64, *s.* wanting feathers, bare
 65, *s.* to quiet, pacify, still, compose.—
 66, *s.* quiet, rest, peace, serenity.—
 67, *s.* undisturbed, easy
 68, *s.* tranquillity, coolness of mind
 69, *s.* a preparation of mercury
 70, *s.* heating, causing heat
 71, *s.* a cap or coil; a circular cavity; in
 language, the back plate of a sword
 or the cap of a pistol
 72, *s.* an instrument of war with three
 brown on the ground to annoy the
 horse; a plant
 73, *s.* to accuse falsely, to revile
 74, *s.* a false accuser, slanderer
 75, *s.* false, slanderous
 76, *s.* slander, aspersion, false charge
 77, *s.* the name of the mount on which
 as crucified
 78, *s.* to bear or bring forth a calf

Cal'vinism, *s.* the belief in predestination and
 election, according to the doctrines of Calvin
 Cal'vinist, *s.* a follower of Calvin
 Calvinis'tical, *s.* relating to the doctrines of
 Calvinism
 Cal'vity, *s.* baldness of the head
 Calx, *s.* a chalky powder made by fire and lime
 Cal'ycle, *s.* a small bud of a plant
 Camail, *s.* a kind of skull-cap worn under the
 helmet
 Cam'bering, *s.* rising like an arch
 Cam'bric, *s.* fine linen from Cambray
 Cam'el, *s.* a large animal common in Arabia
 Cam'era-obscu'ra, *s.* an optical machine used
 in darkened chambers, through which the
 rays of light passing, reflect outward objects
 inverted
 Cam'let, *s.* a stuff made of wool and silk
 Cam'omile, *s.* a fine medicinal herb
 Camp, *s.* the tents where soldiers are lodged
 Campai'gn, *s.* a large, open country; the time
 an army keeps the field
 Campai'gner, *s.* an old experienced soldier
 Campes'tral, *s.* growing in the fields, wild
 Cam'phor, Cam'phire, *s.* a white gum
 Cam'phorate, *s.* impregnated with camphor
 Can, *s.* to be able to.—*s.* a vessel, a cup
 Cana'ble, *s.* the lowest of the people
 Can'akin, *s.* a small cup
 Canal, *s.* a basin or course of water, a duct
 Cana'lic'ulated, *s.* made like a pipe or gutter
 Cana'der, *s.* to fire under cover
 Cana'ries, *s.* a cluster of islands in the Atlantic
 ocean near the Barbary coast
 Cana'ry, *s.* a wine brought from the Canaries.
 —*v. n.* to dance, to frolic
 Cana'ry-bird, *s.* an excellent singing bird
 Can'cel, *v. a.* to blot out, destroy, make void
 Can'cellated, *s.* cross-barred; crossed by lines
 Can'celled, *part.* blotted out, crossed, effaced
 Can'cer, *s.* a crab-fish; one of the twelve signs
 of the zodiac; a virulent sore
 Can'cerate, *v. a.* to grow cancerous
 Can'c'rous, *s.* inclining to or like a cancer
 Can'crine, *s.* having the qualities of a crab
 Can'dent, *s.* hot, burning, fiery, shining
 Can'did, *s.* white; fair, open, honest, kind
 Can'didate, *s.* one who sues for a place
 Can'didly, *ad.* uprightly, fairly, openly
 Can'dify, *v. a.* to make white
 Can'dle, *s.* a light made of tallow, wax, &c.
 Can'dlemas, *s.* the feast of the Purification of
 the blessed Virgin Mary
 Can'dlestick, *s.* an implement to hold candles
 Can'dour, *s.* sweet temper, integrity
 Can'dy, *v. a.* to conserve with sugar, congeal
 Cane, *s.* a walking stick; a reed whence sugar
 is extracted.—*v. a.* to beat with a cane
 Canes'cence, *s.* whiteness, hoariness
 Canes'cent, *s.* growing white, hoary
 Canic'ular, *s.* belonging to the dog-star; hot
 Can'ine, *s.* having the properties of a dog
 Can'ister, *s.* a box to hold tea; a small basket
 Can'ker, *s.* a worm; disease; eating humour.
 —*v.* to grow corrupt, corrode, pollute
 Can'kerworm, *s.* a worm that destroys fruit
 Can'nel, *s.* a fine bituminous coal
 Can'nibal, *s.* a man-eater, vile wretch
 Can'non, *s.* a great gun for cannonading
 Can'nonade, *v. a.* to batter with cannon
 Can'non-baskets, *s.* the old English term for
 gabions

Cannoneer, *s.* one who manages cannon
Canon, *s.* an Indian boat
Canon, *s.* a rule, a law; the book of holy scripture; a diglinary in cathedrals
Canonical, *a.* regular, ecclesiastical
Canonicals, *s.* established dresses of the clergy
Canonist, *s.* a doctor of canon law
Canonization, *s.* the act of making a saint
Canony, *s.* the act of making a canon
Canopy, *s.* a cloth of state spread over the head.—*v. a.* to cover with a canopy
Canorous, *a.* musical, tuneful, loud
Cant, *s.* obscure corrupt words; wheedling.—*v.* to wheedle, to flatter; to toss
Canta'ta, *s.* an air; a grave piece of music
Canta'tion, *s.* the act of singing
Cantee'n, *s.* a vessel of tin in the form of a square bottle
Canter, *s.* the gallop of an ambling horse; a sectarian hypocrite
Cantharides, *s.* Spanish flies for blisters
Canthus, *s.* the angle of the eye
Can'ticle, *s.* song of Solomon, psalm song
Can'tle, *r. a.* to cut into pieces or parts
Can'tle, *s.* a piece, a fragment
Can'to, *s.* part of a poem, section, division
Can'ton, *s.* the division of a country; a clan
Can'ton, *s.* to divide land, to disperse troops into winter quarters
Can'tonment, *s.* a position for quartering soldiers
Can'tred, *s.* a hundred in Wales, a division
Can'vass, *s.* a coarse stiff cloth; a soliciting.—*v.* to sift, to examine, to debate, to solicit votes, to sue for honours
Can'zon, *s.* a kind of song or poem
Can'zonet, *s.* a short song or air
Cap, *s.* a covering for the head, a reverence.—*v. a.* to cover the top; to puzzle
Cap-a-pie, *ad.* from head to foot
Capability, *s.* capacity, fitness, adequateness
Capable, *a.* intelligent, equal to, qualified
Capacious, *a.* wide, vast, extended
Capaciousness, *s.* largeness, width, space
Capacitate, *r. n.* to enable, qualify, make fit
Capacity, *s.* ability, sense; state, space
Caparison, *s.* the bridle, saddle, and housing of a military horse, with their decorations.—*v. a.* to dress pompously
Cape, *s.* a headland; the neck-piece to a coat
Cap'er, *s.* a leap, a jump; a berry, a pickle.—*v. n.* to dance frolicsomenly, to frisk
Cap'er-lush, *s.* a plant growing in the south of France, the buds pickled for eating
Cap'ering, *part.* skipping, jumping about
Cap'ias, *s.* a writ of execution
Capillare, *s.* syrup of maldenhair
Capillary, *a.* small, minute, like a hair
Cap'ital, *a.* chief, principal, fine, criminal in the highest degree, deserving death.—*s.* a principal sum; a large letter; stock; upper part of a pillar; chief city
Capita'tion, *s.* numeration of heads
Cap'itol, *s.* a temple in Rome
Cap'itular, *s.* a body of statutes; the member of a chapter
Capit'ulate, *r. n.* to yield by capitulation
Capitula'tion, *s.* surrendering a town on certain terms; stipulations
Cap'pon, *s.* a castrated cock
Capon'niere, *s.* a covered passage across the ditch of a fortified place

Caprice, *s.* a whim, fancy, humour
Capricious, *a.* whimsical, fanciful, odd
Capriciousness, *s.* whimsicality
Cap'ricorn, *s.* a sign of the zodiac, the goat, the winter solstice, a fly
Cap'stan, *s.* an engine to draw up great weights, as anchors, &c.
Cap'sular, *s.* hollow as a chest
Cap'sulate, *s.* enclosed in a box
Cap'sule, *s.* a cell in plants for the reception of seeds; the corpus cap of a percussion lock
Cap'tain, *s.* the commander of a ship of war, a troop of horse, or company of foot
Cap'tation, *s.* the art of catching favour
Cap'tion, *s.* the act of taking any person
Cap'tious, *a.* snarling, peevish, cross, surly
Cap'tiousness, *s.* petulance
Cap'tivate, *v. a.* to enslave, to charm
Cap'tive, *s.* one taken in war; a slave
Cap'tivity, *s.* slavery, subjection, thrall
Cap'tor, *s.* one who takes prizes or prisoners
Cap'ture, *s.* a prize, the act of taking a prize.—*v. a.* to take as a prize
Cap'u'che, *s.* a monk's hood
Cap'u'ched, *a.* covered over as with a hood
Capuchin, *s.* a friar; a woman's cloak
Car, *s.* a cart, a chariot; Charles's wain
Car'rack, *s.* a Spanish galleon, a large ship
Car'at, *s.* a weight of four grains
Car'avan, *s.* a large carriage; a body of travelling merchants, or pilgrims
Caravan'sary, *s.* a public building erected for the convenience of eastern travellers, where they may repose, &c.
Car'avel, *s.* a light old-fashioned ship
Car'away, *s.* a plant producing warm seed, used in medicine and confectionery
Carbine, *s.* a small musket
Carbiner, *s.* a light horseman
Carbina'de, *v. a.* to cut or hack, and prepare meat for broiling or frying
Car'bon, *s.* charcoal
Carbonif'erous, *a.* yielding charcoal
Carbena'do, *s.* meat cut across to be broiled on the coals
Car'buncle, *s.* a precious stone; a red pimple
Car'case, *s.* the dead body of an animal; a bomb-shell containing combustibles which burn furiously
Card, *s.* a complimentary note; a painted paper used for games; the paper of which the points of the compass are marked; an instrument with iron teeth.—*v.* to comb wool; to play at cards
Car'damom, *s.* a medicinal seed
Car'diac, *a.* cordial, strengthening, cheering
Car'dinal, *a.* principal, chief, eminent.—*s.* a dignitary of the Romish church; a woman's cloak
Car'dinal-points, *s.* east, west, north, south
Car'dinal-virtues, *s.* prudence, temperance, justice, and fortitude
Care, *s.* solicitude, anxiety, charge.—*v. n.* to be affected with care, to be anxious
Care'e'n, *v.* to talk, to stop leaks, be laid up
Care'er, *s.* a course, race, swift motion
Ca'reful, *a.* full of concern, diligent, anxious
Ca'refulness, *s.* vigilance, great care
Ca'reless, *a.* negligent, heedless, unmindful
Ca'relessness, *s.* heedlessness, inattention
Care'ss, *v. a.* to fondle, to caress

a mark in writing thus (A), to denote nothing written above or in the margin
 a ship's lading, freight, great load
 re, *s.* a ludicrous droll likeness
 arlosity, *s.* rottenness of the bones
 a, rotten, decayed, putrefied
 are, anxiety.—*v. n.* to be anxious
part. a. distressing, perplexing
 mean rude man, a clown, a churl
 timbers lying fore and aft in a ship
s. one who drives or keeps carts
e, s. a begging friar, a pearly
 tive, *a.* that which dispels flatulence
s. a bright red or crimson colour
 s, slaughter, havoc, devastation
 i, fleshy, lustful, sensual
 ad, according to the flesh
 n, *s.* a flesh colour; a fine flower
 s, Car'uous, *a.* fleshy, plump, fat
 s, a shrovetide, a Epiphany feast
 vus, *a.* eating of flesh, greedy
 y, *s.* a fleshy excrecence
 a carriage of pleasure
 a song of exultation or praise.—*v. to*
 praise, to celebrate
 s, *a.* a feast, festival, drinking-bout
 v, *n.* to drink hard, to tope
 o censure, to caviil.—*s.* a fish
 n, *s.* an artificer in wood, a builder
 a covering for a floor or table
 s, caviil, censure, abuse
 s, behaviour, manners; a vehicle
 s, one who carries; a sort of pigeon
 s, any flesh not fit for food
 de, *s.* short iron cannon
 a common garden root
 a, red-haired, very red
 to convey, bear, gain, behave
 carriage for luggage.—*v. a.* to carry
 anche, *s.* a blank paper to be filled
 notions entirely at the option of the
 to whom it is sent
 i, an agreement between nations at
 lative to exchange of prisoners
 i, one who drives a cart
 o, *s.* gristle, a tough substance
 inous, *a.* consisting of gristles
 s, *a.* a painting on large paper
 s, *s.* a case to hold balls
 e, *s.* a paper case to hold powder
 e-box, *s.* a box containing cartridges
 ght, *s.* a maker or seller of carts
 a, to cut wood, stone, or meat
 s, sculpture, figures carved
 s, *s.* a cataract, waterfall
 covering, sheath; the state of things;
 art of a house; a circumstance; vari-
 nouns.—*v. a.* to cover, to strip off, to
 ip
 den, *v. a.* to harden the outside
 ie, *s.* a kind of vault or arch of stone
 fe, *s.* a large kitchen or table knife
 it, *s.* a window opening upon hinges
 any money, properly ready money
 s, a cash-keeper.—*v. a.* to discard; to
 i, an officer from the military service
 nomy
 s, the gum of an East Indian tree
 s, barrel, a wooden vessel
 sqne, *s.* a helmet, a head-piece
 s, a small box or chest for jewels

Cass, Cass'ate, *v. a.* to annul, to make void
 Cas'sia, *s.* a very fragrant aromatic spice
 Cas'sowary, *s.* a large bird of prey
 Cas'sock, *s.* the lung under garment of a priest
 Chad, *s.* a throw, mould, shade, squirt.—*v.* to
 throw; condemn; model; contrive
 Cas'tanet, *s.* small shells of ivory or hard wood
 which dancers rattle in their hands
 Cas'taway, *s.* an abandoned or lost person
 Cas'tellany, *s.* the lordship of a castle
 Cas'tellated, *a.* enclosed within a building
 Cas'tellet, *s.* a small castle
 Cas'tigate, *v. a.* to chastise, to punish, to beat
 Cas'tiga'tion, *s.* punishment, discipline
 Cas'ting-net, *s.* a net thrown by the hand
 Cas'tle, *s.* a fortified house; a project; one of
 the principal pieces at the game of chess
 Cas'tor, *s.* the name of *s.* star; the beaver
 Cas'tra'men'tion, *s.* the art of encamping
 Cas'trate, *v. a.* to lop away, make imperfect
 Cas'tra'tion, *s.* the act of gelding, &c.
 Cas'tual, *a.* accidental, uncertain, fortuitous
 Cas'tualty, *s.* accident; a fortuitous event
 Cas'uis't, *s.* a person who studies and settles
 cases of conscience
 Cas'uis'try, *s.* the science or skill of a casuist
 Cat, *s.* a domestic animal; a kind of ship
 Cat'achrestical, *a.* far-fetched, forced, bad
 Cat'aclysm, *s.* a deluge, an inundation
 Cat'acombs, *s.* caverns for burial of the dead
 Cat'acoustic, *a.* relating to reflected sounds
 Cat'alogue, *s.* a list of names, articles, &c.
 Cat'amite, *s.* a boy kept for unnatural pur-
 poses; an effeminate person
 Cat'apasm, *s.* a dry medicine
 Cat'aphract, *s.* a horseman in armour
 Cat'aplasm, *s.* a poultice, soft plaster
 Cat'apult, *s.* an engine to throw stones, &c.
 Cat'aract, *s.* a waterfall; disease in the eyes
 Catar'rh, *s.* a disease of the head and throat
 Catar'rh'al, *a.* relating to the catarrh
 Catastrophe, *s.* the change or revolution
 which produces the denouement of a drama-
 tic piece; a final event
 Cat'call, *s.* a small squeaking instrument
 Catch, *v.* to stop, lay hold on, ensnare, please.
 —*s.* the act of seizing; any thing that
 catches; a song in succession; a contagion
 Catch'able, *a.* liable to be caught
 Cat'ching, *part. a.* infectious, apt to catch
 Cat'chpoll, *s.* a sergeant, a bailiff's follower
 Cat'chup, Cat'sup, *s.* a pickle usually made
 from mushrooms or walnuts
 Catechetical, *a.* consisting of questions and
 answers
 Cat'echise, *v. a.* to instruct by questions
 Cat'echism, *s.* a form of instruction by ques-
 tions and answers concerning religion
 Cat'echist, *s.* one who teaches the catechism
 Catechu'men, *s.* one who is yet in the first
 rudiments of Christianity
 Categor'ical, *a.* absolute, positive, express
 Cat'egory, *s.* a class, an order of ideas
 Catena'rian, *a.* belonging to a chain
 Catena'tion, *s.* a regular connexion, a link
 Ca'ter, *v. n.* to provide food, to lay in victuals
 Ca'ter, Ca'terer, *s.* a provider of victuals
 Ca'teress, *s.* a woman that provides food
 Cat'erpillar, *s.* an insect, a grub; a plant
 Ca'terwaul, *v. n.* to cry like a cat
 Cates, *s.* cakes, dainties, viands, nice food
 Cat'gut, *s.* a kind of catgut; double-string

Cathartic, *a.* purging, cleansing
Cathedral, *s.* an episcopal or head church.—
a. episcopal, antique, venerable
Catheter, *s.* a surgical instrument
Catholic, *a.* universal.—*s.* a papist
Catholicism, **Papery**, *s.* the religion of Roman Catholics
Catholicon, *s.* a universal medicine
Catkins, *s.* imperfect flowers hanging from trees like a rope
Catling, *s.* a surgeon's knife; fiddlingstrings
Catoptrical, *a.* relating to reflected vision
Catnap, *s.* a kind of pickle. *See* Catchup
Cattle, *s.* beasts of pasture that are not wild
Cauldron, *s.* a mixture of Gruel or ale with spice, sugar, &c., for women in childbirth
Caul, *s.* a chest with holes to keep fish in
Caulk, *s.* a coarse kind of spar found in mines
Caul, *s.* part of a woman's cap; net work of a wig; the integument enclosing the guts
Cauliflower, *s.* a sort of cabbage
Caulmal, *a.* relating to or implying causes
Cause, *s.* a reason, motive, party, source.—
r. a. to effect, to produce, to occasion
Causeless, *a.* having no just reason; original
Causey, **Causeway**, *s.* a raised paved way
Cautic, *s.* a burning application
Cautical, *a.* burning
Cautelity, *s.* keen satire
Cautelous, *a.* cautious, wily, cunning
Cauterism, *s.* the act or method of searing with cautery
Cauterize, *v. a.* to burn with irons; to sear
Cautery, *s.* an iron for burning; a caustic
Caution, *s.* prudence, care, warning.—*r. a.* to warn, give notice, tell
Cautionary, *a.* given as a pledge or security
Cautious, *a.* wary, watchful, prudent
Cautiousness, *s.* vigilance, circumspection
Cavalade, *s.* a procession on horseback
Cavalier, *s.* an armed horseman; a knight; a term in history applied to a royalist; a title corresponding with a K. H.; in fortification a work constructed upon the top of a full bastion.—*a.* gay, brave, haughty, proud
Cavalry, *s.* horse troops, horse soldiers
Cavazion, *s.* the foundation for cellars
Cave, *s.* a den, a cell, hollow place
Caveat, *s.* a law term to prevent further proceedings; a caution; admonition
Cavern, *s.* a cave, den, hollow place
Caverned, **Cavernous**, *a.* full of caverns
Caverson, *s.* in horsemanship, a sort of nose-band put into the nose of a horse
Cavil, *s.* the spawn of sturgeon pickled
Cavil, *r. n.* to raise objections, to wrangle
Caviller, *s.* a contentious disputant
Cavily, *r. n.* in a military sense a dell or natural hollow sufficiently capacious to hold a body of troops
Cavity, *s.* a hollow place, a cavern
Caw, *r. n.* to cry as a rook or crow
Cease, *r.* to leave off; to stop; to fall; to be extinct; to put a stop to
Ceaseless, *a.* never ceasing, perpetual
Ceclia, *s.* the north-east wind
Cecity, *s.* blindness, loss or want of sight
Cedar, *s.* a large evergreen tree
Cede, *r. a.* to yield up, to surrender up
Cel, *r. a.* to overlay or cover the inner roof
Celting, *s.* the inner roof, the upper part

Celature, *s.* the art of engraving
Celebrate, *r. s.* to praise, commend; to distinguish by solemn rites
Celebration, *s.* solemn remembrance; praise
Celebrious, *a.* famous, renowned, noted
Celebrity, *s.* fame, celebration, renown
Celerity, *s.* swiftness, velocity, haste, speed
Celery, *s.* the name of a salad herb
Celestial, *s.* an inhabitant of heaven.—*a.* heavenly, divine
Celibacy, *s.* a state of unmarried life
Cell, *s.* a small close room; a cavity
Cellar, **Cellarage**, *s.* a room under ground where liquors or stores are deposited
Cellular, *a.* made up of cavities, hollow
Cellic, *a.* relating to the Celts or Gauls
Cement, *s.* that which unites; mortar
Cement, *r. a.* to join together, to solder
Cemetery, *s.* a burial-place, a churchyard
Cenotaph, *s.* an empty or honorary tomb
Censor, *s.* a person or an office
Censor, *s.* a magistrate of Rome who had the power of correcting manners; one addicted to censuring others
Censorian, *a.* belonging to a censor
Censorious, *a.* addicted to censure, severe
Censoriousness, *s.* censure, slander
Censurable, *a.* deserving censure, culpable
Censure, *s.* blame, reproach, judgment.—*a.* to blame, reprove, condemn
Cent, *s.* an abbreviation of the Latin word *centum*, a hundred
Centaur, *s.* a poetical being, represented as half man half horse; a sign in the zodiac, Sagittarius; a monster
Centenary, *s.* the number of a hundred
Centennial, *a.* consisting of a hundred years
Centifolious, *a.* having a hundred leaves
Centinel, *s.* a soldier on guard
Centipede, *s.* a poisonous insect with a considerable number of feet
Centos, *s.* a composition consisting of scraps and fragments from various authors
Central, *a.* relating to the centre
Centralty, *s.* the state of being central
Centre, *s.* the middle, the chief place.—*a.* to place on a centre, to rest on
Centric, *a.* placed in the centre
Centrifugal, *a.* flying from the centre
Centripetal, *a.* tending to the centre
Centuple, *a.* a hundred fold
Centuriate, *v. a.* to divide into hundreds
Centurion, *s.* a name applied to historians who distinguish time by centuries
Centurion, *s.* a Roman military officer who commanded a hundred men
Century, *s.* a hundred years
Cephalic, *a.* belonging to the head; anything medicinal for relieving the head
Ceras, *s.* a horned serpent
Cerate, *s.* a salve made of wax
Cere, *v. a.* to cover or smear over with wax
Cercloth, **Cerement**, *s.* a cloth dipped in melted wax in which dead bodies were wrapped
Ceremonial, **Ceremonious**, *a.* formal
Ceremony, *s.* outward rite; external form in religion; forms of civility
Certain, *a.* sure, resolved, unshaking; some
Certainty, **Certitude**, *s.* a fullness of assurance; exemption from doubt
Certificate, *s.* a testimony in writing

to give certain information
 a writ issued from the court of
 to call up the records of a cause
 pending
 belonging to the neck
 ceruleous, a. black, sky-coloured
 producing a blue colour
 the wax of the ear
 white lead reduced to calx
 the Cæsarian operation is the act
 the child out of the womb
 x on property
 a stop, rest, intermission of
 respite
 liable to give way, yielding
 retreat; act of giving away
 as girl or zone of Venus
 rest or pause; division of a verse
 relating to a cesura
 a. of the whale kind
 see Chase
 rage, fret, warm, make angry.—
 violence, fume, rage
 husks of corn; a worthless thing
 to haggle, bargain, exchange
 a dealer, hard bargainer
 a small common bird
 full of chaff, foul, light; bad
 a, s. a portable grate for coals
 ill-humour, vexation.— v. a. to
 urt, to tease
 part. vexed, fretted, provoked
 line of links, a series; a fetter.—
 sten with a chain, enslave
 a bullets fastened by a chain
 moveable seat, a sedan
 a. the president of any public meet-
 who carries a sedan
 kind of light carriage
 ily, s. art of engraving on brass
 a measure of 36 bushels
 a cup standing on a foot
 kind of white fossil.—v. a. to mark
 with chalk
 x, s. one who digs chalk
 a place where chalk is dug
 a. the state of being chalky
 consisting of chalk, white
 v. a. to accuse, to claim, to call to
 —a. a summons to combat; a de-
 a. impregnated with steel
 n, s. the sovereignty of Tartary
 s. the beat of a drum, denoting a
 or a desire to parley
 an apartment in a house; that
 the bore of a cannon which receives
 er; in mining the place where the
 is deposited
 in, s. one who takes care of
 s; the sixth officer of the crown
 said, s. a servant who has the care
 ms or chambers
 , s. an animal that is said to take
 of whatever it is applied to, and,
 ily, to live on the air
 the fluting in a column
 s. an animal of the goat kind;
 ade of the goat's skin
 a. to gnaw, to bite, to devour
 , s. a wine so called
 , s. a flat open country

(Champignon, s. a small kind of mushroom
 Cham pion, s. a single combatant, a hero
 Chance, s. fortune, event, luck, misfortune
 Chan'cel, s. the east end of a church
 Chan'cellor, s. a great officer of state
 Chan'cery, s. a high court of equity
 Chan'cre, s. an ulcer, a venereal sore
 Chandelle'r, s. a branch to hold candles; in
 military matters a wooden frame fitted
 with fascines to form a traverse in sapping
 Chan'dler, s. a person who sells candles, &c.
 Change, v. a. to alter, amend, exchange.—
 s. alteration, novelty; small money
 Cha'ngable, Cha'ngeful, a. inconsistent, fickle,
 variable; mutable
 Cha'ngableness, s. inconstancy; liability to
 change; mutability
 Cha'ngeling, s. a child changed for another;
 an idiot, a natural, a waverer
 Chan'nel, s. the bed of running waters, a nar-
 row sea; a furrow in a plough
 Chant, s. a song, a melody; cathedral service.
 —v. a. to sing cathedral service
 Chan'ter, s. a singer in a cathedral, a songster
 Chan'ticleer, s. the cock; a clear singer
 Chan'tress, s. a woman singer
 Chan'try, s. a chapel for priests to sing mass in
 Cha'os, s. a confused mass of matter, confusion
 Chaot'ic, a. confused, indigested, mixed
 Chap, s. a cleft, an opening; a beast's jaw.—
 v. a. to open, to crack, to divide
 Chape, s. a thin plate of metal at the point of
 a scabbard; a part of a buckle
 Chap'el, s. a place of worship
 Chap'elry, s. the bounds of a chapel
 Chaperon, s. a kind of hood or cap worn by
 the knights of the garter
 Chap'fal'n, s. having the mouth shrunk
 Chap'lain, s. the capital of a pillar
 Chap'lain, s. a clergyman who performs di-
 vine service in the army or navy, or in a
 private family
 Chap'laincy, s. the office of a chaplain
 Chap'less, a. without flesh about the mouth
 Chap'let, s. a wreath or garland for the head
 Chap'man, s. a dealer in goods; a cheapseller
 Chap'ped, Chapt, part. pass. cleft, cracked
 Chap'ter, s. a division of a book; an assembly
 of the clergy of a cathedral.—v. a. to tax; to
 correct; to take to task
 Char, s. work done by the day; a small fish
 Char'acter, s. a mark; reputation; letter
 Char'acterism, s. distinction of character
 Character'istic, a. peculiar to, distinguishing.—
 s. a distinctive feature
 Char'acterize, v. a. to give a character of a
 person; to imprint; to mark with a stamp
 Char'actery, s. impression, distinction
 Char'coal, s. coal made from burnt wood
 Charge, v. a. to entrust; to impute as a debt;
 to accuse; to load a gun; to command.—
 trust; expense; onset; command
 Char'geable, a. expensive; costly; accusable
 Char'geableness, s. expensiveness; costliness
 Char'ger, s. a large dish; a war horse
 Char'ily, ad. warily, frugally
 Char'iness, s. caution, care, nicety, frugality
 Char'iot, s. a carriage of pleasure or state
 Chariote'r, s. a chariot driver, a coachman
 Char'itable, a. kind, bountiful, candid
 Char'ity, s. tenderness, love, good-will; alms
 Char'k, v. a. to burn wood to a black charred

Char'latan, *s.* a mountebank, quack, cheat
 Charlatan'ry, *s.* quackish, ignorant
 Char'les's-Wain, *s.* the northern constellation,
 called Ursa Major, or the Great Bear
 Char'lock, *s.* a weed which grows among corn
 with a yellow flower
 Charm, *v. a.* to bewitch, delight, appease.—*s.* a
 spell or enchantment, a philter
 Char'mer, *s.* one who charms or enchants
 Char'ming, *part. a.* very pleasing, delightful
 Char'nel-house, *s.* a receptacle for the bones of
 the dead, a vault for dead bodies
 Chart, *s.* a delineation of coasts, &c.; a map
 Char'ter, *s.* a privilege, immunity, or exemp-
 tion, by royal grant, in writing
 Char'tered, *a.* privileged; granted by charter
 Char'ter-party, *s.* a paper relating to a con-
 tract of which each party has a copy
 Char'woman, *s.* a woman hired by the day
 Cha'ry, *a.* careful, cautious, diligent
 Chase, *v. a.* to hunt, to pursue, to drive.—*s.* a
 piece of ground larger than a park, where
 beasts are hunted; hunting itself; pursuit of
 an enemy; the entire length of a gun
 Chasm, *s.* a cleft, an opening, a vacancy
 Chas'sours, *s. pl.* a kind of light troops, either
 foot or horse
 Chaste, *a.* pure, uncorrupt, honest
 Cha'sten, Cha'stise, *v. a.* to punish, correct
 Cha'stiser, *s.* one who corrects
 Cha'steness, *s.* purity, chastity
 Cha'stishment, *s.* correction, punishment
 Cha'stity, Cha'steness, *s.* purity of the body
 Chat, *v. n.* to prate, to talk idly, to prattle.—*s.*
 idle talk, prattle, conversation
 Chateau, *s.* a castle
 Chat'ellany, *s.* the district under a castle
 Chat'tel, *s.* any moveable property
 Chat'ter, *v. n.* to make a noise like birds, or
 with the teeth; to talk idly or carelessly
 Chat'terbox, Chat'terer, *s.* an idle talker
 Chat'ty, *a.* free in conversation
 Chav'ender, Chev'en, *s.* a fish, the chub
 Chaw'dron, *s.* the entrails of a beast
 Cheap, *a.* to be had at a low rate
 Chea'pen, *v. a.* to attempt to purchase, to bid
 for any thing; to lessen the value
 Chea'pness, *s.* lowness of price
 Cheat, *s.* a fraud, a trick; *a.* a deceiver.—*v. a.* to
 impose on, to deceive, to gull
 Check, *v.* to repress, curb, chide, control.—*s.* a
 stop, curb, restraint, dislike, reproof; a kind
 of striped linen
 Check'er, Cheq'uer, *v. a.* to vary, to diversify
 Check'mate, *s.* the term used at chess when
 the king is made prisoner
 Check, *s.* the side of the face below the eye; a
 name with mechanics for those side parts
 of their machinés that are double
 Chee'ktooth, *s.* the hinder tooth or tusk
 Cheer, *s.* entertainment, gaiety, jollity.—*v.* to
 incite, to comfort, to grow gay
 Chee'rer, *s.* one who gives mirth, a gladdener
 Cheer'ful, *a.* gay, full of life, merry
 Cheer'fulness, *s.* alacrity, liveliness, mirth
 Chee'fless, *s.* sad, gloomy, comfortable
 Chee'fly, Chee'ry, *a.* sprightly, gay, merry
 Cheesse, *s.* food made of milk curds
 Chee'secake, *s.* a cake made of curds, &c.
 Chee'semonger, *s.* one who sells cheese
 Chee'se-vat, *s.* the wooden case in which the
 curds are pressed into cheese

Ch'e'ly, *s.* the claw of a shell-fish
 Chem'istry. See Chymistry, Chym
 Cheq'uer, *s.* the public treasury
 Cher'ish, *v. a.* to support, nurse up
 Cher'isher, *s.* an encourager, a saviour
 Cher'ry, *s.* a small stone fruit,
 blooming, healthy
 Cher'ry-brandy, *s.* brandy in wh
 are steeped
 Cher'ry-wine, *s.* wine made of che
 Cher'ry-checked, *a.* having bloom
 Chert, *s.* a silicious mineral; flint
 Cher'ub, *s.* a celestial spirit
 Cheru'bie, Cheru'bical, *a.* angelica
 Cherubim, *s. pl.* of Cherub
 Cher'up, *v. n.* to chirp; to use a li
 Ches'nut, Ches'tnut, *s.* a sort of fru
 Chess, *s.* a scientific game, in wh
 of men with different powers o
 moved in opposition to each oth
 Chess'board, *s.* a chequered boar
 to play at chess
 Ches'om, *s.* mellow earth
 Chest, *s.* a large box, or coffer; th
 Chevalier, *s.* a knight, a gallant
 Chevaux-de-Fri'se, *s.* a military
 posed of a piece of timber tra
 iron-pointed spikes; a kind of u
 Chev'en, *s.* a river fish, the same v
 Chev'ril, *s.* a kid; kid leather
 Chew, *v.* to grind with the teeth, t
 to meditate on, to ruminate
 Chic'a'ne, Chic'a'nery, *s.* sophistry,
 protracting a debate by artifice
 Chick, Chick'en, *s.* the young of h
 Chick'en-hearted, *a.* fearful, timor
 Chick'en-heartedness, *s.* timidity
 Chide, *v.* to reprove, to blame, to r
 Chi'ding, *part.* reproving, rebuking
 Chief, *a.* principal, eminent.—*s.* a l
 Chie'fess, *a.* having no leader; w
 Chie'fly, *ad.* principally, eminently
 Chief'tain, *s.* a leader, a command
 Chil'blain, *s.* a sore made by cold
 Child, *s.* an infant; male or female
 Childbearing, *s.* the act of bearing
 Childbed, Childbirth, *s.* the state
 bringing forth a child; travail
 Chil'dermas-day, *s.* the day answe
 which the feast of the holy I
 solemnized
 Child'hood, *s.* infancy, the state of
 Childish, *a.* trivial, puerile, like a
 Childishness, *s.* puerility
 Childless, *a.* having no children, b
 Children, *s.* the plural of Child
 Child'lad, *s.* a thousand
 Child'ashed'ron, *s.* a figure of a thou
 Child'arch, *s.* a commander of a th
 Chill, *a.* cold, depressed.—*s.* a chill
 v. n. to make cold, discourage, b
 Chill'iness, Chill'ness, *s.* a sensatio
 ing, cold; want of warmth
 Chilly, *a.* rather cold, frosty, raw
 Chime, *s.* a sound of bells, concord
 v. n. to sound in harmony, to ag
 Chime'ry, *s.* an odd fancy, a feign
 Chimerical, *a.* imaginary, whimsi
 Chim'inge, *s.* toll for passing thro
 Chim'ney, *s.* a passage made for at
 Chim'ney-piece, *s.* an ornament
 marble, stone, &c. round a fire

Chin, *s.* the lowest part of the human face
Ch'ina, *s.* a country; china-ware, porcelain
Ch'na-ware, *s.* fine porcelain
Chiu-cough, *s.* a violent disease of children
Chine, *s.* the backbone.—*v. a.* to cut in chine
Chine'se, *s.* the language of China
Chinuk, *s.* a small aperture longwise; money in burlesque.—*v. a.* to jingle like money
Chin'ky, *a.* full of chinks, gaping, open
Chin'-scab, *s.* a scabby disease in sheep
Chiluts, *s.* Indian printed calico
Chlip, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces, to hack
Chlip, **Chlip'ping**, *s.* a fragment cut off
Chirographer, *s.* an officer in the Common Pleas who engrosses fines in that court
Chirography, *s.* the act of writing
Chirology, *s.* talking by the hand
Chiromaney, *s.* divination by the hand
Chirp, *v. n.* to imitate the noise of birds
Chir'ping, *s.* the gentle noise of birds
Chirurgeon, *s.* a surgeon; an operator
Chirurgial, *s.* relating to surgery
Chisel, *s.* a carpenter's tool to pare with
Chit, *s.* a baby, a child; a sprout of corn
Chit'chat, *s.* prattle, common trifling talk
Chit'lings, *s.* the guts; the bowels
Chivalry, *s.* military dignity, knighthood
Clives, *s.* the threads or filaments rising in flowers with seed at the end; a species of small onions
Chlorosis, *s.* the green-sickness
Choc'olate, *s.* a preparation of the Indian cocoa-nut shell; the liquor made with it
Choice, *s.* a thing chosen; power of choosing; variety, plenty; best part of any thing.—*a.* select, of great value; careful
Chofceness, *s.* nicety, of particular value
Choir, *s.* part of a church; a body of singers
Choke, *v. a.* to suffocate, suppress, block up.—*s.* internal part of an artichoke
Cho'kepear, *s.* a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear; any unanswerable sarcasm
Choler, *s.* the bile; anger, rage, insolubility
Choleric, *a.* full of choler, angry, offensive
Choose, *v.* to select, to pick out
Chop, *v.* to cut with a blow, to mince; to devour; to change.—*s.* a small piece of meat
Chop-house, *s.* a house to eat provisions at
Chop'in, *s.* the Scotch quart in wine measure
Chop'ping, *a.* large, lusty, healthy, jolly.—*s.* a sort of high-heeled shoe
Chop'py, *a.* full of holes or cracks
Choral, *a.* belonging to or sung in a choir
Chord, *s.* the string of a musical instrument.—*v. a.* to furnish or fasten with strings
Choramb'ic, *s.* in Greek and Latin poetry a foot composed of four syllables (— — — —).—*a.* belonging to a choramb
Chor'ister, **Chor'ist**, *s.* a singer in cathedrals
Chorography, *s.* the art of describing particular places; teaching geography
Cho'rus, *s.* a number of singers; a concert
Cho'sen, *part.* made choice of, selected
Chough, *s.* a sea bird which frequents rocks
Choulo, *s.* the stomach of a bird; a fowl
Chouse, *v. a.* to cheat, to trick.—*s.* a fool
Christm, *s.* a holy unguent or oil
Chris'om, *s.* a child that dies within a month after its birth; a holy cloth
Christen, *v. a.* to baptize, to name [Christians
Chris'tendom, *s.* the whole collective body of Chris'tians; the act of baptizing infants

Chris'tian, *s.* a disciple of Christ
Chris'tianity, *s.* the religion taught by Christ
Chris'tianize, *v. a.* to make Christian
Chris'tianly, *a.* or *ad.* like a Christian
Chris'tian-name, *s.* the baptismal name
Chris'tmas, *s.* the festival of the Nativity of Christ, the 25th of December
Chromat'ic, *a.* relating to colours or music
Chromatography, *s.* the art of delineating in colours
Chron'ic, **Chron'ical**, *a.* of long continuance
Chron'icle, *s.* history, register, record.—*v. a.* to record in history
Chron'icler, *s.* an historian, recorder of events
Chron'ogram, *s.* a kind of verse or description, the numeral letters of which make up the date of the action mentioned
Chronol'oger, *s.* an explainer of past time
Chronological, *a.* relating to chronology
Chronology, *s.* the art of computing time
Chrysalis, *s.* a cocoon, or the first apparent change of any species of insect
Chrysolite, *s.* a precious stone of a dusky green, with a yellow cast
Chub, *s.* the name of a fish, the cheven
Chub'bed, *a.* big-headed, like a chub, stupid
Chuck, *s.* the voice of a hen; a kind word
Chuckle, *v.* to laugh much, to fuddle
Chuff, *s.* a blunt, clownish person.—*a.* surly
Chum, *s.* a chamber fellow; a mesmate
Chump, *s.* a short heavy piece of wood
Church, *s.* a place of divine worship; the collective body of Christians.—*v. a.* solemnly to return thanks in the church after childbirth
Chur'ching, *s.* the act of giving thanks in the church after childbirth
Chur'chman, *s.* a clergyman; a member of the church of England
Chur'chship, *s.* institution of the church
Churchwarden, *s.* a parish officer chosen by the minister and the parishioners
Chur'chyard, *s.* the ground adjoining the church, where the dead are buried
Churl, *s.* a niggard; a rustic, rude person
Chur'lish, *a.* untractable, provoking, selfish
Chur'lishness, *s.* rudeness, ill-nature
Churn, *s.* a confused sound, a noise
Churn, *v. a.* to make butter; to agitate.—*s.* a vessel used to coagulate cream in
Chylaceous, *a.* belonging to chyle
Chyle, *s.* white juice of the stomach
Chyliden'tion, *s.* the process of making chyle in the body
Chyme, *s.* the pulpy substance into which food is converted after passing from the stomach, whence Chymistry [Chymistry
Chym'ical, or **Chemical**, *a.* relating to chymification, the process by which chyme is converted into food
Chym'ist, *s.* a professor of chymistry
Chym'istical, *a.* relating to chymistry
Chym'istry, *s.* the art of separating natural bodies by heat; the science which investigates the nature and properties of the elements of matter, and their mutual actions and combinations. *Organic Chymistry* relates to vegetable and animal compounds, and *Inorganic Chymistry* to that which investigates mineral or inorganic bodies.
Chia'rious, *a.* relating to food; edible
Chic'atrice, *s.* a scar left by a wound

Cicatrize, *v. a.* to heal a wound, to skin over

Cicero'nian, *a.* like Cicero; pure, elegant

Cich'ory, *a.* wild endive

Cicurate, *v. a.* to tame, to make mild

Cider, *a.* a liquor made from apple juice

Ciderkin, *a.* an inferior kind of cider

Cil'ary, *a.* relating to the eye-lids

Cilic'ious, *a.* made of hair, hairy, rough

Cim'eter, or **Scim'itar**. *s.* a Turkish hanger; a

of sword short and recurved

Cimmer'ian, extremely dark

Cin'cture, belt, sash, girdle, ring

Cin'd r. *s.* coal burnt till the sulphur is gone

Cinetic'ious, *a.* having the form of ashes

Cin'gle, *s.* a girth used for a horse

Cin'ubar, *s.* vermillion; red mineral

Cin'namon, *s.* the spicy bark of a tree

Cin'que, *s.* five, the number of five on dice

Cin'que-foil, *s.* a kind of five-leaved clover

Cin'que-pace, *s.* a grave kind of dance

Cin'que-ports, *s.* five havens on the eastern

coast of England, viz. Hastings, Dover,

Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich

Cion, or **Sci'on**, *s.* a sprout; the shoot of a plant

Cipher, *s.* the character (0) in numbers; the

initials of a person's name interwoven;

a secret manner of writing.—*v. n.* to cast

accounts

Ciphering, *s.* the art of casting accounts

Circinate, *v. a.* to make a circle; make round

Circle, *s.* a round body, an orb; a company.—

v. a. to move round any thing; to enclose;

to confine to . . . circularly

Circlet, small circle orb

Circuit, *s.* space, extent, act of moving round

any thing; visitation of the judges.—*v. n.* to

in circle

Circu'itous, *a.* going round in a circuit

Circu'ity, *s.* the act of going round about

Circu'lar, *a.* like a circle, round; vulgar

Circu'lar'ity, *s.* a circular form

Circu'larly, *a.* ending in itself

Circulate, *v. a.* to put about, to move round

Circula'tion, *s.* a circular motion, a return

Circumam'ble, *a.* surrounding

Circumam'bulate, *v. n.* to pass round about

Circumcise, *v. a.* to cut off the foreskin

Circumcis'ion, *s.* the act of cutting off the fore-

skin, practised by the Jews, &c.

Circumduc't, *v. a.* to nullify, to contravene;

to carry or convey round

Circumdu'ctile, *a.* capable of being led about

Circumerra'tion, *s.* the act of wandering about

Circum'ference, *s.* a compass; a circle; the

periphery or limit of a circle

Circumferen'tor, *s.* an instrument used in sur-

veying to measure angles

Circumflex, *s.* an accent used to regulate the

pronunciation of syllables, including the

acute and grave, marked thus (x)

Circum'fluent, *a.* flowing round any thing

Circum'fluous, *a.* environing with waters

Circumfor'a'ceous, *a.* wandering from house to

house, or from door to door

Circumful'gent, *a.* stirring round about

Circumfu'se, *v. a.* to spread round

Circumfu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring round

Circum'gyrate, *v. a.* to roll or wheel round

Circum'ion, *s.* the act of going round

Circumlocu'tion, *s.* a lying round any thing

Circumlocu'tion, *s.* the use of indirect expres-

sions; a circuit of words

Circumlocu'tory, *a.* over-profuse in words

Circummu'rad, *a.* walled or fenced round

Circumnaviga'tion, *s.* the act of sailing ro

the globe

Circumnaviga'tor, *s.* one who sails round

Circumpul'sion, *s.* the act of moving bodie

means of other bodies that surround the

Circumro'tatory, *a.* whirling round

Circumro'tation, *s.* the act of whirling r

Circumscri'be, *v. a.* to enclose, limit, confi

Circumscri'ption, *s.* a limitation; determ

tion of form or magnitude

Circumspect, *a.* cautious, watchful, wary

Circumspec'tion, *s.* watchfulness, cautela

Circumspec'tive, *a.* attentive, watchful

Circumstance, *s.* an accident, event

Circumstan'tial, *a.* situated or placed

Circumstan'tial, *a.* particular, minute

Circumstantial'ity, *s.* the appendage of circ

stances minutely related

Circumstan'tiate, *v. a.* to describe exactly

Circumundula'tion, *s.* act of flowing ro

like water (a besieged p

Circumvalle'tion, *s.* a fortification surrou

Circumval'e'dion, *s.* the act of carrying rou

Circumven't, *v. a.* to deceive, to over-reach

Circumven'tion, *s.* fraud, deceit, prevention

Circumven't, *v. a.* to cover round

Circumvola'tion, *s.* the act of flying round

Circumvol'e, *v. a.* to roll round about

Circumvolu'tion, *s.* a turning round

Circus, *s.* area for sports, with circular sea

Cisal'pine, *a.* lying on this side the Alps

Cist, *s.* a case; a coat; an angry humour

Cist'ern, *s.* a vessel to catch or hold water

Cit, *s.* a port low townman

Citadel, *s.* a fortress, a castle, a place of a

Cit'al, *s.* a reproach, impeachment, s

mons to appear before a judge; a quota

from another author; enumeration

Citatory, *a.* having the power of citation

Cite, *v. a.* to summon, to enjoin, to quote

Citess, *s.* a woman residing in a city

Cith'ern, *s.* an ancient kind of harp

Citizen, *s.* one inhabiting a city; a

man.—*a.* having qualities of a citizen

Cit'rine, *s.* a species of crystal extremely

out of which jewellers cut stones for ri

&c. frequently mistaken for topazes

Cit'ron, *s.* a fruit resembling a lemon

Cit'y, *s.* an episcopal town

Civet, *s.* a perfume obtained from the civet

little animal not unlike our domestic

Civ'ic, relating to civil honours, &c.

Civ'il, political, civilized; kind, polite

Civ'il-law, the national law of a countr

Civ'il-war, intestine

Civil'ian, *s.* a professor of civil law

Civil'ity, *s.* freedom, kindness, politeness

Civiliza'tion, state of social refinement

Civilize, *v. a.* to polish, reclaim, instruct

Civilized, *part. a.* polished, improved, civil

Clack, *s.* part of a mill; a continued noi

v. n. to talk fast, to let the tongue run

Clad, *pret. and part. of Clothe*

Claim, *s.* a demand of any thing due; a

—*v. a.* to demand of right, to require

Claim'able, *a.* that which may be claimed

Clam'ant, *s.* one who owns or demands

Clam'ed, *part. a.* clamoured, coveled

Clam'bet, *v. n.* to clank with difficulty

Clamm, *v. a.* to clog, to glue; to starve
Clamminess, *s.* ropiness, stickiness
Clammy, *a.* ropy, viscous, sticky, moist
Clammy, *s.* outcry, noise, vociferation
Clamorous, *s.* one that makes a clamour
Clamorous, *s.* noisy, loud, importunate
Clamp, *s.* a piece of wood joined to another
Clan, *s.* a family; a race, sect of persons
Clandestine, *s.* secret, hidden, sly
Clandestineness, *s.* the act of secrecy
Clang, *s.* Clangor, Clank, *s.* a sharp noise
Clangorous, *s.* making a shrill noise
Clank, *v.* to clatter; to make a loud noise
Clap, *v.* to strike together; to applaud.—*s.* a loud noise; an explosion of thunder; an act of applause
Clapper, *s.* the tongue of a bell, &c.
Clapper-doggon, *s.* a brawler
Clapperclaw, *v. a.* to scold, beat, chide
Clarencieux, *s.* the second king at arms, so named from the duchy of Clarence
Clare-obscure, *s.* the light and shade introduced into a painting
Clar'et, *s.* a light French wine
Clarification, *s.* the act of making clear
Clarify, *v. a.* to make clear, to purify
Clarinet, *s.* a kind of hautboy
Clarion, *s.* a martial instrument, a trumpet
Claritude, *s.* brightness, clearness
Claro-Obscuro, *s.* the art of distributing lights and shades to advantage
Clash, *v.* to contradict, to oppose, to wrangle.—*s.* a noisy collision of two bodies
Clasp, *v. a.* to embrace, to hug, to hold fast.—*s.* a kind of hook, a holdfast
Clas'per, *s.* the thread of creeping plants
Class, *v. a.* to range or set in order
Class, *s.* a rank, order, degree
Class'ic, *s.* an author of the first rank
Class'ical, *s.* relating to authors of the first rank, especially the Latin and Greek writers; learned, elegant
Classification, *s.* act of ranging into classes; placing in regular order
Clatter, *s.* a rattling confused noise
Clat'ter, *v. a.* to make a confused noise
Clause, *s.* a sentence, a stipulation
Clau'sure, *s.* confinement
Claw, *s.* the foot of a beast, bird, or fish.—*v. a.* to tear with claws, to scratch
Clawback, *s.* a flatterer, a sycophant
Clay, *s.* a common sort of earth
Clay-cold, *a.* cold as earth, lifeless, dead
Claymore, *s.* a large sword used by the Scotch Highlanders
Clean, *a.* free from dirt; innocent, pure.—*v. a.* to free from dirt; to purify.—*v. a.* quite, perfectly, completely
Cleanliness, *s.* cleanliness, purity
Cleanly, *a.* free from dirt; neat, pure
Cleanness, *s.* a free from dirt; to purify
Clean, *v.* to brighten, to gain, to remove.—*a.* bright; guiltless; plain; untangled.—*ad.* clean, fully, completely
Cleanc'ing, *s.* the act of clearing; acquittal
Cleanc'ing, *s.* a brightener, purifier, enlightener
Cleanc'ing, *s.* a plain, evidently, honestly
Cleanc'ing, *s.* a transparency; perspicuity
Cleanc'ing, *s.* a discerning, judicious
Cleanc'ing, *s.* a stiffen with starch
Cleave, *v.* to adhere, stick to; split, divide
Cleave, *s.* a butcher's instrument

Cledge, *s.* in mining, the uppermost stratum of fuller's earth
Clef, *s.* a mark for the key in music
Cleft, *s.* a crack.—*part. pass.* of *cleave*
Clemency, *s.* mercy, humanity, tenderness
Clement, *a.* mild, merciful, gentle
Clench, *v. a.* to fasten, to pin down, to bend
Clew, *v. a.* to call, to name
Clepsydra, *s.* an ancient instrument to measure time by the running of water
Clergy, *s.* the whole order or body of divines
Cler'gible, *a.* epithet formerly given to fellows within benefit of clergy
Cler'gyman, *s.* a person in holy orders
Cler'ical, *a.* relating to the clergy, orthodox
Clerk, *s.* a clergyman; a scholar; a man of letters; a secretary or book-keeper
Cler'klike, *s.* skilled in letters or accounts
Cler'kship, *s.* scholarship, employ of a clerk
Clever, *a.* skilful, dexterous, ready, fit
Cleverness, *s.* skill, knowledge, art
Clew, *s.* a ball of thread, &c.; a guide.—*v. a.* to draw up the sails to be furled
Click, *v. n.* to make a sharp noise
Click'er, *s.* a caller in at a shop; a servant
Click'et, *s.* the knocker of a door
Client, *s.* an employer of an attorney, &c.
Cliff, *s.* a steep rock, a precipice
Clif'fy, *Clif'ty*, *a.* broken, craggy
Climate, *s.* every seventh or eighth year
Climate, *s.* containing a number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body
Climate, *s.* a tract of land; the air
Climax, *s.* rhetorical figure; gradation; ascent; the highest position
Climb, *v. a.* to ascend any place
Climber, *s.* one that climbs; a plant
Clinch, *v. a.* to hold fast; to contract; bend.—*s.* a pun, a witty saying; part of a cable
Clin'cher, *s.* a cramp, holdfast; full answer
Cling, *v. n.* to twine round; to dry up
Clin'ic, *s.* a person confined in bed by sickness
Clin'ical, *a.* bedrid, sick, disordered
Clink, *v. a.* to sound or jingle like metal
Clin'kor, *s.* a paving brick; bad cinders
Clin'quant, *a.* dressed in embroidery
Clip, *v. a.* to cut short, to embrace, confine
Clip'per, *s.* a debaser of coin by clipping it
Clip'ping, *s.* the part cut off.—*part.* cutting
Cloak, *v. a.* to hide, conceal, cover over
Cloak, *s.* an outer garment, cover, blind
Clock, *s.* an instrument to show time; a gentle
Clockwork, *s.* movement by weights or springs
Clod, *s.* a lump of earth or clay; a dolt
Clod'diness, *s.* state of being cloddy; roughness
Cloddy, *a.* earthy; abounding in clods; mean
Clod'pate, *s.* a stupid fellow
Clog, *s.* an hindrance; a sort of shoe.—*v.* to hinder, obstruct, load, adhere
Cloister, *s.* place of religious retirement; a square with piazzas.—*v. a.* to shut up in a cloister
Close, *v.* to shut, conclude, confine, join.—*s.* a small field inclosed; pause, end.—*a.* shut fast; private; sly; cloudy
Clo'sebodied, *a.* sitting close to the body
Clo'sely, *ad.* secretly, slyly, undeviatingly
Clo'seness, *s.* nearness, privacy, heat
Clo'set, *s.* a small private room.—*v. a.* to shut up in a closet; to conceal
Clo'sure, *s.* an inclosure, end, period

Clot, *v. n.* to form clots, to coagulate.—*s.* any thing clotted; a hard lump

Cloth, *s.* linen or woollen woven for garments; the covering for a table

Clothe, *v. a.* to cover with garments; dress

Clothier, *s.* a maker of woollen cloth

Clothing, **Cloaths**, **Clothes**, *s.* garments; dress; habiliments

Cloud, *s.* a body of vapours in the air.—*v. a.* to darken with clouds

Clouds, *part.* topped with clouds

Cloudiness, *s.* the state of being obscured with clouds; darkness, gloominess, sullenness

Cloudless, *a.* free from clouds, clear, pure

Cloudy, *a.* dark, obscure, gloomy, sullen; obscured with clouds

Clough, *s.* a cliff; an allowance in weight

Clout, *s.* a cloth for any mean use; a patch

Clouted, *part.* congealed, curdled

Clout nail, *s.* a nail with which the clout is fastened to the axle tree

Clove, *s.* a spice; grain or root of garlic

Cloven, *part.* clift, divided, separated

Clower, *s.* a species of trefall, kind of grass

Clovered, *a.* covered with clover

Clown, *s.* a rustic; an ill-bred man; a clown

Clownish, *a.* uncivil, awkward, ill-bred

Clownishness, *s.* awkwardness of manners, rudeness, incivility

Cloy, *v. a.* to surfeit, glut, sate; to nail up

Cloyless, *a.* that cannot surfeit or glut

Cloyment, *s.* satiety, fulness, glut

Club, *s.* a heavy stick; a society; suit of cards.

—*v. n.* to join in common expense

Clublaw, *s.* the law of arms, law of force

Clubroom, *s.* the room in which a club meets

Cluck, *v. n.* to call chickens as a hen

Clue, *s.* the lower corner of the sail

Clumps, *s.* a stupid fellow, a numskull

Clumsiness, *s.* awkwardness, unhandiness

Clumy, *a.* awkward, heavy, thick, bad

Clunch, *s.* in mining, a substance found next the coal-sinking

Clung, *pret. and part. of Cling.*—*v.* to dry as wood does.—*a.* wasted with leanness

Cluster, *s.* a bunch, body, herd, collection

Clutch, *s.* a grasp, hand, paw, talon.—*s. a.* to gripe, hold fast, clinch

Clutches, *s. pl.* the talons

Clutter, *s.* noise, bustle, hurry, clamour

Clyster, *s.* an injection into the anus

Coacerate, *v. a.* to heap together, to add

Coacervation, *s.* act of heaping together

Coach, *s.* a carriage of state or pleasure

Coact, *v. n.* to act together, or in concert

Coaction, *s.* compulsion, restraint

Coactive, *a.* having the power of impelling

Coadjutant, *a.* helping, co-operating

Coadjutor, *s.* an assistant, helper, ally

Coagitate, *v. a.* to heap together, to cement

Coagulate, *v. a.* to curdle, to run into clots

Coagulation, *s.* a body formed by curdling milk, &c. concretion, conglutination

Coal, *s.* a black bituminous mineral, of vegetable formation, extensively used for firing

Coal-box, *s.* a box to carry coals to the fire

Coalery, *s.* the place where coals are dug

Coalesce, *v. n.* to unite, to join together, to grow together

Coalesce, *v. n.* the act of uniting together

Coalescence, *s.* a union in one mass; junction

Coaly, *a.* like coal, containing coal

Coaptation, *s.* the adjustment of parts to each other; adaptation

Coarce, *v. a.* to straiten, confine, press

Coarse, *a.* vile, rude, gross, not fine, rough

Coarseness, *s.* meanness, rudeness, roughness, want of delicacy

Co-articulation, *s.* a structure of the bones when forming a joint

Coast, *s.* an edge, bank, side, shore.—*s. a.* to sail along or near to the coast

Coasting, *s.* sailing near the land

Coat, *s.* a man's upper garment; a petticoat; the upper covering of all animals

Coating, *s.* a kind of stuff for making coats

Coax, *v. a.* to wheedle, flatter, entice

Colalt, *s.* a kind of marble; a mineral

Coluble, *v. a.* to mend coarsely or clumsily

Coluber, *s.* a mender of shoes; a bungler

Colcal, *s.* a sandal worn by ladies in eastern countries; an open slipper

Coliron, *s.* an iron with a knob at one end

Colswan, *s.* the head or leading swan

Colweb, *s.* a spider's web.—*a.* trifling, weak

Colincal, *s.* an insect used to dye scarlet

Cock, *v. a.* to act up the hat; to cock a gun.—*s.* the male of birds; a spout to let out liquids; form of a hat; part of a gun; heap of hay; the needle of a balance

Cockade, *s.* a ribbon worn on a hat

Cockaloo, *ad.* in high mirth and jollity

Cockatoo, *s.* a bird of the parrot kind

Cockatrice, *s.* a kind of serpent

Cocker, *v. a.* to fondle, caress, indulge.—*s.* one who handles or fights cocks

Cockereel, *s.* a young cock; a small cock

Cocket, *s.* a ticket from the custom-house

Cockhorse, *a.* on horseback; triumphant

Cocking, **Cockfight**, *s.* a fight of cocks

Cockle, *s.* a shell-fish; the weed *comurus*—*v. a.* to contract into wrinkles

Cocklestairs, *s.* winding or spiral stairs

Cockloft, *s.* a room over a garret

Cockmatch, *s.* a battle of cocks for money

Cockney, *s.* a Londoner; a mean citizen

Cockpit, *s.* a place where cocks fight

Cockscorn, *s.* the upper part of a cock's head; a plant; lobewort

Cocksure, *a.* quite sure, very confident

Coena, *s.* a kind of nut, liquor made from it

Coctillation, *s.* the act of boiling in a careful manner

Coction, *s.* the act of boiling; digestion

Cod, *s.* a sea-fish; the husk of seeds

Codex, *s.* a book of the civil law; a book

Codell, *s.* addition or supplement to a will

Codille, *s.* a term in playline at ombre

Codile, *v. a.* to parboil, to dress badly

Codling, *s.* a sort of early apple

Co-efficient, *a.* conjointly effective

Coeficiency, *s.* co-operation; power of several things acting together

Coehorn, *s.* a small kind of mortar

Coemption, *s.* act of buying the whole

Coequal, *a.* equal with, in the same state

Coequality, *s.* the state of being equal

Coerce, *v. a.* to restrain by force, to check

Coercion, *s.* a restraint, force, check, &c.

Coercive, *a.* serving to restrain, forcible

Coessestrial, *a.* of the same essence

Coccyneus, *a.* coeval; of the same age

Coccyneous, *s.* the being of the same age

Coet'nal, *a.* equally eternal with another
 Coe'val, *a.* a contemporary, of the same age
 Coe'val, Coe'vous, *a.* being of the same age
 Coe'xist, *v. n.* to exist together or at one time
 Coe'xistence, *s.* having existence at the same time with another
 Coe'xistent, *a.* existing at the same time
 Coff'ee, *s.* the berry of an Arabian tree; the liquor prepared from that berry
 Coff'ehouse, *s.* a house of public entertainment, where coffee, &c. is sold; an inn
 Coff'er, *s.* a money chest, a treasure; in fortification a hollow lodgment sunk in the bottom of a dry ditch
 Coff'erer, *s.* a principal court officer
 Coff'in, *s.* the chest to enclose dead bodies
 Cog, *v.* to fluster, to wheedle, to cheat, to lie—
s. tooth of a wheel by which it acts, &c.
 Cog'ency, *s.* force, strength, power
 Cog'ent, *a.* forcible, irresistible, convincing
 Cog'itate, *v. n.* to revolve in the mind; to think
 Cogita'tion, *s.* thought, meditation, care
 Cogita'tive, *a.* meditative, thinking
 Cog'nate, *s.* born together, alike, allied
 Cogna'ti, *s. plur.* relations by the mother
 Cogna'tion, *s.* kindred, relationship
 Cognise'e, *s.* one to whom a fine is made
 Cognisour, *s.* he who passes a fine to another
 Cognit'ion, *s.* knowledge, conviction, trial
 Cog'nizable, *a.* proper to be tried or examined
 Cog'nisance, *s.* a judicial notice; a crest
 Cog'ue, *s.* a small wooden vessel; a dram
 Cohab'it, *v. n.* to live together, &c.
 Cohab'itant, *s.* one living in the same place
 Cohel'r, *s.* a joint heir with other persons
 Cohel'ress, *s.* a woman who is a joint heiress
 Cohere, *v. n.* to stick together, agree, fit
 Cohe'rence, Cohe'rency, *s.* connexion
 Cohe'rent, *a.* sticking together, consistent
 Cohes'ion, *s.* a state of union, connexion
 Cohe'sive, *a.* having a sticking quality
 Cohe'siveness, *s.* sticking together
 Cohobate, *v. a.* to distill a second time
 Cohoba'tion, *s.* a repeated distillation
 Cohort, *s.* a troop of soldiers, in number 500
 Coif, *s.* a head dress, a woman's cap
 Coigne, *s.* a corner
 Coil, *v. a.* to roll up a rope; to wind in a ring.
s. tumult, noise; rope wound in a ring
 Coin, *s.* money stamped by authority; in gunnery a kind of wedge to place under the breech of a gun.—*v. a.* to make money; to forge; invent
 Coin'age, *s.* the practice of coining
 Coinci'de, *v. n.* to agree with, to meet, to fit
 Coin'cidence, *s.* an agreement, concurrence
 Coin'cident, *a.* agreeing with, united
 Coin'er, *s.* a maker of money; an inventor
 Coin'ion, *s.* the act by which two bodies come together, &c.
 Coke, *s.* a cinder made from pit-coal
 Col'ander, *s.* a straining vessel; a sieve
 Cola'tion, Col'ature, *s.* the act of straining
 Colbert'ine, *s.* a kind of lace for women
 Cold, *a.* not hot; not hasty; chaste; coy.—*s.* cold weather; chilliness; a disorder
 Coldish, *a.* rather cold; shy; reserved
 Coldly, *ad.* indifferently; negligently
 Coldness, *s.* want of heat; indifference
 Col'wort, *s.* a sort of cabbage
 Col'ic, *s.* a distemper affecting the bowels
 Collap'se, *v. n.* to fall close or together

Col'lar, *s.* something round the neck; a band.—*v. a.* to seize by the collar
 Colla'te, *v. a.* to compare things similar; to examine that nothing be wanting; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice
 Collat'eral, *v.* side by side; not direct
 Colla'tion, *s.* a repast; gift; comparison
 Colla'tive, *a.* compared together
 Colla'tor, *s.* one who compares, presents, &c.
 Col'league, *s.* a partner in office
 Col'leagueue, *v. a.* to unite with
 Col'lect, *v. a.* to gather together, to infer
 Col'lect, *s.* a short comprehensive prayer
 Col'lection, *s.* things gathered; a conclusion
 Col'lective, *a.* accumulative, apt to gather
 Col'lectively, *ad.* in a body; wholly
 Col'lector, *s.* a gatherer; a tax-gatherer
 Col'lege, *s.* a house or school for learning
 Col'leger, *s.* a boy on the foundation of a school
 Col'legian, *s.* a member of a college
 Col'legiate, *a.* containing a college
 Col'let, *s.* part of a ring in which the stone is set; any thing worn round the neck
 Col'lier, *s.* a digger of coals; a coal-ship
 Col'lige'tion, *s.* the act of binding together
 Collin'eate, *v. n.* to aim at
 Collinea'tion, *s.* the act of aiming at
 Col'lignate, *v. a.* to melt, to liquify, to soften
 Collis'ion, *s.* act of striking together; a clash
 Collit'igant, *s.* wrangling together
 Col'locate, *v. a.* to place, station, fix, &c.
 Colloca'tion, *s.* the act or state of placing
 Col'lop, *s.* a small cut or slice of meat
 Collo'qual, *a.* relating to conversation
 Col'loquy, *s.* a conference, conversation, talk
 Col'lude, *v. n.* to act in concert; to conspire in a fraud; to play into each other's hands
 Collu'sion, *s.* a deceitful agreement
 Collu'sive, *a.* fraudulent, deceitful, bad
 Col'ly, *v. a.* to grime with coal, to soil
 Col'on, *s.* this point (:); used to mark a pause greater than that of a semicolon, and less than that of a period; the greatest and widest of the in'ertines
 Col'onel, *s.* the commander of a regiment
 Col'onelling, *s.* the beating about for soldiers
 Col'onise, *v. a.* to supply with inhabitants
 Col'onial, *a.* relating to a colony
 Colonna'de, *s.* a range of pillars or columns
 Col'ony, *s.* a body of people drawn from the mother country to inhabit some distant place; the country so planted
 Col'ophon, *s.* conclusion of a book, anciently containing date, place, &c.
 Col'ophony, *s.* rosin, turpentine, pitch
 Col'orate, *a.* coloured, dyed, tinted, stained
 Colorif'ic, *a.* that is able to produce colour
 Colossal, *a.* gigantic
 Colossal, Colossal, *s.* a very large statue
 Col'our, *s.* hue, dye, tint; a pretence.—*v. to* dye; to tinge; to bluish; to cloak
 Col'ourable, *a.* specious, plausible
 Col'ouring, *s.* an art in painting; an excuse
 Col'ourist, *s.* one who excels in colouring
 Col'ours, *s.* a banner, flag, streamer; large silk flags fixed on half-pikes, and carried by ensigns
 Colt, *s.* a young horse; an inexperienced person
 Colum'bary, *s.* a dove, or pigeon house
 Col'umn, *s.* a round pillar; the division of a page or newspaper; the formation of troops narrow in front, and deep from front to rear

Com'plicitous, *a.* supporting pillars
Com'p, a general prefix, from the Latin *com*
denoting *with*, or *connected*
Com'pote, *s.* a companion, an associate
Com'p, *s.* an instrument for the hair; the
crest of a cock; the cavities in which bees
store their honey.—*v. a.* to divide, to direct,
to smooth
Com'bat, *s.* a battle, duel, contest.—*v.* to fight,
to oppose, to resist
Com'batant, *s.* one who fights with another,
an antagonist; a champion
Com'binate, *a.* betrothed, settled, fixed
Com'binable, *a.* consistent
Com'bin'ation, *s.* a conspiracy, an association
Com'bine, *v.* to unite, agree, link, join
Com'bind, *part.* joined or united together
Com'bustibility, *s.* quality of taking fire
Com'bustible, *a.* that which easily takes fire
Com'bustion, *s.* a burning, hurry, confusion
Come, *v. n.* to draw near, happen, proceed
Comedian, *s.* actor of comic parts, a player
Comedy, *s.* a laughable dramatic piece
Com'elino-s, *s.* grace, beauty, dignity
Com'ely, *a.* graceful, decent, handsome.—*ad.*
handsomely, gracefully
Com'et, *s.* a blazing star
Cometography, *s.* a description of comets
Com'fit, *s.* a kind of dry sweetmeat
Com'fort, *v. a.* to ease, revive, make glad.—
s. assistance, joy, ease, support
Com'fortable, *a.* pleasing, dispensing comfort,
giving satisfaction
Com'fortless, *a.* without comfort, forlorn
Com'ic, *a.* raising mirth, relating to comedy
Com'ical, *a.* diverting, merry, queer
Com'ing, *s.* an arrival, a drawing near.—
part. a. approaching; future
Com'ma, *s.* a point marked thus (,)
Commac'ulate, *v. n.* to pollute
Comm'and, *v. a.* to govern, order, overlook.—
s. act of commanding; order
Comm'and'ant, *s.* a chief in command; the
officer who has the command of a garrison
or fort
Comm'ander, *s.* a chief, a paving beetle
Comm'ander-in-chief, *s.* the head of the army
Comm'andress, *s.* a woman of chief power
Comm'orate, *v. a.* to preserve the memory
Comm'moration, *s.* act of public celebration
Comm'ence, *v. n.* to begin, to assume
Commencement, *s.* a beginning, date
Comm'end, *v. a.* to recommend, to intrust
Comm'endable, *a.* laudable, worthy of praise
Comm'end'm, *s.* a void benefice held by some
person till a pastor is provided
Comm'endation, *s.* praise, recommendation
Comm'endator, *s.* containing praise
Commensurable, *a.* reducible to some com-
mon measure, as a yard and a foot are
measured by an inch
Commensurate, *v. a.* to reduce to some com-
mon measure.—*s.* equal, proportionable
Commensuration, *s.* a reduction of some
things to some common measure
Comm'ent, *v. n.* to expound, to write notes
Comm'entary, *s.* an exposition, annotation
Comm'entator, *s.* one who explains
Comm'entitious, *a.* invented, imaginary
Comm'erce, *s.* trade, traffic; a game.—*v. n.* to
hold intercourse
Comm'ercial, *a.* relating to trade, trading

Commo're, *s.* a common mother
Communi'cation, *s.* a threat of punishment
Communi'cable, *v. a.* to mix or join together
Communi'cate, *v. a.* to reduce to powder
Communi'cation, *s.* act of grinding to small
parts, pulverisation, reduction
Commis'erable, *a.* deserving pity, mean
Commis'erate, *v. a.* to pity; to compassionate
Commis'eration, *s.* pity, sympathy
Commis'sariat, *s.* the department charged
with the provision of food, tents, &c., for an
army
Commis'sary, *s.* a delegate or deputy
Commis'sion, *s.* a trust, warrant, charge; the
warrant or document.—*v. a.* to empower, to
intrust
Commis'sioner, *s.* one empowered to act
Commis'sure, *s.* a joint, a seam, a mould
Committ', *v. a.* to intrust; to send to prison; to
give in trust; to do a fault
Commit'tee, *s.* a certain number of per-
sons selected to examine or manage any
matter
Commix', *v. a.* to mingle, to blend, to unite
Commix'ion, Commix'ture, *s.* a compound
Comm'ode, *s.* a woman's head-dress
Comm'odious, *a.* convenient, suitable, useful
Comm'odiousness, *s.* convenience, use
Comm'odity, *s.* interest, profit, merchandise
Comm'odore, *s.* a captain commanding a
squadron of ships of war
Comm'on, *a.* equal, vulgar, usual, public.—
s. an open country, public ground
Comm'onality, *s.* the common people
Comm'moner, *s.* a member of parliament; a
student of the second rank at the universities;
a man not noble
Communi'cation, *s.* advice, warning
Comm'only, *ad.* frequently, usually
Comm'onsense, *s.* frequency, an equal share
Comm'onplace, *v. a.* to reduce to general heads,
to make notes
Comm'ons, *s.* the common people; the lower
house of parliament; food on equal pay
Comm'onwealth, *s.* a republic, the public
Comm'oration, *s.* an abiding in the same place
Comm'otion, *s.* a tumult, a disturbance
Comm'ove, *v. a.* to disturb, to unsettle
Comm'ove, *v. n.* to converse, to impart
Comm'unicalness, *s.* communicability
Comm'unicant, *s.* one who receives the Sacra-
ment of the Lord's Supper
Comm'unicate, *v.* to impart, to reveal; to re-
ceive the Lord's Supper
Comm'unica'tion, *s.* the act of imparting or
exchanging; common boundary or inlet;
conference; conversation
Comm'unicative, *a.* free, ready to impart
Comm'un'ion, *s.* taking the Lord's Supper;
fellowship, union, intercourse
Comm'un'ity, *s.* the commonwealth; the body
politic, a common possession
Comm'un'able, *a.* that may be exchanged
Comm'un'ation, *s.* change of one thing for
another, alteration, ransom, atonement
Comm'un'ic, *v. a.* to exchange, to buy off
Comm'pact, *s.* a contract, mutual agreement.—
a. firm, close, solid, exact
Comm'paction, *s.* cohesion of parts
Comm'pactness, *s.* closeness, firmness, density
Comm'pactos, *s.* a system of many parts united
Comm'panion, *s.* partner, associate, mate

Com'pany, *s.* a number of persons assembled together; fellowship; corporation; body of merchants; small body of foot soldiers.—*v.* to accompany, associate with

Com'parable, *a.* of equal regard or value

Compar'ative, *a.* estimated by comparison

Compar'atively, *ad.* in a state of comparison

Compa're, *v.* to liken or examine one thing by another; to estimate.—*s.* comparison, similitude

Comparison, *s.* the act of comparing, a comparative estimate, simile in writing

Compa'r't, *v.* to divide, arrange, separate

Compa'r'tment, *s.* division of a picture, &c.

Compa'r'tition, *s.* the act of partitioning

Com'pass, *v.* to surround, grasp, obtain.—*s.* a circle, space, limits, power of the voice; an instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer

Com'passes, *s.* an instrument for dividing, measuring, or drawing circles

Compass'ion, *s.* pity, commiseration, feeling

Compass'ionate, *a.* merciful, tender

Compat'ible, *s.* consistency, suitableness

Compat'ible, *a.* consistent with, agreeable to

Compatri'ot, *s.* one of the same country

Compe'er, *s.* an equal, companion, colleague.

—*v.* to be equal with, to match

Compel, *v.* to oblige, to constrain, &c.

Compel'able, *a.* that may be forced

Compella'tion, *s.* the style of address

Compens'ious, *a.* short, brief, summary

Compens'ium, *s.* an abridgement, a brievate

Compens'ate, *s.* compensate, Compens'e, *v.* to

make amends, to recompense

Compensa'tion, *s.* a recompense, amends

Compens'atory, *a.* that compensates

Compe'te, *v.* to seek by competition, to rival

Com'petence, *s.* competency, *s.* sufficiency

Com'petency, *s.* power

Com'petent, *a.* fit, qualified, adequate

Compe'tible, *a.* suitable to, consistent with

Compe'tition, *s.* a contest, rivalry

Compe'titor, *s.* a rival, an opponent, a foe

Compila'tion, *s.* a collection, an assemblage

Compi'le, *v.* to collect from various authors

Compi'ler, *s.* one who compiles

Compla'cency, *s.* pleasure, joy, civility

Compla'cent, *a.* civil, affable, kind

Complai'n, *v.* to murmur, lament, inform

Complai'nant, *s.* a plaintiff in a lawsuit

Complai'n't, *s.* an accusation or impeachment;

a lamentation; a malady or disease

Complais'ance, *s.* civility, kind behaviour

Complais'ant, *a.* civil, obliging, kind, polite

Complac'ant, *s.* a complaisant, *v.* to smooth

Com'plement, *s.* the full number, &c.

Complement'al, *a.* filling up, completing

Comple'te, *a.* perfect, full, finished.—*v.* to

perfect, to finish

Comple'tion, *s.* accomplishment, fulfilling

Com'plex, *a.* compounded of many parts

Complex'ion, *s.* the colour of the face, &c.

Complex'ity, *s.* state of being complex

Compl'iance, *s.* submission, act of yielding

Compli'ant, *a.* yielding, bending, civil

Com'plicate, *a.* compounded of many parts.—

v. to entangle, to join

Complica'tion, *s.* a mixture of many things

Com'pliment, *s.* an act of civility.—*v.* to flatter,

to commend

Complimen'tal, *a.* expressive of respect

Com'pline, *s.* evening service, vespers

Com'plot, *s.* a conspiracy, combination

Complot', *v.* to plot, conspire, join in

Complot'ter, *s.* a conspirator

Comply, *v.* to yield or submit, to agree

Compo'nent, *a.* constituting, forming

Compo'r't, *v.* to bear, to endure, to behave

Compo'r't, *s.* behaviour

Compo'r'table, *a.* consistent, suitable, fit

Compo'se, *v.* to quiet, settle, put together

Compo'sed, *part.* *a.* calm, sedate, serious

Compo'ser, *s.* an author, a writer

Compo'site, *a.* in architecture the composite order

is the last of the five orders of columns,

so named because its capital is composed

out of the other orders [ral ingredients

Com'posites, *s.* medicines compounded of seven

Composit'ion, *s.* a mixture; an agreement or

accommodation; a written work; the act of

discharging a debt by paying part

Compos'itor, *s.* one who arranges the letters

for printing [reth; consistency

Compos'ibility, *s.* possibility of existing to-

Com'post, *s.* manure, dung

Compo'st, *v.* to manure, to enrich earth

Compo'sure, *s.* order, firm; tranquillity

Compota'tion, *s.* a drinking match

Compen'd, *v.* to mingle, intermix; to come

to terms with a debtor

Com'pound, *s.* a mass of ingredients

Compon'nder, *s.* one who brings to terms, &c.

Comprehen'd, *v.* to include, to conceive

Comprehen'sible, *a.* intelligible, conceivable

Comprehen'sion, *s.* knowledge, capacity

Comprehen'sive, *a.* having the power to

understand, capacious, full, significant

Compress, *v.* to squeeze, to embrace

Com'press, *s.* a bolster of linen rags

Compres'sible, *a.* yielding to pressure

Compress'ibility, *s.* power of being compressed;

property of being reduced to small compass

Compres'sion, *s.* act of bringing parts near

Compres'sive, *a.* capable of compressing

Compres'sure, *s.* the act of pressing against

Comprin't, *v.* to print another's copy

Compri'sal, *s.* the comprising or comprehend-

ing of things

Compri'se, *v.* to contain, to include

Comproba'tion, *s.* a full proof, attestation

Com'promise, *s.* a compact or bargain.—*v.* to

settle a dispute by mutual concessions

Compt, *s.* account, computation

Comptro'l, *v.* to control, to oppose

Comptro'ller, *s.* a supervisor, a director

Compul'sative, *s.* forcible, by constraint

Compul'satory, *a.* compelling, forcing

Compul'sion, *s.* the act of compelling, force

Compul'sive, *a.* compelling, forcing

Compu'n'ction, *s.* repentance, remorse

Compur'gation, *s.* a vouching for another

Compu'n'table, *a.* that may be numbered up

Compu'n'tant, *s.* an accountant

Computa'tion, *s.* a calculation, an estimate

Compu'te, *v.* to calculate, to reckon

Compu'ted, *part.* calculated, estimated

Com'rade, *s.* a companion, an associate

Con, a general prefix denoting *with* or *con-*

junction; also an abbreviation of the Latin

word *contra*, against, as *pro* and *con*.—*v.* to

study, to think

Concam'erate, *v.* to arch over, to vault

Concatenate, *v.* to link or join together

Concatenation, *s.* a regular series of links
 Concave, *a.* hollow in the inside
 Concavity, *s.* the inside cavity, hollowness of a round body
 Concause, *s.* a joint or mutual cause
 Conceal, *v.* to hide, keep secret, cover
 Concealable, *a.* that which may be concealed
 Concealment, *s.* the act of hiding, shelter
 Conceal, *v.* to admit, to grant, to yield
 Conceit, *s.* a fancy idea, opinion; pride.—*s.* to imagine, fancy, suppose
 Conceited, *a.* proud, opinionative, affected
 Conceivable, *a.* that may be conceived
 Conceive, *v.* to become pregnant, to think, to understand, to comprehend
 Conceiver, *s.* one who comprehends
 Conceit, *s.* harmony, consistency
 Conceitrate, *v.* to dilute into a narrower compass, contrary to dilate or expand
 Conceit, *v.* to bring to one point
 Conceitful, *a.* having one common centre
 Conceitful, *a.* harmonious
 Conceivable, *a.* intelligible, conceivable
 Conception, *s.* the act of conceiving in the womb; a notion, idea, sentiment, &c.
 Conceal, *v.* to affect, to interest, belong to.—*s.* an affair, business, care
 Concerning, *prep.* relating to or about
 Concernment, *s.* a concern, business, care
 Concern, *v.* to contrive, to settle privately
 Concert, *s.* music in several parts, harmony
 Concession, *s.* a thing yielded, a grant
 Concessive, *a.* implying concession
 Conch, *s.* a shell, name of a fish
 Conciliary, relating to a council
 Conciliate, *v.* to gain, reconcile, win
 Conciliation, *s.* the act of reconciling
 Conciliator, *s.* a peace-maker, a friend
 Concinnity, *s.* neatness, fitness, decency
 Concise, *a.* brief, short, contracted
 Conciseness, *s.* shortness, brevity, force
 Concision, *s.* a cutting off, excision
 Concitation, *s.* a stirring up, disturbance
 Conclave, *s.* an assembly of cardinals, &c.
 Conclude, *v.* to finish, close, determine
 Conclusive, *a.* decisive, convincing
 Conclusion, *s.* the close, end, consequence
 Conclusive, *a.* decisive, convincing, strong
 Congeal, *v.* to congeal together
 Congest, *v.* to digest by the stomach
 Congestion, *s.* digestion in the stomach
 Congestive, *a.* digesting by the stomach
 Congestive, *s.* a subsisting together
 Concomitant, *s.* accompanying, joined to.—*s.* a companion, attendant
 Concord, *s.* agreement, harmony, union
 Concordance, *s.* an index to the scriptures
 Concordant, *a.* agreeing, suitable, fit
 Concordate, *s.* a compact, a convention
 Concomitate, *v.* to unite in one mass
 Concourse, *s.* a great number of persons assembled together, a meeting
 Concurrent, *v.* to create at the same time
 Concurrent, *v.* to form into one mass
 Concrete, *a.* composed of different matters or dissimilar principles
 Concretion, *s.* a union of parts, a mass
 Concrimination, *s.* a mutual accusation
 Concubine, *s.* a woman kept in fornication
 Concupiscence, *s.* irregular desire, sensuality, *Abilunianus*
 Concubitus, *s.* the act of sleeping together

Concur, *v.* to agree in one opinion
 Concurrence, *s.* union, help, joint claim
 Concurrent, *a.* acting in conjunction
 Concurrentness, *s.* a concurrent state
 Concussion, *s.* the act of shaking, agitation
 Concussionary, *s.* producing a concussion
 Condemn, *v.* to pass sentence on, to blame
 Condemnation, *s.* a sentence of punishment
 Condemnatory, *a.* passing a condemnation
 Condemnate, *v.* to make thick or dark
 Condensation, *s.* the act of thickening
 Condensative, *a.* having the power of becoming more dense or compact
 Condense, *v.* to grow thick or close.—*a.* thick
 Condenser, *s.* a vessel for condensing air
 Condensity, *s.* the state of being condensed
 Condensation, *s.* condensation
 Condensers, *s.* those who direct herring fishes
 Condescend, *v.* to yield, stoop, bend
 Condescending, *a.* courteous
 Condescension, *s.* submission, courtesy
 Conditio, *s.* deserved, merited, suitable
 Conditio, *s.* merit, desert
 Conditio, *s.* seasoning, sauce, zest
 Conditio, *v.* to season, to preserve by salt
 Conditio, *s.* quality, temper, disposition, circumstances, rank, stipulation
 Conditional, *a.* by way of stipulation, &c.
 Conditional, *a.* stipulated, agreed on
 Conditio, *v.* to lament, mourn, bewail
 Conditio, *a.* belonging to condolence
 Conditio, *s.* grief, mutual distress
 Conditio, *s.* grief for another's loss
 Conditio, *s.* a pardoning, a forgiving
 Conditio, *v.* to help, to promote, to assist
 Conditio, *a.* having the power of condoling, promoting, or accelerating
 Conditio, *a.* promoting, helping, &c.
 Conditio, *s.* behaviour, economy
 Conditio, *v.* to guide, manage, order
 Conditio, *s.* the sewers which carry waste water from a house
 Conditio, *s.* a leader, a director, a chief
 Conditio, *s.* a water pipe, a canal, a duct
 Cone, *s.* a solid body in form of a sugar-loaf
 Confulate, *v.* to converse, to chat
 Confabulation, *s.* easy conversation, chat
 Confamiliar, *a.* intimate, closely connected
 Confession, *s.* a sweetest, a mixture
 Confessioner, *s.* one who makes sweetmeats
 Confessory, *s.* a league, an engagement
 Confessory, *s.* to unite, to combine.—*s.* an altar, an accomplice
 Consideration, *s.* close alliance, union
 Confer, *v.* to discourse with, to bestow
 Conference, *s.* a discourse, a parley
 Confess, *v.* to acknowledge, grant, own
 Confessory, *s.* one who makes a confession of any thing
 Confessed, *a.* apparent
 Confessedly, *ad.* avowedly, indisputably
 Confession, *s.* profession, acknowledgment
 Confessor, *s.* one who hears confessions
 Confess, *a.* open, known, plain, evident
 Confidant, *s.* confidant, *s.* a person entrusted with a secret, a bosom friend
 Confide, *v.* to trust in, to rely upon
 Confidence, *s.* assurance, boldness, trust
 Confident, *a.* positive, daring, impudent
 Confident, *a.* trusty, faithful
 Configuration, *s.* the form of various parts adapted to each other

v. a. to fashion, dispose into form
s. a. that may be limited
 Limit, border, boundary
 . to border upon, bound, immure
 nt, *s.* restraint, imprisonment
v. a. to settle, establish; to fix, to
 to strengthen; to administer the
 ecclesiastical confirmation
 ile, *a.* capable of being proved
 ion, *s.* proof, convincing testimony;
 . rite by which baptized persons are
 d in the faith
 ive, *a.* having the power to confirm
 a thing
v. a. to seize on private property
 on, *s.* the act of seizing private prop-
 erty forfeited by crime, &c.
 ry, *a.* consigning to forfeiture
s. a mixture of sweetmeats
a. to fix down, to fasten down
 ut, *a.* burning together
 tion, *s.* a general fire or burning
s. the act of blowing many instru-
 ments; a melting of metal
a. cast, molten
v. n. to fight, to contest, to strive
s. contest, struggle, agony
s. a multitude of people; a junc-
 tion of several streams
a. running into one channel
a. joining of currents, a crowd
s. to comply with, to yield, to suit
 ble, *a.* agreeable, suitable
 bleness, *a.* state of being conform-
 itableness
 tion, *s.* a proper disposition of parts
 to each other
s. one who complies with the
 established church
y. compliance with, similitude
 ion, *s.* the act of strengthening
v. a. to mix, to perplex, to disturb
 id, *a.* hateful, shameful, stupid
 st, *s.* one who perplexes
 ily, *s.* a religious brotherhood
v. a. to face, to oppose, to compare
 it, *part.* brought face to face
v. a. to confound, perplex, mix
s. disorder, hurry, astonishment
s. a that which may be disproved
s. one who undertakes to confute
 m, *s.* disproof, act of confuting
v. a. to disprove, convict, baffles
 ongs, *s.* a bow, act of reverence
 l're, *s.* the king's permission to a
 l chapter to choose a bishop
s. to freeze, harden, grow stiff
 ile, *a.* that which may be frozen
 ent, *s.* a mass formed by frost
s. partaking of the same nature
 a fine kind of large eel, a sea eel
s. a mass of small bodies
v. a. to heap or lay up, to amass
s. a collection of humours
 te, *v. a.* to turn into ice, &c.
v. a. to gather into a hard ball
 ion, *s.* a round hard body
 ate, *v. n.* to gather together into a
 nd mass
 rate, *v. a.* to make round, to wind
 r into one mass

Conglomera'tion, *s.* a collection, mixture
 Conglutina'tion, *s.* the act of uniting bodies
 Congou, *s.* a finer sort of bohea tea
 Congratulant, *a.* rejoicing in participation
 Congratulate, *v.* to wish joy to, to compliment
 on any happy event
 Congratulation, *s.* a wishing of joy
 Congratulatory, *a.* expressing joy
 Congree't, *v. a.* to salute mutually
 Congregate, *a.* collected, firm, close
 Congrega'tion, *s.* a collection, an assembly
 Congres, *s.* a meeting, assembly; combat
 Congres'sive, *a.* meeting, encountering
 Congru'e, *v. n.* to agree, to suit, to conform
 Congruence, *s.* agreement, fitness
 Congruent, *a.* agreeing, suitable
 Congru'ity, *s.* fitness, consistency
 Congruous, *a.* fit, suitable, meet, agreeable
 Congruousness, *s.* suitability, accordance
 Con'ic, Con'ical, *a.* like a cone
 Con'ics, *s.* the doctrine of conic sections
 Conjec'tor, Conjec'turer, *s.* a guesser
 Conjec'tural, *a.* depending on conjecture
 Conjec'ture, *s.* a guess, supposition, idea.—
v. n. to guess, to suppose
 Conjoin, *v. a.* to connect, to league, to unite
 Conjoin'd, *part.* united, connected, near
 Conjoin'tly, *adv.* in union, together, jointly
 Con'jugal, *a.* belonging to marriage
 Conjugate, *v. a.* to join, to unite; to vary a
 verb according to its tenses, &c.—*a.* that
 springs from one original
 Conjugation, *s.* a couple, pair; the form of
 inflecting verbs; union, assemblage
 Conjun'ct, *a.* connected, united, conjoined
 Conjun'ction, *s.* a union, meeting together;
 the sixth part of speech
 Conjun'ctive, *a.* closely united, joined to-
 gether; the mood of a verb
 Conjun'cture, *s.* a critical or peculiar time
 Conjura'tion, *s.* a plot, enchantment
 Conju're, *v. n.* to enjoin solemnly
 Con'jure, *v. n.* to practise enchantments, &c.
 Conju're'd, *part.* bound by an oath
 Con'jurer, *s.* an enchanter, a fortune-teller
 Conju'rement, *s.* a serious injunction
 Commas'cence, *s.* community of birth
 Con'inate, *a.* born with another
 Commat'ural, *a.* suitable to nature, like
 Commat'uralize, *v. a.* to make natural
 Commat'urally, *adv.* by nature, originally
 Conneo't, *v. a.* to join, to unite, to fasten
 Connected, *part.* joined together, united
 Connex', *v. a.* to unite together, to join
 Connex'ion, *s.* a union, a relation
 Conniv'ance, *s.* the act of winking at a fault
 Conniv'e, *v. n.* to wink at a fault, &c.
 Connolascu'r, *s.* a critic, a judge of letters
 Conun'bial, *a.* relating to marriage
 Conun'bial'ity, *s.* the state of marriage
 Connutritious, *a.* nourished together
 Co'noid, *s.* a figure like a cone
 Conquas'tate, *v. a.* to shake, to disorder
 Con'quer, *v. a.* to overcome, to subdue
 Con'querable, *a.* possible to be overcome
 Con'queror, *s.* one who overcomes, a victor
 Con'quest, *s.* victory, a thing gained
 Consanguin'eous, *a.* near of kin, related
 Consanguin'ity, *s.* relationship by blood
 Con'science, *s.* the faculty by which we judge
 of the goodness or wickedness of our own
 actions; veracity, reason, reasonableness

Conscientious, *a.* scrupulous, just, exact
 Conscientiousness, *s.* regard to the dictates of conscience
 Conscientious, *a.* reasonable, proper
 Conscientious, *a.* inwardly persuaded, privy to
 Conscientiousness, *s.* perception, internal sense of the guilt or innocence of our actions
 Conscript, *a.* written, registered, enrolled
 Consecrate, *v. a.* to make sacred, &c.
 Consecration, *s.* the act of making sacred
 Consecrator, *a.* following of course
 Consecratory, *s.* a corollary, a deduction
 Consecution, *s.* a train of consequences
 Consecutive, *a.* following in order
 Consecutive, *v. a.* to sow mixed seeds
 Consequent, *a.* concord
 Consequent, *v. a.* to be of one mind, to agree
 Consequent, *a.* agreeable to, according
 Consequent, *a.* uniting in opinion
 Consequence, *s.* an effect; importance
 Consequent, *a.* following naturally
 Consequential, *a.* conclusive, important
 Consequence, *ad.* of or by consequence, therefore, necessarily, inevitably
 Conversion, *s.* junction, adaptation
 Conversion, *s.* courts held for the preservation of the fishery in the river Thames
 Conservation, *s.* act of preserving
 Conservative, *a.* having power to preserve
 Conservatory, *s.* a place where any thing is kept, a green-house
 Conserve, *s.* a sweetmeat, preserved fruit
 Conserve, *v. a.* to preserve or cand fruit
 Conserver, *s.* one who lays up or preserves
 Consider, *v.* to examine, to regard, to doubt
 Considerable, *a.* worthy of regard, great
 Considerably, *ad.* importantly, very much
 Considerate, *a.* thoughtful, prudent
 Consideration, *s.* regard, notice, serious thought, prudence, compensation
 Consign, *v. a.* to make over to another
 Consignification, *s.* similar signification
 Consignation, *s.* a sealing together
 Consignificative, *a.* synonymous
 Consignment, *s.* the act of consigning
 Consimilitude, *s.* a common likeness
 Consist, *v. n.* to subsist, to be made of
 Consistence, Consistency, *s.* natural state of bodies, agreement, substance, form
 Consistent, *a.* conformable, firm
 Consistorial, *a.* relating to a consistory
 Consistory, *s.* a spiritual court
 Constitute, *s.* an accomplice, an ally.—*v. a.* to unite, to join, to cement
 Constitution, *s.* alliance, confederacy
 Constitution, *a.* that which admits comfort
 Consolation, *s.* alleviation of misery
 Consolatory, *a.* tending to give comfort
 Console, *v. a.* to cheer, to revive, to comfort
 Consoler, *s.* one who gives comfort
 Consolidate, *v.* to harden, to combine
 Consolidation, *s.* uniting in a solid mass
 Consensus, *s.* an accord of sound, consistency, agreement, friendship, concord
 Consistent, *a.* agreeable, suitable, fit.—*s.* a letter not sounded by itself
 Consensus, *a.* harmonious, musical
 Consolation, *s.* the act of laying to sleep
 Console, *v. a.* to calm, to lull asleep
 Consort, *s.* a wife or husband, a companion
 Consort, *v.* to associate with, to marry
 Conspicuity, *s.* sense of seeing, view

Conspicuity, *s.* brightness, clearness
 Conspicuous, *a.* easy to be seen, eminent
 Conspicuousness, *s.* clearness, renown
 Conspiracy, *s.* a plot, a lawless combination
 Conspirator, Conspirer, *s.* a plotter
 Conspire, *v. n.* to plot, to agree, concert
 Conspiracy, *s.* defilement, pollution
 Constable, *s.* a common peace officer
 Constabulary, *s.* the office of a constable
 Constancy, *s.* firmness, continuance
 Constant, *a.* firm, unchangeable, fixed
 Constellation, *s.* a cluster of fixed stars
 Consternation, *s.* fear, astonishment
 Constipate, *v. a.* to crowd, to stop
 Constipation, *s.* the act of crowding
 Constituent, *a.* essential, composing.—*s.* one who deposes, an elector
 Constituency, *s.* the entire body of constituents, the electors
 Constitute, *v. a.* to make, depose, set up
 Constitution, *s.* the frame of body or mind; a particular form of government; that supreme and constituted authority, by which the laws of a country are enacted independently of the will of the sovereign
 Constitutional, *a.* legal, according to the established government; radical
 Constitutionalist, *s.* an adherent to the established constitution
 Constitutive, *a.* essential, able to establish
 Constraint, *a.* to compel, to force, to press
 Construable, *a.* liable to constraint
 Constraint, *s.* compulsion, confinement
 Constraining, *a.* having the power of compelling, compulsory
 Constriction, *s.* contraction, force
 Constrict, *v. a.* to compress, to bind
 Constrictive, *a.* of a binding quality
 Construct, *v. a.* to build, to form, compile
 Construction, *s.* act of building, fabrication; meaning, interpretation; the syntax
 Constructive, *a.* capable of construction
 Constructure, *s.* a pile, a building, an edifice
 Construe, *v. a.* to explain, to translate
 Constuprate, *v. a.* to violate, to debauch
 Constupration, *s.* defilement
 Substantial, *a.* of the same substance
 Substantiality, *s.* existence of more than one body in the same substance
 Substantiate, *v. a.* to unite into one common substance or nature
 Substantiation, *s.* the union of the body of our Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans
 Constutude, *s.* custom
 Consul, *s.* the principal Roman magistrate; an officer appointed to superintend the trade of his nation in foreign parts
 Consular, *a.* belonging to a consul
 Consulate, Consularship, *s.* office of consul
 Consult, *v. a.* to ask advice, to debate, plan
 Consultation, *s.* the act of consulting, &c.
 Consumable, *a.* capable of destruction
 Consume, *v. a.* to waste, destroy, spend
 Consumed, *part.* destroyed, wasted away
 Consumer, *s.* one who destroys, &c.
 Consummate, *v. a.* to complete, to perfect
 Consummation, *s.* completion, perfection
 Consumption, *s.* the act of consuming or destroying; a disease
 Consumptive, *a.* destructive, wasting
 Constabulary, *v. a.* to flour with boards

z. a touch, juncture, close union
na, *z.* the act of touching
ti, *z.* a pestilence, an infection
us, *a.* infectious, catching
ness, *z.* the state of being com-
 infection
o, *a.* to hold, comprise, restrain
ble, *a.* possible to be contained
nate, *v.* *a.* to defile, to corrupt.—*a.* pol-
 etised
u'tion, *z.* defilement, taint
er, *v.* *a.* to despise, scorn, neglect
er, *Contemperate*, *v.* *a.* to moderate
er by mixture
erament, *z.* degree of any quality
ra'tion, *z.* the act of tempering, *a.*
 ionate mixture of parts
late, *v.* to muse, meditate, study
la'tion, *z.* meditation, thought
lative, *a.* studious, thoughtful
oral, *a.* born at the same time
la'tor, *z.* one employed in study
lary, *z.* one who lives at the same
 lit another
lary, *Contemporaneous*, *a.* living
 same time
orise, *v.* *a.* to make contemporary
it, *z.* scorn, disdain, hate, rileness
stible, *a.* deserving scorn, base
stibly, *ad.* meanly, vilely, basely
stuous, *a.* scornful, proud, insolent
stuousness, *z.* sorrowfulness, insolence
er, *v.* to strive with, to contest
er, *z.* a combatant, a champion
a. satisfied, easy, willing.—*z.* moder-
 piness, satisfaction, extent.—*v.* *a.* to
 to gratify
'tion, *z.* satisfaction, content
al, *part.* satisfied, not repining
on, *z.* strife, debate, contest, zeal
ous, *a.* quarrelsome, perverse
ess, *a.* dissatisfied, uneasy
ment, *z.* gratification, satisfaction
z. the heads of a book, an index;
 contained in any thing; amount
inable, *a.* capable of the same
 or limits
ious, *a.* bordering upon
z. a dispute, debate, quarrel
er, *v.* to dispute, wrangle, to vie with
ble, *a.* disputable, uncertain
v. *a.* to weave together
z. series of a discourse.—*a.* united
re, *z.* an interweaving or joining to-
 of a discourse, the system
ity, *z.* actual contact
ous, *a.* meeting so as to touch
ness, *z.* proximity, closeness
ice, *Con'tinency*, *z.* chastity, restraint,
 tion, forbearance
it, *z.* land not disjoined by the sea
 other lands.—*a.* chaste, abstemious,
 ate
'tal, *a.* respecting a continent
ent, *a.* accidental, uncertain.—*z.*
 proportion
al, *a.* incessant, uninterrupted
ance, *z.* duration, permanence
ite, *a.* continual, uninterrupted
'tion, *z.* a constant succession
v. *a.* to remain in the same state; to
 to persevere, to last, to prolong

Continuity, *z.* uninterrupted connexion
Contort, *v.* *a.* to twist, to writhe, to torture
Contortion, *z.* a twist, a strain, a flexure
Contour, *z.* the outline of a figure
Con'tra, *a.* Latin preposition used in composi-
 tion, which signifies *against*
Con'trabad, *a.* unlawful, forbidden, illegal
Con'tract, *z.* a bargain, an agreement
Con'tract, *v.* to shorten; to affiancé, to be-
 troth; to bargain; to shrink up
Con'tractable, *a.* capable of contraction
Con'tractable, *a.* able to contract itself
Con'traction, *z.* an abbreviation, the act of
 shortening or abridging
Con'tractor, *z.* one who makes bargains
Con'tradic't, *v.* *a.* to oppose verbally, to deny
Con'tradic'tion, *z.* opposition, inconsistency
Con'tradic'tory, *a.* inconsistent with
Con'tra'distin'ct, *a.* distinguished by opposite
 qualities
Con'tra'distin'ction, *z.* a distinction by opposite
 qualities
Con'tra'distin'ctive, *a.* that marks contradic-
 tion
Con'train'dicant, *z.* a symptom which forbids
 treating a disorder in the usual way
Con'traregularity, *z.* difference from rule
Con'trariant, *a.* inconsistent, cross
Con'traries, *z.* propositions that oppose
Con'trariety, *z.* opposition, inconsistency
Con'trarily, *ad.* in a different manner
Con'trariwise, *ad.* on the contrary
Con'trary, *a.* opposite, disagreeing, adverse
Con'trast, *z.* an opposition of figures
Con'trast, *v.* *a.* to place in opposition
Con'trast'ed, *part.* set in opposition to
Con'travalla'tion, *z.* a fortification thrown up
 to prevent sallies from a garrison
Con'trave'ne, *v.* *a.* to oppose, to hinder
Con'traven'tion, *z.* opposition, obstruction
Con'trib'utary, *a.* paying tribute to the same
 sovereign
Con'trib'ute, *v.* to give, to bear a part
Con'trib'uting, *part.* assisting, helping
Con'tribu'tion, *z.* the act of contributing; *a.*
 military exaction, a levy
Con'tristate, *v.* *a.* to make sorrowful
Con'trite, *a.* truly penitent, very sorrowful
Con'trit'ion, *z.* act of grinding; penitence
Con'trivance, *z.* a scheme, a plot, an art
Con'trive, *v.* *a.* to plan, invent, project
Con'tri'ver, *z.* an inventor, a schemer
Con'trol, *z.* power, authority, restraint.—*v.* *a.*
 to govern, restrain, confute
Con'trollable, *a.* subject to control
Con'tro'ller, *z.* one who has power to control
Con'tro'llership, *z.* the office of a controller
Con'tro'lment, *z.* restraint, opposition
Con'trover'sial, *a.* relating to disputes
Con'trover'sialist, *z.* a disputant
Con'troversy, *z.* a dispute, quarrel, umity
Con'trover't, *v.* *a.* to debate, dispute, quarrel
Con'trover'tor, *z.* a controversial writer
Con'trover'tible, *a.* disputable, dubious
Con'trovertist, *z.* a disputant, a reasoner
Con'tuma'cious, *a.* obstinate, perverse
Con'tumaciousness, *or* *Con'tumacy*, *z.* ob-
 stinacy, stubbornness, inflexibility
Con'tume'lous, *a.* reproachful, rude, brutal
Con'tumely, *z.* rudeness, contemptuousness
Con'tuse, *v.* *a.* to bruise, to beat, to bruise
Con'tusion, *z.* a bruise, act of bruising
Con'vales'cence, *z.* a renewal of health

Convalescent, *a.* recovering health
Convalescent, *v. a.* to confirm
Convenable, *a.* consistent with, fit
Convene, *v. t.* to call together, to assemble
Convenience, *s.* fitness, propriety, ease
Convenient, *a.* fit, suitable, well adapted
Convent, *s.* a religious house, a nunnery
Conventicle, *s.* an assembly for worship, a secret assembly, a meeting-house
Conventicler, *s.* one who belongs to or frequents a meeting-house or conventicle
Convention, *s.* an assembly; a contract or agreement for a limited time; an agreement entered into between belligerent troops for the evacuation of some position or the suspension of hostilities
Conventional, *a.* stipulated, done by contract
Conventional, *a.* settled by contract
Conventual, *a.* belonging to a convent
Converge, *v. n.* to tend to one point
Convergence, *s.* tendency to one point
Conversable, *a.* fit for conversation, sociable
Conversant, *a.* acquainted with, skilled in
Conversation, *s.* familiar discourse, chat
Conversative, *a.* relating to public life; having much intercourse with others
Converse, *s.* manner of discoursing in a familiar way, acquaintance, familiarity
Converse, *v. n.* to discourse, to cohabit with
Converse, *a.* contrary, directly opposite
Conversely, *ad.* by a change of order or place
Conversion, *s.* change from one state into another; transmutation; change from one religion to another
Convert, *s.* one who changes his opinion
Convert, *v. a.* to change, turn, appropriate
Converter, *s.* one who makes converts
Convertible, *a.* susceptible of change
Convex, *a.* rising in a circular form, as the outside of a globe; opposite to concave.—*s.* a convex or spherical body
Convexity, *s.* a spherical form, rotundity
Convey, *v. a.* to carry, send, make over
Conveyance, *s.* act of removing any thing; a deed or writing by which property is transferred; juggling artifice, &c.
Conveyancer, *s.* a lawyer who draws up writings by which property is transferred
Conveyor, *s.* one who carries or transmits
Conviviality, *s.* nearness, neighbourhood
Convict, *v. a.* to prove guilty, to detect
Convict, *s.* one convicted or detected
Conviction, *s.* a detection of guilt, full proof
Convictive, *a.* tending to convince
Convince, *v. a.* to make a person sensible of a thing by full proofs, to prove
Convincible, *a.* capable of conviction
Convincingly, *ad.* without room to doubt
Convolute, *v. a.* to retnke
Convince, *v. a.* to entertain, to feast, to revel
Convivial, *a.* social, gay, festive, pleasing
Conviviality, *s.* festive employment
Conundrum, *s.* a quibble, quirk, low jest
Convoite, *v. a.* to call or summon together
Convocation, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly
Convoke, *v. a.* to summon or call together
Convolve, *v. a.* to roll together, wind, turn
Convolute, *v. a.* to twist
Convolved, *a.* rolled upon itself, twisted
Convolution, *s.* a rolling together
Convolutus, *s.* a genus of plants, a bindweed
Convoy, *s. a.* to accompany for defence

Convoy, *s.* an attendance for defence; a guard of troops employed to escort provisions, stores, &c.; also applied to ships of war engaged to protect merchantmen
Convulsion, *s.* convulsion; notice
Convulsive, *v. a.* to give a violent motion
Convulsion, *s.* an involuntary and irregular contraction of the muscles, fibres, &c.
Co'ny, *s.* a rabbit, an animal that burrows in the ground
Co'nyburrow, *s.* a place where rabbits make their holes in the ground
Coo, *v. n.* to cry as a dove or pigeon
Cook, *s.* one who dresses victuals, &c.—*s. a.* to dress or prepare victuals, &c.
Cookery, *s.* the art of dressing victuals
Cool, *v. t.* to make or grow cool, to quiet.—*s.* somewhat cold; not fond
Cooler, *s.* a brewing vessel used to cool beer in, what cools the body
Coolish, *a.* approaching to cold
Coolness, *s.* freedom from passion, indifference, want of affection; gentle cold
Coom, *s.* soot, dust, grease for wheels
Coomb, *s.* a corn measure of four bushels
Coop, *s.* a wooden cage for poultry; a barrel
Coop, *v. a.* to shut up, cage, confine, restrain
Coop'see, *s.* a motion in dancing
Coo'per, *s.* a maker of barrels, &c.
Co-op'erate, *v. n.* to labour for the same end
Co-operation, *s.* the act of contributing or concurring to the same end
Co-optation, *s.* election, assumption, choice
Co-or'dinate, *a.* holding the same rank
Coot, *s.* a small black water fowl
Cop, *s.* the head, the top of any thing
Co'pal, *s.* the Mexican term for a gum
Coparcenary, **Coparceny**, *s.* an equal share in a patrimonial inheritance
Copartment, *s.* division, compartment
Copartner, *s.* a joint partner in business
Copartnership, *s.* the having an equal share
Cope, *s.* a priest's cloak; a concave arch.—*s.* to contend with, to strive, to oppose
Cop'man, *s.* a chapman
Copernican, *a.* relating to the astronomical system of Copernicus
Cop'mate, *s.* a companion, associate, friend
Cop'ier, **Cop'yist**, *s.* one who copies or imitates
Cop'ing, *s.* the covering of a wall
Cop'ious, *a.* abundant, plentiful, full, &c.
Coplan't, *v. a.* to plant together
Cop'pel, **Cop'pled**, *a.* rising to a top or head
Cop'pel, *s.* an instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to purify gold and silver
Cop'per, *s.* a metal; a large boiler
Cop'peras, *s.* a sort of mineral vitriol
Cop'per-plate, *s.* an impression from a figure engraved on copper; the plate on which any thing is engraved for printing
Cop'persmith, *s.* one who works in copper
Cop'pery, *s.* tasting of or mixed with copper
Cop'pice, **Cop'se**, *s.* a wood of small low trees
Cop'pledust, *s.* powder for purifying metals
Cop'py, *a.* having copies
Cop'ulate, *v. t.* to mix, unite, conjoin, &c.
Copulation, *s.* the congress of the two sexes
Cop'ulative, *a.* joining or mixing together
Cop'y, *s.* a manuscript, an imitation, a pattern to write after; duplicate of any original writing, or of a picture.—*s.* to transcribe, imitate, write from

Copy-book, *s.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate

Copyhold, *s.* a tenure under the lord of a manor, held by the copy of a court roll

Copyholder, *s.* one possessed of copyhold land

Copyright, *s.* the sole right to print a book

Coquet, *v. a.* to deceive in love, to jilt

Coquetry, *s.* deceit in love, affectation

Coquette, *s.* a gay airy woman, who by various arts endeavours to gain admirers

Coracle, *s.* a boat used in Wales by fishermen, made by drawing leather or oiled cloth upon a frame of wicker-work

Corall, *s.* a sea plant, a child's ornament

Coralline, *a.* consisting of coral

Coran't, *s.* a nimble sprightly dance

Corb, *s.* a basket used in oolerics

Corban, *s.* an alms-basket, a gift, an alms

Cord, *s.* a rope; a sinew; a measure of wood.

—*v. a.* to tie or fasten with cords

Cordage, *s.* a quantity of ropes for a ship

Cordeau, *s.* measuring line used in marking out the ground for camp or fortification

Cordelier, *s.* a Franciscan friar

Cor'dial, *s.* a cherishing, comforting draught

Cor'dial, *a.* reviving, sincere, hearty

Cor'diality, *s.* sincerity, affection, esteem

Cor'dially, *ad.* sincerely, heartily, truly

Cor'don, *s.* in fortification the coping of the escarp or inner wall of the ditch

Cor'dwain, *s.* fine Spanish leather

Cor'dwainer, **Cor'diner**, *s.* a shoemaker

Cor'dwood, *s.* wood tied up for firing

Core, *s.* the heart or inner part of a thing

Coria'ceous, *a.* consisting of or like leather

Corian'der, *s.* a plant, a hot seed

Cor'inth, *s.* the fruit usually called currant

Corin'than-order, *s.* the name of the fourth order in architecture

Cork, *s.* a tree resembling the flex; its bark the stopple of a bottle.—*v. a.* to stop up

Cor'kscrew, *s.* a screw to draw corks with

Cor'morant, *s.* a bird of prey, a glutton

Corn, *s.* a grain; seeds which grow in ears, not in pods; an excrescence on the feet.—*v. a.* to salt, to granulate

Cor'nchandler, *s.* a retailer of corn

Cor'nea, *s.* a horny coat of the eye

Cor'nel, *s.* a plant, the cornelian cherry

Corne'lian, *s.* a precious stone

Cor'neous, *a.* horny, resembling horn

Cor'ner, *s.* an angle; a secret or remote place; the extremity or utmost limit

Cor'nered, *a.* having angles or corners

Cor'net, *s.* a musical instrument; the fifth commissioned officer in a troop of cavalry, who bears the standard, and is subordinate to the lieutenant

Cor'netcy, *s.* the commission of a cornet

Cor'netter, *s.* one who plays on a cornet

Cor'nice, *s.* the uppermost ornament of a wall or wainscot, the top of a column

Cor'nicle, *s.* a small horn

Cor'nig'erous, *a.* horned, having horns

Cornuc'opia, *s.* the horn of plenty

Cornu'ted, *part.* having horns, cuckolded

Cornu'to, *s.* a cuckold

Cor'ollary, *s.* an inference, a deduction

Cor'ollated, *a.* having flowers like a crown

Cor'onal, *s.* a chaplet, a garland.—*a.* relating to the top of the head

Cor'onary, *a.* relating to a crown

Corona'tion, *s.* solemnity, or act of crowning

Cor'ouer, *s.* a civil officer, who, with a jury,

inquires into casual or violent deaths

Cor'onet, *s.* a crown worn by nobility

Cor'poral, *s.* the lowest officer of infantry

Corpo'real, **Cor'poral**, *s.* bodily, material

Corpo'realist, *s.* one who denies spiritual substances

Cor'porate, *a.* united in a body

Corpora'tion, *s.* a body politic, authorised by common consent to grant in law any thing within the compass of their charter

Corps, *s.* a body of soldiers, a regiment

Corpse, *s.* a dead body, a carcase, a corpse

Cor'pulence, *s.* bulkiness of body, fleshiness

Cor'pulent, *a.* fleshy, bulky, gross

Cor'puscle, *s.* a small body, an atom

Corpuscula'rian, *s.* one who adheres to the

corpuscular system of philosophy

Corra'de, *v. a.* to rub off, to scrape together

Corradia'tion, *s.* a union of rays

Cor'rect, *v. a.* to punish, chastise, amend.—

a. finished with exactness

Cor'rection, *s.* punishment, amendment

Cor'rective, *a.* able to alter or correct, good

Cor'rectly, *ad.* accurately, exactly, neatly

Cor'rectness, *s.* accuracy, exactness, nicety

Cor'regidor, *s.* a chief magistrate in Spain

Cor'relate, *s.* what has an opposite relation

Cor'relative, *a.* having a reciprocal relation

Cor'rep'tion, *s.* reproach, chiding, rebuke

Cor'rep'tory, *a.* reprehensive; reproving

Cor'resp'nd, *v. n.* to suit, to fit, to agree, to

keep up a commerce with another by letters

Cor'resp'ndence, *s.* intercourse, friendship,

agreement, interchange of civilities

Cor'resp'ndent, *a.* suitable, answerable.—

s. one who holds correspondence with another by letter

Cor'rigible, *a.* punishable, corrective

Cor'riv'a'tion, *s.* a junction of streams

Corrob'orant, *a.* strengthening, confirming

Corrob'orate, *v. a.* to confirm, to establish

Corrob'ora'tion, *s.* the act of strengthening

Corrob'orative, *a.* having the power of con-

firming or establishing

Corro'de, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees

Corro'dible, *a.* that which may be corroded

Corro'dibil'ity, *s.* quality of being corroable

Corro'sible, *a.* that which may be consumed

by a menstruum

Corro'sion, *s.* the act of eating away

Corro'sive, *a.* a corroding hot medicine.—

a. able to corrode or eat away

Corro'siveness, *s.* the quality of corroding

Corru'gate, *v. a.* to wrinkle or purse up

Corru'ga'tion, *s.* contraction into wrinkles

Corru'pt, *v.* to infect, to defile, to bribe.—

a. vicious, debauched, rotten

Corru'pt, *s.* one who corrupts or taints

Corru'ptible, *a.* that may be corrupted

Corru'ption, *s.* wickedness; matter or pus

Corru'ptive, *a.* able to taint or corrupt

Corru'ptness, *s.* immorality, putrescence

Cor'sair, *s.* a pirate, a plunderer on the sea

Cor'se, *s.* a dead body; a carcass

Cor'selet, or **Cor'slet**, *s.* a light armour for the

fore part of the body

Cor'tes, *s.* assembly of the Spanish states

Cor'tex, *s.* bark, cover

Cor'tical, *a.* barky, belonging to the rind

- Cor'dicated, *a.* resembling the bark of a tree
 Cor'vet, Corvetto, *s.* the curvet, a frill
 Corus'cant, *a.* flashing, glittering, bright
 Corusca'tion, *s.* a quick vibration of light
 Coryban'tic, *a.* madly agitated or inflamed
 Cosmet'ic, *s.* a wash to improve the skin
 Cos'mical, *a.* rising or setting with the sun;
 relating to the world
 Cosmog'ony, *s.* birth or creation of the world
 Cosmog'rapher, *s.* one who writes a descrip-
 tion of the world
 Cosmog'raph'ical, *a.* relating to cosmography
 Cosmog'raphy, *s.* the science of the general
 physical system of the world, distinct from
 geography
 Cosmom'etry, *s.* mensuration by degrees and
 inches; measuring of the globe
 Cosmopol'ite, *s.* a citizen of the world
 Cos'sacks, *s.* a body of Russian soldiers
 Cos'set, *s.* a lamb brought up by the hand
 Cos't, *s.* price, charge, loss, luxury, expense.—
v. a. to be bought for, had at a price
 Cos'tal, *a.* relating to the ribs
 Cos'tard, *s.* a head; a large round apple
 Cos'tive, *s.* bound in the body, restraining
 Cos'tiveness, *s.* constipation
 Cos'tless, *a.* without expense
 Cos'tliness, *s.* expensiveness, sumptuousness
 Cos'tly, *a.* expensive, dear; of great price
 Cos'tume, *s.* correspondence of the several
 parts and figures
 Cot, Cot'tage, *s.* a hut, a small house
 Contem'porary, *a.* of the same age
 Cot'erie, *s.* an assembly, club, society
 Cot'il'lon, *s.* a light French dance
 Cot'quean, *s.* a man who busies himself with
 women's affairs
 Cott, *s.* a particular sort of bed; frame on
 board a ship
 Cot'tager, Cot'ter, Cot'tier, *s.* one who lives in
 a cot or cottage
 Cot'ton, *s.* a plant; the down of the cotton-
 tree; cloth or stuff made of cotton
 Cot'tonous, Cot'tony, *a.* like cotton
 Couch, *v.* to lie down; to hide; to fix.—*s.* a
 seat of repose; a layer
 Cou'chant, *a.* squatting, lying down
 Cou'cher, *s.* he that operates on cataracts
 Cough, (*kaŭ*), *s.* a convulsion of the lungs
 Cou'ter, *s.* the sharp iron of the plough
 Cou'ncil, *s.* an assembly for consultation
 Cou'nsel, *s.* advice, direction; a pleader.—
v. a. to give advice; to direct
 Cou'nsellor, *s.* one who gives advice
 Count, *s.* number, reckoning; a foreign title.—
v. a. to number, to cast up, to tell
 Countenance, *s.* form of the face; air, look;
 patronage; superficial appearance.—*v. a.* to
 patronise, to support
 Cou'nter, *s.* base money; a shop table.—*ad.*
 contrary to; in a wrong way
 Counterac't, *v. a.* to act contrary to; hinder
 Counterac'tion, *s.* hinderance, opposition
 Counterbal'ance, *v. a.* to act against with an
 opposite weight
 Cou'nterbalance, *s.* an opposite weight
 Counterbuff', *v. a.* to repel, to strike back
 Cou'nterchange, *s.* a mutual exchange
 Cou'ntercharm, *s.* that which dissolves a
 charm
 Cou'ntercheck, *s.* a stop; rebuke, reproof
 Counter-ev'idence, *s.* opposite evidence
 Cou'nterfeit, *a.* forged, ficti-
v. a. to forge, to imitate
 Cou'nterguard, *s.* in fortifi-
 cation, a detached rampart
 Counterman'd, *v. a.* to contr-
 Cou'ntermarch, *s.* a march
 Cou'ntermine, *s.* a mine ma-
 use of one made by the
 defeat secretly
 Cou'ntermotion, *s.* a contrar-
 Cou'nterpane, *s.* upper cover
 Cou'nterpart, *s.* a correspond-
 Cou'nterplea, *s.* a replication
 Counterplea'd, *v. a.* to contr-
 Cou'nterplot, *s.* an artifice
 artifice; plot against plot
 Cou'nterpoint, *s.* a covert v-
 Cou'nterpoise, *s.* an equivale-
 Counterpoise'd, *v. a.* to coun-
 Counterproject, *s.* correspon-
 Cou'nterscarp, *s.* the outer
 ditch of a fortress opposite
 Counters'ign, *v. a.* to undersi-
 Cou'ntersign, *s.* in military ad-
 demanded by sentries of th-
 their post
 Countortas'sie, *s.* a false taste
 Counterten'or, *s.* a middle vo-
 Countert'ide, *s.* a contrary ti-
 Cou'nterturn, *s.* the height of
 Cou'nterval'l, *v. a.* to be equi-
 equal force or value.—*s.* eq-
 Cou'nterview, *s.* an oppositio-
 Counterwork, *v. a.* to coun-
 Cou'ntess, *s.* the lady of a cou-
 Cou'ntless, *a.* innumerable, i-
 Coun'trified, *a.* rustic, rude
 Coun'try, *s.* a tract of land
 native soil; rural parts; n-
 Coun'try, *a.* rustic, rural; u-
 Coun'try-dance, *s.* a well-
 rustic dance
 Coun'tryman, *s.* a rustic; one
 country; a husbandman
 Cou'nty, *s.* a shire; an earl-
 to a county or shire
 Cou'p-de-main, *s.* a sudden ar-
 made by troops
 Cou'p-de-gorge, *s.* a disadv-
 Cou'pee, *s.* a motion in danci-
 Coup'le, *s.* a pair, a brace,
v. a. to join together; to m-
 Coup'let, *s.* two verses; a pai-
 Cou'pure, *s.* in fortification
 through the glacis; a di-
 besieging army
 Cour'age, *s.* bravery, activity
 Coura'geously, *ad.* bravely, c-
 Couran't, *s.* a sprightly danc-
 Cou'r'ier, *s.* a messenger sent
 Course, *s.* a race; a career
 track in which a ship sail-
 ceasion; service of meat;
 natural bent.—*v.* to hunt, t-
 about
 Cou'r'ser, *s.* a race-horse, a b-
 Cou'r'sing, *s.* the pursuit of
 hounds
 Court, *s.* the residence of a
 street; jurisdiction; seat o-
 make love to, to solicit
 Cour'teous, *a.* elegant of ma-

Courteousness, *s.* politeness, civility
Courtesan, *s.* a prostitute, a lewd woman
Courtesy, *s.* civility, complaisance, favour, kindness; the reverence made by women
Courtier, *s.* an attendant on a court; a lover
Courtlee, *s.* a court of the lord of the manor for regulating copyhold tenures, &c.
Courtlie, *s.* a polite, well-bred, obliging
Courtliness, *s.* civility, complaisance
Courtly, *a.* polite, flattering, elegant
Courtship, *s.* making love to a woman
Courts-martial, *s.* military courts appointed under the provisions of the military act
Cousin, *s.* any one collaterally related more remotely than brothers or sisters
Cove, *s.* a small creek or bay
Covenant, *s.* a bargain, contract, deed.—*s.* to bargain, contract, agree
Covenantee, *s.* a party to a covenant
Covenantor, *s.* one who takes a covenant
Covinous, *a.* treacherous, fraudulent
Cover, *v.* *a.* to overspread; conceal; hide.—*s.* concealment, screen, pretence
Covercle, *s.* a lid or cover
Covering, *s.* dress; any thing that covers
Coverlet, *Coverlid*, *s.* the upper covering of a bed, the quilt or counterpane
Covert, *s.* a thicket, a retreat, a hiding-place.—*a.* sheltered, secret; state of a woman sheltered by marriage
Covert-way, in fortification the space on the border of the ditch towards the country
Covet, *v.* *a.* to desire earnestly; to long for
Covetable, *a.* that which may be desired
Covetous, *a.* avaricious, greedy
Covetousness, *s.* avarice
Covey, *s.* a brood of birds; a number of birds together; a hatch, a company
Cow, *s.* a deceitful agreement, a collusion
Cow, *s.* the female of the bull.—*v.* to depress
Coward, *s.* he who wants courage
Cowardice, *s.* fear, pusillanimity
Cowardly, *a.* fearful, timorous, mean
Cower, *v.* *a.* to sink by bending the knees
Cowherd, *s.* one who tends or keeps cows
Cowl, *s.* a monk's hood; a vessel for water
Coworker, *s.* a fellow labourer
Cowslip, *s.* a small early yellow flower
Coxcomb, *s.* a cock's topping; a fop, a beau
Coxcombical, *a.* conceited, foppish, pert
Coy, *a.* modest, decent, reserved
Coyish, *a.* rather shy, modest, chaste
Coyness, *s.* reserve, shyness, modesty
Cos, *v.* *a.* to cheat, defraud, impose on
Cosmage, *s.* cheat, fraud, deceit, trick
Cosmer, *s.* a cheater, a knave
Crab, *s.* a fish; wild apple; peevish person
Crabbed, *a.* peevish, difficult, morose
Crabbedness, *s.* sourness of taste; asperity
Crack, *s.* a sudden noise; a chink; a boaster
Crack, *v.* *a.* to break into chinks; to split
Crackbrained, *a.* crazy, whimsical
Cracker, *s.* a kind of squib; a boaster
Crackles, *v.* *a.* to make slight cracks, &c.
Crackling, *s.* a noise made by slight cracks
Cracknel, *s.* a kind of hard brittle cake
Cradle, *s.* a moveable bed on which children are rocked; a case for a broken bone; a frame of wood for launching a ship
Craft, *s.* cunning; trade; small sailing ships
Craftily, *ad.* cunningly, artfully

Craftiness, *s.* craft, cunning, fraud, deceit
Craftsman, *s.* artificer; mechanic
Crafty, *a.* cunning, artful, deceitful
Crag, *s.* a steep rock; nape of the neck
Cragged, *Craggy*, *a.* rough, rugged
Craggedness, *Cragginess*, *s.* roughness
Cram, *v.* *a.* to stuff; to eat greedily
Crambo, *s.* a play at which one gives a word and another finds a rhyme
Cramp, *s.* a contraction of the limbs; restriction; a bent piece of iron.—*v.* *a.* to confine, to hinder, to bind.—*a.* difficult, hard, troublesome
Crampon, *s.* an iron to fasten together
Cranberry, *s.* the whortle-berry, or bilberry
Cranch, *v.* *a.* to crush in the mouth
Crane, *s.* a bird; a machine; a crooked pipe
Cranium, *s.* the skull
Craniology, *s.* teaching the mental faculties by the development of the skull
Crank, *s.* end of an iron axis; a conceit.—*a.* healthy, lusty, deep-loaded
Crankle, *v.* *a.* to run into angles; to break into unequal surfaces
Cranked, *a.* full of or having chinks
Cranky, *s.* a chink; a crevice; a little crack
Crape, *s.* a thin stuff for mourning
Crapulence, *s.* sickness by intemperance
Crapulous, *a.* sick with drunkenness
Crash, *v.* *a.* to break, to bruise, to crush.—*s.* a loud mixed noise
Crasitude, *s.* grossness, thickness, heaviness
Cratch, *s.* a frame for hay or straw
Crate, *s.* a hamper to pack earthenware in
Crafter, *s.* a vent or aperture
Cravat, *s.* an ornamental covering for the neck
Crave, *v.* *a.* to ask earnestly; to long for
Craven, *s.* a conquered cock; a coward
Craunch, *v.* *a.* to crash with the teeth
Craw, *s.* the crop or stomach of birds
Crawfish, *Crayfish*, *s.* the river lobster
Crawl, *v.* *a.* to creep; move slowly; fawn
Crayon, *s.* a paste; a pencil; a picture
Craze, *v.* *a.* to break, to crack the brain
Craziness, *s.* weakness, feebleness of body
Crazy, *a.* broken, feeble, weak; mad
Creak, *v.* *a.* to make a harsh noise
Cream, *s.* the oily best part of milk
Creamfaced, *a.* pale, wan, cowardly
Creaminess, *s.* state of being creamy
Creamy, *a.* full of cream; luscious, rich
Crease, *s.* a mark made by doubling any thing.—*v.* *a.* to mark by folding
Crease, *v.* *a.* to cause, to produce, to form
Creation, *s.* act of creating; the universe
Creative, *a.* having the power to create
Creator, *s.* the Being that bestows existence
Creature, *s.* a being created; a word of contempt or tenderness; a dependant; an animal not human; general term for man
Credence, *s.* belief, credit, reputation
Credenda, *s.* articles of faith or belief
Credent, *a.* easy of belief; having credit
Credentials, *s.* letters of recommendation
Credibility, *Credibleness*, *s.* a claim to credit; worthiness of belief; probability
Credible, *a.* worthy of credit; likely
Credit, *s.* belief, honour; trust reposed.—*v.* *a.* to believe, trust, confide in
Creditable, *a.* reputable, estimable
Creditor, *s.* one who trusts or gives credit
Credulity, *s.* easiness of belief

- Credulous, *a.* apt to believe, unsuspecting
 Creed, *s.* a confession of faith, a belief
 Creek, *s.* a small bay; a nook
 Creep, *v. n.* to move slowly; fawn, bend, &c.
 Creeper, *s.* a plant; an iron instrument
 Cremlins, *s.* an indented or zigzag outline
 Intend *d.* for military operations
 Cremination, *s.* the act of burning
 Cremona, *s.* a milky or creamy substance
 Crenoted, *a.* notched, jagged, rough
 Creneau, *s.* *pl.* small loopholes made through
 the walls of a fortified place
 Creole, *s.* one born in the West Indies
 Creptation, *s.* a low crackling noise
 Crepuscule, *s.* twilight; faint dim light
 Crepusculous, *a.* glimmering, dim
 Crescent, *s.* an increasing moon; *a.* curvilinear
 form
 Crescent, Crescive, *a.* increasing; curvilinear
 Cress, *s.* the name of a water herb
 Crested, *s.* a light set on a beacon; a herb
 Crest, *s.* a plume of feathers on the top of a
 helmet; ornament of the helmet in heraldry;
 pride, spirit, fire
 Crested, *a.* adorned with a plume or crest
 Crest-fallen, *a.* dejected, low, cowed
 Crestless, *a.* without armour; mean, poor
 Crestaceous, *a.* chalky, having chalk
 Criticism, *s.* a prevarication
 Cretosity, *s.* chalkiness
 Crevice, *s.* a crack, a cleft; a fish
 Crew, *s.* a ship's company; mean assembly
 Crewel, *s.* a ball of worsted yarn, &c.
 Crib, *s.* a manger, a stall; a cottage.—*v. a.* to
 steal privately; to shut up
 Cribbage, *s.* the name of a game at cards
 Cribble, *s.* a sieve for cleaning corn
 Cribbation, *s.* the act of sifting or cleaning
 Crick, *s.* noise of a hinge; stiffness in the neck
 Cricket, *s.* an insect that chirps about ovens,
 &c., a game with bats and balls; a stool
 Cricketter, *s.* one that plays at cricket
 Crier, *s.* one who cries goods for sale
 Crime, *s.* an offence, wickedness, sin
 Crimeless, *a.* innocent, free from guilt
 Criminal, *a.* faulty.—*s.* one accused; a felon
 Criminality, *s.* a criminal action or case
 Criminate, *v. a.* to accuse, to charge with
 crime, to convict
 Crimination, *s.* an accusation, a censure
 Criminatory, *a.* accusing, tending to accuse
 Crimmona, *s.* wicked, iniquitous, guilty
 Crisp, *s.* brittle, friable, crisp
 Crispie, *v. a.* to contract, to corrugate
 Crispion, *s.* a very deep red colour
 Crispum, *s.* a whimsy, a cramp
 Crispe, *v. n.* to bow, fawn, flatter, contract
 Crispe, Crisping, *s.* servility, mean reverence
 Crisping, Crisping, *s.* a wrinkle; rough
 Crinkle, Crinkly, *s.* a wrinkle; winding fold
 Crinkle, *v.* to run in wrinkles, &c.
 Crispie, *s.* a lame person.—*v. a.* to cause
 lame-ness
 Crisia, *s.* a critical time or turn
 Crisp, *v. a.* to curl, to twist, to indent
 Crisp, Crispy, *a.* curled, brittle, winding
 Crispation, *s.* the act or state of curling
 Crispness, Crispidity, *s.* a crispy state
 Crispion, *s.* a standard whereby any thing is
 judged, as to its goodness or badness
 Critic, *s.* one skilled in criticism
 Critical, *a.* judicious, accurate, nice
- Criticise, *v. a.* to censure, to judge, to blame
 Criticism, *s.* censure; the art of judging
 Critique, *s.* act of criticism; a criticism
 Croak, *s.* the cry of a frog, raven, or crow
 Crocous, *a.* yellow, like saffron
 Crochet, *s.* a kind of figured ornamental
 needle-work; in fortification the passage
 between the traverse and the crest of the
 glacia
 Croculation, *s.* the croaking of frogs or ravens
 Crook, *s.* an earthen pot; an earthen vessel
 Crookery, *s.* all kinds of earthen ware
 Crocodile, *s.* a large voracious amphibious
 animal, in shape resembling a lizard
 Crocus, *s.* an early flower
 Croft, *s.* a small homestead enclosed
 Crom, *s.* an iron bar having a point at one
 end and a claw at the other
 Crono, *s.* an old ewe; an old woman
 Crony, *s.* an intimate acquaintance, a friend
 Crook, *s.* a hooked stick, a sheep-hook.—*v. a.*
 to bend, to pervert
 Crooked, *a.* bent, curved, untoward
 Crop, *s.* the harvest produce; a bird's crop.—
 v. a. to lop, cut short; to mow, to reap
 Cropful, *s.* quite full, satisfied, crammed
 Crozier, *s.* the pastoral staff used by the
 bishops in the church of Rome
 Crozier, *s.* an astronomical instrument in the
 form of a cross
 Crosslet, *s.* a small cross; a head cloth
 Cross, *s.* one straight body laid at right
 angles over another; a misfortune, vexa-
 tion.—*a.* athwart, oblique; peevish, fretful
 —*v. a.* to lay athwart, to pass over, to can-
 cel; to sign with the cross; to vex
 Crossbite, *s.* a deception.—*v. a.* to cheat
 Crossbow, *s.* a weapon for shooting
 Crossgrained, *a.* troublesome, ill-natured
 Crossness, *s.* perverseness, peevishness
 Crotch, *s.* a hook; the fork of a tree
 Crotchet, *s.* one of the notes in music, equal
 to half a minim; a mark in printing formed
 thus []; a fancy, whim, conceit
 Crouch, *v.* to stoop low, to fawn, to cringe
 Croup, *s.* a kind of asthma or catarrh to
 which children are subject
 Croupe, *s.* a high leap; a summer-
 Crow, *s.* a bird, an iron lever.—*v.* to make a
 noise like a cock; to boast, to vapour
 Crowd, *s.* confused multitude; the populace.—
 v. to press close, to swarm
 Crown, *s.* a diadem worn on the heads of
 sovereigns; the top of the head; a silver
 coin; regal power; a garland.—*v. a.* to in-
 vest with a crown; to adorn, to complete, to
 finish
 Crown-glass, *s.* finest sort of window-glass
 Crown-work, *s.* a kind of advanced work
 attached to many old fortresses
 Crucial, *s.* a transverse, running across
 Cruciate, *v. a.* to torture, to torment
 Crucible, *s.* a pot used for melting metals
 Crucifix, *s.* a representation in statuary or
 painting, &c., of our Saviour on the cross
 Crucifixion, *s.* the act of nailing to the cross
 Crucify, *v. a.* to nail or fasten to a cross
 Crude, *a.* raw, harsh, unripe, undigested
 Crudeness, Crudity, *s.* indigestion
 Cruelle, *n.* to coagulate, to curdle
 Cruel, *a.* hard-hearted, inhuman, fierce
 Cruelly, *s.* inhumanity, barbarity

small vial for vinegar or oil
 . to sail in quest of an enemy
 a ship that sails in quest of an ene-
 that roves in search of plunder
 be soft part of bread; a small piece
 of bread
 . a. to break or fall into pieces
 z. soft, full of crumbs, plump
 . a. to wrinkle, ruffle, disorder
 ; z. a small green apple
 n. to gnash with the teeth
 ore, coagulated blood
 . a leather to keep a saddle right
 belonging to the leg
 Croiss'de, z. an expedition against
 a Portuguese coin value 2s. 6d.
 z. one employed in the crusades
 ; goldsmith's melting pot
 to squeeze, to bruise; to ruin.—z. a
 rwn, a collision
 y shell or external coat; outward
 read; case of a pie
 is, a. shelly, with joints
 norose, snappish, surly
 . support used by cripples
 all, to weep, exclaim, proclaim.—
 dog, shrieking, &c.
 ryp'tical, a. secret, hidden
 ply, z. art of writing in ciphers
 a mineral, transparent stone
 , a. transparent, clear, bright
 , z. v. a. to form salts into small
 salt bodies; to congeal
 'tion, z. the state of being crystal-
 be act by which the particles of
 d gaseous bodies, during their con-
 into solids, form themselves into
 order, so as to produce symmetri-
 s or crystals at given angles
 ; young of a beast, generally of a
 ox.—v. a. to bring forth
 a. recumbent, lying down
 z. the solid contents of a body
 square solid body; a die
 bical, a. formed like a cube
 , a. fitted for the posture of lying
 measure of eighteen inches
 containing a cubit's length
 tool, z. an engine invented for the
 ent of scolds
 z. the husband of an adulteress.—
 ommit adultery
 . a. poor, mean, despicable
 a bird; a word of contempt
 ; z. a plant, and its fruit
 , z. a chymical vessel
 d deposited in the first stomach of
 al in order to rumination
 jud'dy, z. a clown, a stupid dolt
 n. to lie close, to hug
 a fighting-stick.—v. a. to beat or
 h sticks
 end of a thing; the last words of a
 o give the cue to a player; hint, in-
 ; a long straight rod used in the
 billiards
 low, box; part of a sleeve.—v. a. to
 low
 . a breastplate of leather or steel
 , z. a soldier in armour
 rmour that covers the thighs
 a. relating to the kitchen

Cul'lender, z. a draining vessel; see Colander
 Cul'ly, z. a man deceived or imposed upon
 Culm, z. a kind of small coal, soot, &c.
 Cul'minate, v. n. to be in the meridian
 Cul'mination, z. the greatest attraction of a
 heavenly body during its diurnal revolution
 Cul'pable, a. criminal, blamable
 Cul'prit, z. a man arraigned before a judge
 Cul'tivable, a. capable of cultivation
 Cul'tivate, v. a. to till, manure, improve
 Cul'tivation, z. the act of improving soils, &c.
 Cul'ture, z. act of cultivation, improvement,
 melloration.—v. a. to till, to manure
 Cul'ver, z. a pigeon, a wood pigeon
 Cul'verin, z. a long kind of gun about 18 lbs.
 calibre, the demi-culverin being about 9 lbs.
 Cum'ber, v. a. to embarrass, to entangle
 Cum'bersome, Cum'brons, a. burdensome,
 embarrassing, oppressive, vexatious
 Cum'bersomeness, z. embarrassment, imped-
 ment, burdensomeness
 Cu'mulate, v. a. to heap or pile up, to amass
 Cu'neated, a. formed like a wedge
 Cunet'te, z. a trench at the bottom of a dry
 ditch
 Cun'ning, a. skilful, artful, crafty, subtle
 Cun'ning, Cun'singness, z. artifice, slyness;
 disposition to overreach
 Cup, z. a drinking vessel, part of a flower.—
 v. a. to draw blood by scarification
 Cup'bearer, z. an officer of the household
 Cup'board, z. a case where victuals are put
 Cu'pel, Cup'pel, z. a refining vessel
 Cupid'ity, z. unlawful sensual desire
 Cupid'ious, a. desirous of unlawful plea-
 sures, lustful, amorous
 Cu'pola, z. a dome, an arched roof
 Cur, z. a dog; a snappish or mean man
 Cu'rable, a. that may be remedied
 Cu'racy, z. the employment of a curate
 Cu'rate, z. a parish priest; one who officiates
 in the room of the beneficiary
 Curb, v. a. to restrain, to check, to bridle.—z.
 part of a bridle; inhibition; restraint
 Curd, z. the coagulation of milk
 Curd, Cur'dle, v. to coagulate, concrete
 Cure, z. a remedy, restorative; act of healing;
 benefice or employment of a curate.—v. a. to
 restore to health; to salt
 Cu'rd, part. a. healed, restored, preserved
 Cu'reless, a. having no remedy, incurable
 Cur'few, z. eight o'clock bell; a fire-plate
 Curios'ity, z. inquisitiveness; a rarity
 Cu'rious, a. inquisitive, rare, nice, accurate
 Curl, z. a ringlet of hair; a wave.—v. a. to
 turn into ringlets, to twist
 Cur'lew, z. a kind of water and land fowl
 Curmud'geon, z. an avaricious fellow, a churl,
 a miser, a niggard, a griper
 Cur'rant, z. the name of a tree and its fruit
 Cur'gency, z. circulation, general reception;
 paper established as and passing for the
 current money of the realm
 Cur'rent, a. circulatory, general, popular.—v. a.
 running stream
 Cur'riele, z. a chaise of two wheels, calculated
 for expedition, drawn by two horses
 Cur'rier, z. a dresser of tanned leather
 Cur'rish, a. quarrelsome, brutal, sour
 Cur'ry, v. a. to dress leather, to beat.—z. a. matri-
 ture of various estates
 Cur'rycomb, z. an iron comb for horses

Curse, *s.* a bad wish; vexation, torment.—*v. a.* to wish evil to; to afflict
 Cur'sed, *a.* hateful, deserving a curse
 Cur'sedly, *ad.* miserably, shamefully
 Cur'sitor, *s.* a clerk in Chancery
 Cur'sive, *a.* flowing
 Cur'sory, *a.* hasty, careless
 Curr, Cur'tal, *a.* brief, abridge-
 Cur'tail, *v. a.* to cut off, cut short, abridge
 Cur'tailment, *s.* a shortening
 Cur'tain, *s.* furniture of a bed or window; in fortification that portion of the rampart which connects two adjacent bastions.—*v. n.* to enclose with curtains
 Cur'tation, *s.* the distance of a star from the ecliptic; a term in astronomy
 Cur'tule, *a.* epithet given to the chair in which the chief Roman magistrates were carried
 Cur'vature, *s.* crookedness, bent form
 Curve, *v. a.* to bend, to crook.—*a.* crooked
 Curvet, *s.* a leap, a bound, a frolic.—*v. a.* to leap, bound, prance, frisk
 Cuvill'in'ear, *a.* consisting of curved lines
 Cur'vity, *s.* a bent state
 Cush'ion, *s.* a soft seat for a chair
 Cusp, *s.* the horns of the moon; a point
 Cus'pated, *a.* terminating in a point, pointed
 Cus'pidate, *v. a.* to sharpen, to point
 Cus'tard, *s.* a sweet food made of milk, &c.
 Cust'dial, *a.* relating to guardianship
 Custody, *s.* imprisonment, security, care
 Custom, *s.* habitual practice, fashion, usage; king's duties on exports and imports
 Customary, *a.* common, general.—*s.* a book of laws and customs
 Cus'tomer, *s.* one who buys any thing

Cus'tom-house, *s.* a house where duties are received on imports and exports
 Customs, *s. pl.* duties on goods or merchandise imported or exported
 Cut, *v. a.* to carve, hew, shape, divide.—*s.* a cleft or wood made with an edged tool; a printed picture; fashion, shape
 Cuta'neous, *a.* relating to the skin
 Cu'ticle, *s.* a thin skin; the scarf skin
 Cutic'ular, *a.* belonging to the skin
 Cut'lass, *s.* a broad cutting sword
 Cut'ler, *s.* one who makes knives, &c.
 Cut'ler's, *s.* ware made by cutlers
 Cut'ter, *s.* a fast sailing vessel; one who cuts
 Cut'throat, *s.* a murderer, an assassin
 Cut'ting, *s.* a piece cut off, a branch
 Cut'tle, *s.* a sharp, severe
 Cut'tle, *s.* a four-monthed fellow
 Cy'cle, *s.* a circle; periodical space of time
 Cy'cloid, *s.* a figure of the circular kind
 Cyclop'edia, *s.* a body or circle of sciences
 Cy'net, *s.* a young swan
 Cy'linder, *s.* a long round body; a roller
 Cylin'drical, *a.* resembling a cylinder
 Cyma'r, *s.* a slight covering; a scarf
 Cym'bul, *s.* a musical instrument
 Cynan'tropy, *s.* canine madness
 Cyn'ic, *s.* a follower of Diogenes; a snarler
 Cyn'ical, *a.* satirical, churlish, snarling
 Cynosure, *s.* the north polar star
 Cy'press, *s.* a tree; an emblem of mourning
 Cy'prus, *s.* a thin silky gauze
 Cyst, *s.* a bag containing morbid matter
 Cy'tisus, *s.* a flowering shrub
 Cesar, *s.* the title of the Emperor of Russia
 Czar'ina, *s.* the title of the Empress of Russia

D.

D as a Roman numeral, represents five-
 hundred
 Dab, *v. a.* to strike gently; to molest.—*s.* a flat fish; a gentle blow; an artist
 Dab'ble, *v.* to meddle; to play in water
 Dab'bler, *s.* a superficial meddler in sciences, &c.; one that plays in water
 Dab'chick, *s.* a water fowl, a chicken
 Dab'ster, *s.* one who is expert
 Duca'po, *s.* in music signifies that the first part of a tune must be repeated
 Dace, *s.* a small river fish resembling a roach
 Dac'tyl, *s.* a poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short ones
 Dad, Dad'dy, *s.* the child's way of expressing father
 Daf'fodil, Daf'fodilly, *s.* a flower, a lily
 Daft, *a.* imbecile in mind
 Dag'ger, *s.* a short sword, a poniard
 Dag'gle, *v.* to trail in the mire or water
 Dag'gical, *a.* banished.—*s.* a slattern
 Daguerrotype; see Photography
 Daily, *a.* and *ad.* happening every day, often
 Dauntness, *s.* fastidiousness
 Daunt'y, *a.* delicate, nice.—*s.* a delicacy
 Da'ly, *s.* a milk farm; a house where milk is preserved, and converted into butter or cheese
 Dal'sied, *a.* full of or adorned with daisies

Dal'sy, *s.* a small common spring flower
 Dale, *s.* a vale, a space between two hills
 Dal'iance, *s.* mutual caresses, love, delay
 Dal'y, *v.* to trifle, fondle, delay, amuse
 Dam, *s.* a mother of brutes; a mole or bank to stop water; a floodgate.—*v. a.* to shut up, to confine, to obstruct
 Dam'age, *s.* mischief, loss, retribution.—*a.* to injure, to hurt, to impair
 Dam'ageable, *a.* that which may be hurt
 Dam'ask, *s.* linen or silk woven into regular figures.—*v. a.* to weave in flowers
 Dani'aakin, *s.* a sabre
 Danie, *s.* an old title of honour for women; the mistress of a family; women in general
 Damm, *v. a.* to curse; to doom to torments in a future state; to censure, to condemn
 Danni'able, *a.* most wicked; destructive
 Damna'tion, *s.* exclusion from divine mercy, condemnation to eternal punishment
 Dani'nod, *part a.* cursed, detestable
 Dani'lify, *v. a.* to injure, to hurt, to impair
 Damp, *a.* moist, wet, foggy; defective.—*s.* a fog, moisture; deflection.—*v. a.* to moisten, to wet; to dispirit
 Dam'plish, *a.* tending to damp
 Damp'ishness, *s.* a tending to dampness
 Damp'sol, *s.* a young maiden, a country lass

Dam'scene, *s.* a black plum
n. to move in measure.—*s.* a motion
 or more in concert
s. a motion of the feet to music
n. the name of a plant
s. a little fellow, an urchin
s. to fondle, to play
s. scurf, &c., on the head
s. native of Denmark
s. the dwarf elder, wall wort
s. a risk, hazard.—*s.* a. to endanger
s. a. without hazard, very safe
s. a. full of danger, unsafe
s. to hang loose, to follow
s. one who hangs about women
 very damp, humid, wet
s. somewhat damp
s. little and active, neat, tight
s. a dwarf, a little person
s. of different colours, streaked
s. to challenge, to defy
s. bold, adventurous, fearless
 wanting light, blind, not plain
s. to make dark, to cloud, perplex
 approaching to dark
s. a. absence of light; wickedness
s. a. gloomy, obscure, not luminous
s. a favourite.—*a.* dear, beloved
Dearn, *v.* a. to mend holes
s. a common field weed
 weapon thrown by the hand
s. ad. very swiftly, like a dart
 to strike against; to mingle, to cross
 out; to confound, to bespatter.—
s. writing, thus—: a blow
s. a hasty, inconsiderate
s. a poltroon, a coward
 truths admitted, or established
s. to note the precise time.—*s.* the time
 in any event happened, or a letter
 on; a fruit
s. without any fixed term or date
s. in grammar the case that signifies
 son to whom any thing is given
s. to smear, paint coarsely.—*s.* a
 or slovenly painting
s. a coarse low painting
s. smearingly, coarsely painted
s. a female offspring, a woman
s. a. to discourage, to intimidate
s. part. di-pirited, frightened
s. a. fearless, bold, not dejected
s. the heir apparent to the crown of
 previous to the revolution
 the name of a bird; the Jackdaw
s. to grow light, glimmer, open.—
 reek of day, beginning
 the time between the rising and the
 of the sun, called the artificial day;
s. of the earth's diurnal revolution is
 the natural day; light, sunshine
s. a tradesman's journal
s. first appearance of day, dawn
s. the light of the day
s. the morning star; Venus
s. a. to overpower with light
 ient, s. excessive brilliancy
s. one of the lowest of the clergy
s. a dignity or office of deacon
 deprived of life, spiritless, dull
s. a. to weaken, to make tasteless
s. destructive, mortal, cruel

Dead'liness, *s.* danger which threatens death
Dead'ness, *s.* frigidity, want of warmth
Deaf, *s.* wanting the sense of hearing
Deaf'en, *v.* a. to make deaf, to stupefy
Deaf'ness, *s.* want of the power of hearing
Deal, *s.* part, quantity; fir wood.—*s.* to distri-
 bute, to give each his due
Dealba'tion, *s.* the art of bleaching
Dea'ler, *s.* one who deals cards; a trader
Dea'ling, *s.* practice, intercourse, traffic
Dealt, *part.* used, handled, given out [place
Deam'bulatory, *a.* removing from place to
Dean, *s.* the second dignity of a diocese
Dea'nery, *s.* the office or house of a dean
Dear, *a.* beloved; valuable, costly, scarce
Dearth, *s.* scarcity, want, barrenness
Dearticulate, *v.* a. to disjoint, to dismember
Death, *s.* the extinction of life, mortality
Death'less, *a.* immortal, perpetual
Dea'h'like, *a.* resembling death, still
Death'watch, *s.* a small insect that makes a
 tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to
 be an omen of death
Deaura'tion, *s.* the act of gliding
Deba'r, *v.* a. to exclude, preclude, hinder
Deba'r'k, *v.* a. to leave the ship, to go on shore
Debarka'tion, *s.* disembarkation
Deba'se, *v.* a. to degrade, lower, adulterate
Deba'sement, *s.* act of debasing or degrading
Deba'te, *s.* a dispute, a contest, a quarrel.—
v. to deliberate, to dispute, to argue
Debauch, *s.* excess, luxury, drunkenness.—
v. a. to corrupt, to vitiate, to ruin
Debauchee, *s.* a rake, a drunkard
Debauchery, *s.* lewdness, intemperance
Debel'ture, *v.* a. to conquer in war
Deben'ture, *s.* a writ, or written instrument,
 by which a debt is claimed
Deb'ile, *a.* weak, faint, feeble, languid
Debilitate, *v.* a. to weaken, to enfeeble
Debilitude, *s.* feebleness, weakness
Debility, *s.* weakness, languor, faintness
Deb't, *v.* a. to charge as debtor.—*s.* the debtor
 side of books
Deblai', *s.* in fortification the hollow space
 formed for the construction of parapets
Debonai'r, *a.* elegant, civil, well-bred, gay
Debouch, *v.* a. to march out of a wood or de-
 file into open ground
Debt, *s.* that which one man owes to another
Deb'tor, *s.* one that owes money, &c.
Dec'ade, *s.* the sum or number of ten
Dec'agon, *s.* a figure of ten equal sides
Dec'alogue, *s.* the ten commandments
Decam'p, *v.* n. to shift a camp; to move off
Decamp'ment, *s.* the act of moving away, or of
 breaking up a camp
Decan't, *v.* a. to pour off gently
Decan'ter, *s.* a glass vessel for liquor
Decap'itate, *v.* a. to behead, to cut off
Decapita'tion, *s.* the act of beheading
Decay, *s.* a decline, a falling away.—*v.* n. to
 decline, to consume, to rot
Deces'se, *s.* departure from life, demise.—*v.* n.
 to die, to depart from life
Deces'sed, *part.* departed from life, dead
Decet't, *s.* fraud, craft, artifice, pretence
Decet'tful, *a.* full of deceit, fraudulent
Dec'eive, *v.* a. to delude, to impose upon
Dec'eiver, *s.* one who deceives, an impostor
Decem'ber, *s.* the last month of the year
Decem'virate, *s.* a government by ten rulers

- De'cency, *s.* propriety, modesty, decorum
 Decen'nal, *a.* of or containing ten years
 De'cent, *a.* becoming, suitable, modest
 Decep'tible, *a.* that may be deceived
 Decep'tion, *s.* a cheat, a fraud, a beguiling
 Decep'tive, *a.* able to deceive, false
 Dece'rpt, *a.* plucked away, taken off
 Dece'rta'tion, *s.* a contention, a striving
 Decha'm, *v. a.* to counteract a charm
 Dec'i'de, *v. a.* to determine, settle, conclude
 Dec'i'dedly, *ad.* absolutely, positively, fully
 Dec'i'der, *s.* one who determines quarrels
 Dec'i'duous, *a.* a falling off, not perennial
 Dec'i'mal, *a.* numbered by tens
 Dec'i'mal, *s.* a selection of every tenth; the punishment of a corps, by inflicting death on every tenth man by lot
 Dec'i'phor, *v. a.* to explain, unfold, unravel
 Decis'ion, *s.* the termination of a difference
 Dec'i'sive, *a.* terminating, final, positive
 Deck, *v. a.* to address, to adorn, to cover.—*s.* the floor of a ship; a pile of cards
 Decla'm, *v. v.* to harangue, to speak to the passions, to rhetorize
 Decla'mer, *s.* one who declaims
 Declama'tion, *s.* a discourse addressed to the passions, a harangue
 Declam'atory, *a.* pertaining to declamation
 Decla'rable, *a.* capable of proof; real
 Declara'tion, *s.* an affirmation, publication
 Declar'ative, *a.* explanatory, proclaiming
 Decla'ratory, *a.* affirmative, clear, expressive
 Decla're, *v. a.* to make known, to proclaim
 Decla'red, *part. affixed*, made known
 Declin'sion, *s.* declination, descent; variation of nouns; corruption of morals
 Declin'able, *a.* capable of being declined
 Declina'tion, *s.* descent; the act of bending
 Declina'tor, *s.* an instrument of dialling
 Declin'e, *v. v.* to lean, to bend, to decay; to shun; to refuse; to vary words.—*s.* a decay; a tendency to worse
 Declivity, *s.* an oblique or gradual descent
 Decoc't, *v. a.* to boil, digest, strengthen
 Decoc'tion, *s.* a preparation by boiling
 Decoc'ture, *s.* what is drawn by decoction
 Decol'lade, *v. a.* to behead
 Decolla'tion, *s.* the act of beheading
 Decompo'se, *v. a.* to decompose
 Decompo'nd, *v. a.* to separate compounds
 Deco'rate, *v. a.* to adorn, to embellish
 Decora'tion, *s.* an ornament, added beauty
 Deco'rous, *a.* decent, suitable, becoming
 Deco'ricate, *v. a.* to divest of bark, to peel
 Deco'rum, *s.* decency, order, seemliness
 Decoy, *v. a.* to allure, to ensnare, to entrap.—*s.* a place to catch wild fowl in
 Decrea'se, *v.* to grow less, to be diminished.—*s.* a growing less, a decay
 Decree, *v. a.* to appoint, order, sentence.—*s.* an edict, law, determination
 Decrep'it, *a.* wasted and worn by age
 Decrepita'tion, *s.* a crackling noise
 Decrep'itude, *s.* the last stage of old age
 Decre'scent, *a.* growing less, decreasing
 Decree'tal, *a.* appertaining to a decree.—*s.* a book of decrees or edicts
 Dec'retory, *a.* judicial, final, critical
 Dec'retal, *s.* clamorous censure
 Decry, *v. a.* to censure, to clamour against
 Dece'm'ence, *s.* the act of lying down
 Dece'm'ent, *s.* a lying on the ground; low
- Dee'uple, *a.* tenfold; repeated
 Dece'rion, *s.* a commander of
 Deceur'sion, *s.* the act of running
 Deceur'tion, *s.* the act of short
 Deceur'sate, *v. a.* to intersect at
 Dece'orate, *v. a.* to disgrace, to
 Dece'tification, *s.* a loss or sherd
 Dece'cate, *v. a.* to devote to, to
 Dece'cation, *s.* a consecration;
 any address at the beginning
 Dece'fion, *s.* the act of yielding
 Dece'fient, *a.* feeling no compur
 Dece'ce, *v. a.* to gather or infer
 Dece'cement, *s.* the thing dedu
 Dece'cible, *a.* that which may
 Dece'ct, *v. a.* to subtract, to sep
 Dece'ction, *s.* an abatement, at
 Dece'ctive, *a.* that which may
 Dece't, *s.* an action, exploit, fact
 Dece'dless, *a.* inactive, indolent
 Deem, *v.* to judge; to conclude
 Deep, *a.* far to the bottom; sag
 used in the disposition or
 soldiers, placed in ranks befo
 the sea; the most solemn o
 Deer, *s.* a forest animal hunted
 Defa'ce, *v. a.* to destroy, to raze
 Defa'cement, *s.* violation, injury
 Defa'lance, *s.* failure, miscarri
 Defa'lcate, *v. a.* to cut or lop off
 Defalca'tion, *s.* a diminution, a
 Defama'tion, *s.* slander, reproa
 Defam'atory, *a.* calumnious, so
 Defa'me, *v. a.* to censure falsely
 Defat'igable, *a.* capable of bein
 Defat'igate, *v. a.* to weary, to fa
 Defan't, *s.* an omission, defect
 Defan'ter, *s.* one who fails in
 Defen'sance, *s.* act of annulling
 Defea'sible, *a.* that which may
 Defeat, *v. a.* to overthrow, fri
s. an overthrow, a deprivation
 Defea'ture, *s.* an alteration of
 Defecate, *v. a.* to cleanse, purif
 Defeca'tion, *s.* purification
 Defec't, *s.* a fault, a blemish, ar
 Defec'tible, *a.* imperfect, defic
 Defectibil'ity, *s.* deficiency, imp
 Defec'tion, *s.* failure, apostasy,
 Defec'tive, *a.* full of defects; im
 Defen'ce, *s.* a guard, vindication
 Defen'celess, *a.* naked, unguard
 Defen'd, *v. a.* to protect, vindica
 Defen'dant, *s.* the person prosec
 Defen'der, *s.* a protector, a vind
 Defen'sible, *a.* that may be defe
 Defen'sive, *s.* safeguard, state o
 Defer, *v.* to put off, to delay; to
 Deference, *s.* regard, respect, s
 Defer'ent, *s.* that which carries
 Defer'rer, *s.* one that puts thing
 Def'ance, *s.* a challenge; an ex
 horror or contempt
 Def'atory, *a.* bearing defiance
 Deficiency, *s.* a defect, want, in
 Defic'ient, *a.* failing, wanting, d
 Def'icit, *s.* want, deficiency
 Defla'ting, *part.* the art of
 plan and profile of works, so
 shall not enlaid
 Def'ile, *v. a.* to make foul, poll
 narrow passage, a lane

Defiled, *part.* polluted, corrupted, tainted
Defilement, *n.* pollution, corruption
Defiler, *n.* a corruptor, a violator
Definable, *a.* that may be ascertained
Definite, *v. n.* to explain, circumscribe, decide
Definite, *a.* certain, limited, precise.—*s.* a thing explained or defined
Definiteness, *s.* certainty, limitedness
Definition, *s.* a short description of a thing by its properties; a decision
Definitive, *a.* determinate, express, positive
Deflagrate, *v. n.* to consume or purify by fire
Deflagrability, *s.* an aptness to burn
Deflagration, *s.* act of consuming by fire
Deflect, *v. n.* to turn aside, to deviate
Deflection, *s.* deviation, a turning aside
Deflexure, *s.* a bending down, a deflection
Deforsation, *s.* selection of what is best; rape
Deflower, *v. n.* to deprive a maiden of her virginity; to take away the beauty of anything; to deprive of flowers
Defluens, *a.* that flows down or falls off
Defluxion, *s.* flow of humours downwards
Defodation, *s.* a defilement; pollution
Deforcement, *s.* withholding of lands, &c. by force from the right owner
Deform, *v. n.* to disfigure, to dishonour
Deformed, *a.* ugly, disfigured, crooked
Deformity, *s.* ugliness, crookedness
Defraud, *v. n.* to rob by a trick; to cozen
Defray, *v. n.* to bear charges or expenses
Defy, *a.* neat, handsome, proper, ready
Defunct, *a.* dead, extinct.—*s.* a dead man
Defunction, *s.* a decease, extinction
Defy, *v. n.* to challenge, to slight
Degen'cracy, *s.* departure from virtue; vice
Degen'crate, *v. n.* to decay in virtue or kind
Degeneration, *s.* the act of degenerating
Degen'erous, *a.* degenerated, vile, base
Deglutinate, *v. n.* to unglue, undo, slacken
Deglutition, *s.* the act of swallowing
Degradation, *s.* a placing lower; baseness
Degrade, *v. n.* to lessen, to place lower
Degree, *s.* quality, class, station; the 360th part of a circle; 60 geographical miles
Dehort, *v. n.* to dissuade, to discourage
Dehortation, *s.* dissuasion
Deicide, *s.* the death of our Saviour
Deific, *a.* making divine
Deification, *s.* the act of making a god
Deify, *v. n.* to make a god of; to adore
Deign, *v. n.* to vouchsafe, to grant, to permit
Deism, *s.* the opinion of those who acknowledge one God, but deny revealed religion
Deist, *s.* one who believes in the existence of God, but follows no particular religion
Deistical, *a.* belonging to deism
Deity, *s.* the Divine Being; God
Deject, *v. n.* to cast down, afflict, grieve
Dejection, *s.* lowness of spirits; weakness
Dejecture, *s.* excrement; refuse
Delactation, *s.* a weaning from the breast
Delap'sed, *a.* bearing or falling down
Delata, *v. n.* to carry, to convey; to accuse
Delation, *s.* a conveyance; an accusation
Delay, *v.* to put off, to frustrate, to stop.—*s.* a deferring; a stop, a hindrance
Delectable, *a.* pleasing, delightful
Delectation, *s.* pleasure, delight
Delegacy, *s.* the deputies of a public body
Delegate, *v. n.* to send away; to intrust.—*s.* a deputy, a commissioner, a vicar

Delegates, *s. pl.* an ecclesiastical court of appeal, now abolished
Delete, *v. n.* to destroy, to destroy
Delete, *a.* deadly, destructive
Deletion, *s.* act of blotting out; destruction
Delit, *s.* Delit, Delph, *s.* a quarry, a mine; a kind of counterfeit China ware
Delibation, *s.* an essay, an attempt; taste
Delib'rate, *v. n.* to think, hesitate, muse.—*s.* a circumspect, wary, slow
Deliberation, *s.* circumspection, thought
Delicacy, *s.* delicateness, nicety, politeness
Delicate, *a.* nice, dainty, polite, pure, fine
Delicateness, *s.* tenderness, effeminacy
Delicious, *a.* sweet, grateful, agreeable
Deligation, *s.* the act of binding up
Delight, *s.* joy, pleasure, satisfaction.—*s.* to content, to please, to satisfy
Delightful, *a.* pleasant, charming
Delinate, *v. n.* to design, sketch, paint
Delinea'tion, *s.* outline of a picture; a sketch
Delinquency, *s.* a fault; failure in duty
Delinquent, *s.* an offender, a criminal
Deliquate, *v. n.* to melt, dissolve, clarify
Delirious, *a.* light-headed, raving, dozing
Delirium, *s.* alienation of mind; deluge
Deliver, *v. n.* to resign; rescue; pronounce
Deliverance, *s.* freedom from; utterance
Deliv'ry, *s.* release; rescue; childbirth
Well, *s.* a pit, a cavity; a shady covert
Delude, *v. n.* to cheat, deceive, disappoint
Delve, *v. n.* to dig, to fathom, to sift.—*s.* a ditch, a pitfall, a den, a cave
Deluge, *s.* a general inundation.—*v. n.* to drown, to overwhelm
Delusion, *s.* a cheat, a deception, an error
Delusive, *a.* deceptive, a apt to deceive
Demagogue, *s.* the ringleader of a faction
Demand, *s.* a claim; a question; a call.—*v. n.* to claim with authority
Demandant, *s.* the plaintiff in an action
Demean, *v. n.* to behave; to undervalue
Demeanour, *s.* carriage, behaviour
Dementate, *a.* infatuated, insane
Dementia, *s.* madness, delirious state
Demented, *a.* infatuated, maddened
Demerit, *s.* the opposite to merit; ill deserving.—*v. n.* to deserve punishment
Demesne, *s.* a patrimonial estate
Demul, *a.* half.—*s.* at Oxford a half fellow
Demul-bastion, *s.* piece in fortification which terminates the branches of crown or horn works
Demul-god, *s.* half a god; a great hero
Demul-gorge, *s.* in fortification half the gorge or entrance into the bastion
Demigration, *s.* a removing from place to place, changing the habitation
Demul-luna, *s.* in fortification a work constructed to cover the curtain and shoulders of the bastions
Demul-irep, *s.* a woman of light fame
Demul'se, *s.* death, decease.—*v. n.* to bequeath at one's death
Demul'sion, *s.* degradation, depression
Demul'sive, *a.* humble
Demul't, *v. n.* to degrade, to depress
Democracy, *s.* a form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people
Democrat, *s.* an advocate for popular government
Democrat, *s.* one devoted

Democrat'ical, *a.* relating to democracy
 Demol'ish, *v. a.* to destroy, to overthrow
 Demoliti'on, *s.* act of demolishing buildings
 De'mon, *s.* an evil spirit, a devil
 Demon'iac, *s.* one possessed with a demon
 Demon'i'cal, Demon'ian, *a.* devilish
 Demonol'ogy, *s.* a treatise on evil spirits
 Demon'strable, *a.* that which may be proved
 beyond doubt or contradiction; evident
 Demon'strate, *v. a.* to prove with certainty
 Demon'stra'tion, *s.* an indubitable proof
 Demon'strative, *a.* invincibly conclusive
 Demoralis'ation, *s.* destruction of morals
 Demoralize, *v. n.* to render unreasonable, un-
 holy, unjust
 Demul'cent, *a.* softening, mollifying
 Demur, *v.* to delay, to suspend, to doubt of
 — *s.* hesitation, suspense of opinion
 Demur'r, *a.* decent, grave, affectedly modest
 Demur'rage, *s.* allowance for delaying ships
 Demur'rer, *s.* a stop in a lawsuit
 Demy, *s.* a printing paper so called
 Den, *s.* a cavern; cave for wild beasts, &c.
 Den'ary, *a.* relating to or containing ten
 Denay', *s.* a denial, a refusal, a rejection
 Deni'able, *a.* that may be denied
 Deni'al, *s.* refusal, negation, abjuration
 Deni'grate, *v. a.* to blacken, to make black
 Deniza'tion, *s.* the act of making a man free
 Den'izen, *s.* a citizen, a freeman
 Denom'inate, *v. a.* to give a name to
 Denomina'tion, *s.* a name given to; a title
 Denom'inative, *a.* conferring a name
 Denota'tion, *s.* the act of denoting
 Deno'te, *v. a.* to mark, to betoken, point out
 Denou'nce, *v. a.* to threaten, to accuse
 Dense, *a.* close, compact, almost solid
 Den'sity, *s.* closeness, compactness
 Dent, *v. a.* to indent, to mark with notches
 Den'tal, *a.* relating to the teeth
 Dentel'li, *s.* modillions in architecture
 Denti'ulated, *a.* set with small teeth
 Denti'ulation, *s.* the state of being set with
 small teeth
 Den'titice, *s.* a powder for the teeth
 Den'tist, *s.* a surgeon who confines himself to
 the practice of the teeth; a tooth-doctor
 Denti'tion, *s.* the act of breeding the teeth
 Denu'date, Denu'de, *v. a.* to strip, to divest
 Denuncia'tion, *s.* a public menace
 Deny, *v. a.* to contradict; to refuse, disown
 Deob'struent, *a.* removing obstructions
 De'odand, *s.* forfeiture made to God
 Deop'pillative, *a.* clearing obstructions
 Depai'nt, *v. a.* to picture, to describe
 Depa'rt, *v. a.* to go away; to die; to apostatize
 Depa'rture, *s.* a going away; death
 Depa'r'tment, *s.* a separate office; duty
 Depau'perate, *v. a.* to make poor
 Depec'cible, *a.* tough, clammy; tenacious
 Depen'd, *v. n.* to hang from; to rely on
 Depen'dance, *s.* connexion, reliance, trust
 Depen'dant, *a.* in the power of another
 Depen'dent, Depen'dent, Depen'der, *s.* one
 who lives in subjection to another
 Depen'dent, *a.* hanging from or down
 Dephlegm', *v. a.* to clear from phlegm
 Depic't, *v. a.* to paint, portray, describe
 Deplo'ous, *a.* without hair, smooth
 Deplo'tion, *s.* act of emptying out or from
 Deplo'able, *a.* sad, hopeless, lamentable
 Deplo're, *v. a.* to lament, bewail, mourn

Deploy', *v. a.* to display, to spread out
 Deploy'ment, *s.* the act of unfolding any given
 body of men, in order to extend their front
 Deplu'med, *s.* stripped of the feathers
 Depo'nent, *s.* a witness on oath; in grammar
 such verbs as have no active voice
 Depop'ulate, *v. a.* to unpeople, to lay waste
 Depopula'tion, *s.* havoc, destruction, waste
 Depo'rt, *v. n.* to carry, demean, behave
 Depo'r'tment, *s.* behaviour, conduct
 Deporta'tion, *s.* transportation, exile
 Depo'se, *v. a.* to degrade, to divest; to attest
 Depos'ite, *v. a.* to lay up as a pledge, &c.—*s.*
 a pledge, a pawn, security given
 Deposi'tion, *s.* the act of giving public testi-
 mony; depriving a prince of sovereignty
 Depository, *s.* the place where any thing is
 lodged; a warehouse, a storehouse
 Depo't, *s.* a place in which stores are deposited
 for the use of an army
 Deprava'tion, *s.* depravity, defamation
 Depra'va, *v. a.* to violate, to corrupt
 Depra'vement, Depravi'ty, *s.* a vitiated state
 Dep'recate, *v. a.* to pray deliverance from; to
 avert by prayer; to implore mercy
 Depres'a'tion, *s.* a prayer against evil
 Depre'ciate, *v. a.* to lessen in value
 Dep'redate, *v. a.* to rob, to pillage, to spoil
 Depreda'tion, *s.* a robbing, a spoiling
 Depreda'tor, *s.* a robber, a plunderer
 Deprehen'd, *v. a.* to take unawares, discover
 Depress', *v. a.* to humble, deject, cast down
 Depres'sion, *s.* the act of humbling; lowness
 of spirits; act of pressing down
 Depres'sive, *a.* having the power to depress
 Depres'sor, *s.* he that keeps or presses down
 Depriva'tion, *s.* the act of depriving
 Deprive, *v. a.* to take from, debar, bereave
 Depth, *s.* deepness; the abyss; abstruseness
 Depre'ciate, *v. a.* to deflower
 Depu'se, *v. a.* to drive or thrust away
 Depu'rate, *a.* cleansed, pure, free from dregs
 Depura'tion, *s.* making pure or clear
 Depu'ratory, *a.* tending to cleanse or free
 Deputa'tion, *s.* act of deputing; vicegerency
 Depu'te, *v. a.* to appoint, to empower, to act
 Depu'ty, *s.* any one that transacts business for
 another, a substitute, a vicaroy
 Derac'inate, *v. a.* to pluck up by the roots
 Dera'ign, *v. a.* to prove; to justify
 Dera'nge, *v. a.* to turn out of the proper course
 to disorder
 Dera'igned, *a.* of unsound mind
 Derang'ement, *s.* disorder
 Derelic'tion, *s.* an utter forsaking
 Deri'de, *v. a.* to ridicule, mock, laugh at
 Deris'ion, *s.* contempt, scorn, ridicule
 Deris'ive, *a.* ridiculing, scoffing, mocking
 Deriv'able, *a.* coming by derivation
 Deriva'tion, *s.* tracing from its original
 Deriv'ative, *a.* derivol from another
 Derive, *v. a.* to deduce from its original; to owe
 its origin to; to descend from
 Derlier, *a.* the last, the only remaining
 Derogate, *v.* to disparage, detract, lessen.—*s.*
 lessened in value, damaged
 Deroga'tion, *s.* a defamation; detraction
 Derog'atory, Derog'ative, *a.* detractive; the
 lessens the honour of; dishonourable
 Der'vis, Der'viso, *s.* a Turkish priest
 Des'cant, *s.* a song, discourse, dissertation
 Descan't, *v. n.* to discourse at large

Descent'd, *v. a.* to come down, to sink
 Descent'dant, *s.* the offspring of an ancestor
 Descent'ent, *a.* proceeding from
 Descent'sion, *s.* the act of falling or sinking; *a.* declension; de radiation
 Descent't, *s.* a declivity; invasion; birth
 Describ'e, *v. a.* to represent by words, &c.
 Describ'ent, *a.* describing
 Descrip'tion, *s.* the act of describing; representation; delineation
 Descrip'tive, *a.* tending to describe
 Descry', *v. a.* to spy out, discover, detect
 Desecra'tion, *s.* the act of diverting any thing which is sacred from its original purpose; irreverent appropriation
 Deser't, *s.* merit, worth, claim to reward.—*v. a.* to forsake, to abandon; to quit
 Des'er't, *s.* a wilderness; solitude; waste
 Des'er'ter, *s.* one who forsakes his cause; he that quits his regiment clandestinely
 Deser'tion, *s.* act of forsaking or abandoning
 Deser'tless, *a.* without merit, worthless
 Deser'tress, *s.* she who forsakes her duty
 Des'er'va, *v. n.* to be worthy of good or ill
 Deser'vedly, *ad.* worthily, according to desert
 Deser'ving, *part. a.* worthy of; good: kind
 Desic'cant, *s.* an application to dry sores
 Desic'cate, *v. a.* to dry up, to exhale
 Desid'erate, *v. a.* to want, to miss
 Desidera'tum, *s.* something which is required, but not as yet obtainable
 Desig'n, *v. a.* to purpose, to project, to plan.—*s.* an intention, a plan, a scheme
 Desig'nate, *v. a.* to point out; to distinguish
 Designa'tion, *s.* appointment; intention
 Desig'nedly, *ad.* intentionally, purposely
 Desig'ner, *s.* a contriver; an architect
 Desig'ning, *a.* deceitful, cunning, insidious.—*s.* the art of delineating the appearance of natural objects
 Desin'ence, *s.* a close, an ending
 Desir'able, *a.* worthy of desire, pleasing
 Desir'e, *s.* wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.—*v. a.* to wish, to covet; to entreat
 Desir'ous, *a.* full of desire, eager, anxious
 Desist', *v. n.* to cease from any thing, to stop
 Desis'tive, *a.* ending, conclusive, final
 Desk, *s.* an inclining table to write upon
 Desolate, *v. a.* to lay waste, to make desert.—*a.* laid waste, uninhabited, solitary
 Desola'tion, *s.* destruction, gloominess
 Desol'a't, *s.* hopelessness, despondence.—*v. n.* to be without hope, to despond
 Despat'ch, *v. a.* to send away hastily; to kill.—*s.* haste, speed; an express
 Despat'ches, *s.* letters or messages sent to or from abroad
 Desper'a'd, *a.* a furious person
 Desperate, *a.* having no hope; rash, furious
 Despera'tion, *s.* despair, rashness
 Despic'able, *a.* contemptible, worthless
 Despis'able, *a.* contemptible, mean
 Despi'sal, *s.* scorn, contempt
 Despi'se, *v. a.* to scorn, to contemn, to slight
 Despi'te, *s.* malice, malignity; defiance.—*v. a.* to vex, to affront, to distress
 Despi'teful, *a.* malicious, full of spleen
 Despol'i, *v. a.* to rob, to plunder, to deprive
 Despoli'tion, *s.* the act of despoiling
 Despon'd, *v. n.* to despair, to lose hope
 Despon'dency, *s.* despair, hopelessness
 Despon'dent, *a.* dejected, despairing

Despon'sate, *v. a.* to betroth, to affiancé
 Despot, *s.* an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority
 Despot'ic, *a.* absolute, arbitrary, unlimited
 Despotism, *s.* absolute power, tyranny
 Despuma'te, *v. a.* to scum
 Despuma'tion, *s.* scum, frothiness
 Dessert', *s.* the last course at a feast; fruit
 Des'tinate, *v. a.* to design, to intend
 Destina'tion, *s.* the purpose intended
 Des'tine, *v. a.* to doom, to appoint, to devote
 Des'tiny, *s.* fate, doom; invincible necessity
 Des'titute, *a.* forsaken, in want, friendless
 Des'titution, *s.* want, poverty
 Destroy', *v. a.* to lay waste; kill; desolate
 Destruc'tible, *a.* liable to destruction
 Destruc'tion, *s.* ruin; murder; demolition
 Destruc'tive, *a.* that which destroys; wasteful
 Desuetude, *s.* disuse of a custom
 Desultory, *a.* unsettled, unconnected
 Desur'ma, *v. a.* to take from any thing
 Detach', *v. a.* to separate; to send off a party
 Detach'ed, *part. a.* sent off, disengaged
 Detach'ment, *s.* a body of troops detached
 Detail', *s.* a minute particular relation
 Detail'n, *v. a.* to withhold; keep in custody
 Detail'nder, *s.* a writ to detain in custody
 Detail'ner, *s.* one who detains, &c.
 Detect', *v. a.* to discover, to find out
 Detec'tion, *s.* discovery of guilt or fraud
 Deten'tion, *s.* the act of detaining; restraint
 Deter', *v. a.* to discourage, to dishearten
 Deter'ge, *v. a.* to cleanse a wound
 Deter'gent, *a.* cleansing, wiping off
 Deteriorate, *v. a.* to impair; to make worse
 Deter'ment, *s.* cause of discouragement
 Deter'minable, *a.* that which can be decided
 Deter'minate, *v. a.* to limit, to fix.—*a.* limited, decisive, resolute
 Determina'tion, *s.* a decision; a resolution
 Deter'mine, *v. a.* to fix, to resolve, to decide
 Deter'mined, *part. a.* resolved, decided
 Deter'sive, *a.* having power to cleanse
 Detes't, *v. a.* to hate, abhor, dislike greatly
 Detes'table, *a.* hateful, odious, abominable
 Detesta'tion, *s.* hatred, abhorrence
 Detru'ne, *v. a.* to divest of reality
 Detona'tion, *s.* that noise which happens on mixing fluids that ferment with violence
 Detrac't, *v. a.* to derange, slander, defame
 Detrac'tion, *s.* defamation, slander
 Detrac'tive, *a.* tending to distract
 Detrac'tory, *a.* defamatory, derogatory
 Detriment, *s.* loss, damage, mischief, harm
 Detriment'al, *a.* hurtful, injurious
 Detric'tion, *s.* the act of wearing away
 Detru'de, *v. a.* to thrust down, to lower
 Detru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting down
 Deuce, *s.* the two in cards or dice; the devil
 Deuteronomy, *s.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch; the second law
 De'vastate, *v. a.* to lay waste
 Devasta'tion, *s.* waste, havoc, destruction
 Devel'op, *v. a.* to unfold, detect, unravel
 Devel'opment, *s.* an unfolding, the discovery of any thing
 Deves't, *v. a.* to strip; annul; free from
 De'viate, *v. n.* to wander, to go astray, to err
 Devia'tion, *s.* quitting the right way; error
 Device, *s.* a contrivance; an emblem
 Dev'il, *s.* a fallen angel; a wicked person
 Dev'ilish, *a.* diabolical, abandoned; execrable

Dev'ion, *a.* out of the common tract; erring
Devise, *v.* to contrive, to invent, to consider
Devised, *part.* contrived; given by will
De-vise'd, *a.* one to whom a thing is devised
De-vi'late, *v.* to corrupt
Devot'd, *a.* empty, vacant, destitute of
Devot'ion, *a.* service; an act of obsequiousness
Devolve, *v.* to fall by succession; roll down
Devote, *v.* to consecrate; to give up
Devotee, *a.* a bigot, a superstitious person
Devot'ion, *a.* piety; worship; power; ardour
Devout, *v.* to eat ravenously, to consume
Devoutly, *ad.* piously; with ardent devotion
Dew, *a.* a thin cold vapour.—*v.* to moisten
Dew-berry, *a.* a fruit; a kind of raspberry
Dew-drop, *a.* a drop of dew, a spangle of dew
Dew-lap, *a.* the flesh hanging from the throat
 of oxen; the lip flaccid with age
Dew'y, *a.* resembling or moist with dew
Dexterity, *a.* activity, readiness, expertness
Dexterous, *a.* expert, active, cunning
Dextral, **dextr'ly**, *a.* on the right hand side
Dix, *a.* the title of a Moslem prince
Diab'etes, *a.* an excessive discharge of urine
Dial'ect, *a.* devilish, impious, nefarious
Dial'o'gism, *a.* the act or disposition of a devil
Diac'hylon, **Diac'hylum**, *a.* a mollifying plaster
Diac'o'ilum, *a.* the syrup of poppies
Diacou'stics, *a.* the doctrine of sounds
Diadem, *a.* a crown, a mark of royalty
Diac'esis, *a.* the division of vowels or syllables
Magnos'tic, *a.* a distinguishing symptom
Diac'onal, *a.* a line from angle to angle
Diagram, *a.* a mathematical scheme
Dial, *a.* a plate on which a hand shows the
 hour of the day by the progress of the sun
Dialect, *a.* manner of expression; particular
 style; subdivision of a language
Dialect'ical, *a.* logical, argumental
Dialect'ics, *a. pl.* logic; the art of reasoning
Dial'ling, *a.* the art of constructing dials
Dial'ogist, *a.* a writer of dialogues
Dial'ogue, *a.* a conversation between two or
 more persons; alternate discourse
Diam'eter, *a.* a line which, passing through a
 circle, divides it into two equal parts
Diamet'rical, *a.* describing a diameter
Diamet'rically, *ad.* in a diametrical direction;
 in direct opposition
Di'amond, *a.* the most valuable of all gems
Diap'ason, *a.* an octave in music; a concord
Dia'per, *a.* a sort of fine flowered linen
Diaph'ano'us, *a.* transparent, clear, pellucid
Diaphoret'ic, *a.* promoting perspiration
Dia'phragm, *a.* the middle; a partition
Diarrhoe'a, *a.* a flux of the bowels; looseness
Diarrhet'ical, *a.* purgative
Di'ary, *a.* a daily account; a journal
Dia'st'ole, *a.* the making a short syllable long;
 the dilatation of the heart
Dia'ble, *a.* a varlet's or a planter's tool
Dice, *a. pl.* of die.—*v.* to gamble with dice
Dice'r, *a.* a player at dice, a gambler
Dic'tate, *v.* to tell what to write; instruct.—
a. a precept, an instruction
Dicta'tion, *a.* the practice or act of dictating
Dic'tator, *a.* a ruler; a Roman magistrate
Dictato'rial, **Dic'tatory**, *a.* authoritative
Dicta'torship, *a.* the office of a dictator
Dictio'nary, *a.* a book explaining the words of
 any language alphabetically; a lexicon

Dict'ion, *a.* style, language, expression
Didac'tic, **Didac'tical**, *a.* preceptive, giving pre-
 cepts; doctrinal; adapted for instruction
Did'dle, *v.* to totter like a child; *a.* to trick
Die, *v.* to lose life, perish
Dice, *a.* a small marked cube to play with;
 stamp used in coinage
Diet, *a.* food; an assembly of princes.—*a.* to
 supply with food; to eat by rule
Diet-drink, *a.* a drink made with herbs, &c.
Diet'er, *v.* to be unlike, to vary, disagree
Dif'ference, *a.* dissimilitude; a dispute; a term
 used for the sums paid by officers, when ex-
 changing from half to full pay
Dif'ferent, *a.* distinct, unlike, dissimilar
Difficult, *a.* not easy, troublesome, vexatious
Difficu'ty, *a.* distress, perplexity; objection
Dif'fidence, *a.* distrust, want of confidence
Dif'fident, *a.* not confident, distrustful
Dif'fuent, *a.* flowing every way, not fixed
Dif'form, *a.* not uniform, irregular
Difu'se (*diffu'se*), *v.* to pour out, to scatter
 —**Difu'se**, *a.* scattered, copious, not concise
Difu'sedly, *ad.* widely, copiously
Difu'sible, *a.* capable of being diffused
Difu'sion, **Difu'siveness**, *a.* dispersion
Difu'sive, *a.* dispersed, scattered, extended
Dig, *v.* to turn up or cultivate land
Digam'ma, *a.* a Greek letter in sound like *g*,
f
Dige'st, *v.* to dissolve; range in order
Digest, *a.* a collection of civil laws
Diges'tible, *a.* that which may be digested
Digest'ion, *a.* the concocting or dissolving of
 food in the stomach; preparation of matter
 by heat; reduction to a regular plan
Dig'ger, *a.* one who digs or turns up earth
Dight, *v.* to deck, to dress, to adorn
Dig'it, *a.* three quarters of an inch; the twelfth
 part of the diameter of the sun or moon; any
 number under ten
Digit'a'tion, *a.* action of the fingers
Dig'ital, *a.* relating to a digit or the finger
Dig'nified, *part.* *a.* invested with honours
Dig'nify, *v.* to advance, to exalt, to honour
Dig'nitary, *a.* a clergyman advanced to some
 dignity above that of a parochial priest
Dig'nity, *a.* grandeur, rank, honour
Digress, *v.* to turn aside; to expatiate
Digres'sion, *a.* a deviation from the subject
Digres'sional, **Digres'sive**, *a.* expatiating
Dike, *a.* a ditch, a channel, a bank, a mound
Dila'crate, *v.* to tear, to force in two
Dilac'eration, **Dila'n'gion**, *a.* the act of tearing
 to pieces; mangling
Dila'pdate, *v.* to fall to ruin
Dila'pid'ion, *a.* the incumbent's suffering any
 edifice of his ecclesiastical living to decay
 for want of repair
Dila'table, *a.* capable of extension
Dila'te, *v.* to extend, to widen; to relate
Dila'tor, *a.* that which widens or extends
Dila'toriness, *a.* slowness, sluggishness
Dila'tory, *a.* tardy, slow, lingering
Dilem'ma, *a.* difficulty, vexatious alternative
Dile'gence, *a.* industry, constant application
Dile'gent, *a.* persevering, assiduous, not idle
Dila'cid, *a.* clear, plain, not opaque
Dila'cidate, *v.* to make clear, to explain
Dila'te, *v.* to make thin, to weaken
Dila'tion, *a.* the act of dilating
Dila'tian, *a.* relating to the deluge
Dim, *a.* not clear in sight or apprehension

bulk, extent, capacity
 extent, capacity
 o impair, to lessen, to degrade
 the act of making less
 small, little, contracted
 a letter from one bishop to
 another conferring holy orders
 neustian, or cloth of cotton
 shew of sight; stupidity
 follow in the cheek or chin
 l of dimples
 noise, a continued sound
 or give a dinner
 whirling round; vertiginous
 h with violence; bluster, huff
 liness, darkness of colour
 blow between two hills
 t, dirty, soiled, foul
 chief meal of the day
 , a mark; violence, force
 , s. the numbering one by one
 whirlwind; a giddiness
 bishop or head of a diocese
 jurisdiction of a bishop
 , part of optics treating of the
 actions of the light
 erge; to moisten; to engage
 two vowels joined together
 deed or privilege of degree
 a privileged state
 relating to envoys
 spent whose bite causes thirst
 out of two cases only
 a. dreadful, dismal, horrible
 light, open, plain, express.—v. a.
 , regulate, adjust
 a aim; superscription
 superintendent; an instructor
 giving direction
 form of prayer; a rule
 rec'trix, s. she who directs
 smallness, horror, hideousness
 the act of plundering
 urnful or funeral ditty
 l of dagger or short sword
 lth, mire; meanness
 astiness; sordidness
 , nasty, sullied; base, mean.—
 to soil; to scandalize
 the act or state of bursting
 want of power, weakness
 to render incapable, to impair
 , to undo, to set right
 a. to disagree
 , s. loss, injury to interest
 ous, a. prejudicial, hurtful
 to fill with discontent
 art. not wishing well to
 t. want of loyalty or zeal
 t, s. a confutation; a negation
 to differ in opinion, to quarrel
 a. unpleasant, offensive
 ous, s. unpleasantness
 t, s. difference, unsuitableness
 a. to alienate from allegiance
 o deny; to censure; to reject
 a. not allowable, improper
 z. a. to deprive of life; deject
 , s. privation of life
 t. to annul, to make void
 t, s. the act of making void
 n. to be lost to view, to vanish

Disappea'rance, s. removal from sight
 Disappoi'nt, v. a. to defeat of expectation
 Disappoi'tment, s. defeat of hopes; miscar-
 riage of expectation; a balk
 Disapproba'tion, s. a censure, a dislike
 Disappro've, v. a. to dislike, to censure
 Disappro'val, s. disapprobation
 Disar'm, v. a. to take away or divest of arms
 Disar'med, part. deprived of arms
 Disarra'ngo, v. a. to unsettle
 Disarray', s. disorder, confusion; undress
 Disas'ter, s. misfortune, grief, mishap
 Disas'trous, a. unlucky, calamitous
 Disavou'ch, Disavow', v. a. to disown
 Disavow'al, Disavow'ment, s. a denial
 Disban'd, v. a. to dismiss from military service;
 to separate, to break up, to scatter
 Disband'ment, s. a breaking up
 Disba'rk, v. a. to land from a ship
 Disbelie'f, s. a refusal of belief; discredit
 Disbelie've, v. a. not to credit or believe
 Disbran'ch, v. a. to separate or lop off
 Disbur'den, v. a. to unload, to discharge
 Disbur'se, v. a. to spend or lay out money
 Disbur'sement, s. a disbursing of money
 Disca'ndy, v. n. to dissolve, to melt
 Disca'rd, v. a. to dismiss, or eject from service
 Disca'rnat, s. stripped of flesh
 Disce'rn, v. a. to descry, judge, distinguish
 Disce'rnable, a. discoverable, perceptible
 Disce'rning, part. a. judicious, knowing
 Disce'rnnment, s. judgment, skill
 Disce'rptible, a. frangible, separable
 Discha'rge, v. a. to dismiss; to emit; to pay.—
 s. the dismissing of a soldier from his regi-
 ment; a dismissal; an acquittance
 Discin'd, a. ungirded; loose dressed
 Discin'd, v. a. to divide; to cut in pieces
 Disci'ple, s. a scholar; a follower
 Disci'pleship, s. the state of a disciple
 Dis'cipline, s. a military regulation; order.—
 v. a. to educate; to regulate; to keep in
 order; to reform; to chastise
 Discla'i'm, v. a. to disown, to deny, renounce
 Disclo'se, v. a. to reveal, to tell, to discover
 Disclo'sure, s. revealing a secret; discovery
 Discol'our, v. a. to stain or change colour
 Discom'fit, v. a. to defeat, to vanquish
 Discom'fiture, s. overthrow; loss of battle
 Discom'fort, v. a. to grieve, deject, sadden.—
 s. uneasiness, melancholy
 Discommen'd, v. a. to blame, to censure
 Discommen'dable, a. blamable, censurable
 Discom'modate, v. a. to molest
 Discommo'de, v. a. to put to inconvenience
 Discompo'se, v. a. to ruffle, to vex, to displace
 Disconce'r't, v. a. to unsettle, to discompose
 Disconnect', v. a. to separate
 Disconnection, s. want of unity or consecutive-
 ness; act of separating
 Disconfo'r'mity, s. want of agreement
 Discongru'ity, s. inconsistency, disagreement
 Discon'solate, a. sad, hopeless, sorrowful
 Disconten't, s. a want of content, sorrow
 Disconten'ted, part. a. uneasy, dissatisfied
 Disconten'tment, s. the state of being dis-
 contented; uneasiness
 Discontented'ness, s. dissatisfaction
 Discontin'uance, Discontinua'tion, s. a cessa-
 tion, separation, intermission
 Discontin'ue, v. to leave off; to interrupt
 Dis'cord, s. a disagreement; opposition

- Discor'dance, *s.* disagreement, inconsistency
 Discor'dant, *s.* inconsistent, incongruous
 Discor'dful, *s.* quarrelsome, not peaceable
 Discov'er, *v. a.* to disclose, to detect, to spy
 Discov'ered, *part.* found out, betrayed
 Discov'ery, *s.* the act of finding; invention
 Discou'nt, *v. a.* to draw back, to pay back
 Dis'count, *s.* a drawback, an allowance
 Discou'ntenance, *v. a.* to discourage, abash.—
s. cold treatment
 Discour'age, *v. a.* to deter, depress, dissuade
 Discour'agement, *s.* determent, cause of fear
 Discou'rage, *s.* conversation; a treatise
 Discour'tous, *s.* uncivil, rough, unpolite
 Dis'cous, *s.* broad, flat, wide
 Discred'it, *s.* innominy, reproach, disgrace.—
v. a. not to believe; to disgrace
 Discre'e't, *a.* prudent, cautious, modest
 Discrepan'ce, *s.* a difference, contrariety
 Discre'te, *s.* distinct, disjointed, separated
 Discre'tion, *s.* prudence; liberty of acting
 Discre'tional, *s.* unlimited, unrestrained
 Discre'tionary, *a.* left at large, unrestrained
 Discrim'inate, *v. a.* to mark, select, separate
 Discrimina'tion, *s.* a distinction; act of dis-
 tinguishing one from another; a mark
 Discrim'itous, *s.* dangerous, perilous
 Discu'ssory, *a.* fitted to a leaning posture
 Discu'ssency, *s.* the act of leaning at meat
 Discu'ss'ber, *v. a.* to unburden, to disengage
 Discu'ssion, *s.* act of running to and fro
 Discu'ssive, *a.* progressive, argumentative
 Discu'ssiveness, *s.* free range of argument
 Discu'ssory, *a.* argumentative, rational
 Dis'cus, *s.* a quoit; a round iron for play
 Discuss', *v. a.* to examine, argue, disperse
 Discuss'ion, *s.* examination of a question
 Discu'ss'ent, *s.* a repelling medicine
 Disda'i'n, *s.* contempt, scorn, indignation.—*v. a.*
 to scorn, to reject, to slight
 Disda'i'nful, *a.* contemptuous, haughty
 Disca'se, *s.* distemper, sickness, malady.—*v. a.*
 to afflict, to torment, to pain
 Disca'sed, *part.* afflicted with a distemper
 Disemba'rk, *v. a.* to put on shore, to land
 Disemba'rkment, *s.* the act of disembarking
 Disemba'rk'ess, *v. a.* to free from impediment
 Disemba'rk'et, *v. a.* to free from bitterness
 Disembo'd'ed, *s.* divested of the body
 Disembo'gue, *v. a.* to discharge into the sea
 Disembri'g, *v. a.* to clear up, to disentangle
 Disenchant', *v. a.* to free from enchantment
 Disemum'ber, *v. a.* to disburden, exonerate
 Disenga'ge, *v. a.* to quit, extricate, free from
 Disenga'ged, *part. a.* at leisure; clear from
 Disemo'ble, *v. a.* to degrade
 Disentan'gle, *v. a.* to unravel, to disengage
 Disentra'l, *v. a.* to set free, to rescue
 Disenthro'ne, *v. a.* to depose a sovereign
 Disentan'ce, *v. a.* to awaken from a trance
 Disespou'se, *v. a.* to separate, to divorce
 Diseste'm, *s.* slight regard, dislike
 Disfa'vour, *v. a.* to discountenance
 Disfigura'tion, *s.* act of disfiguring
 Disfig'ure, *v. a.* to deform, deface, mangle
 Disfig'urement, *s.* defacement of beauty
 Disfranch'ise, *v. a.* to deprive cities, &c., of
 chartered privileges or immunities
 Disfranch'isement, *s.* the act of disfranchising
 Disgra'ce, *v. a.* to vomit, pour out with force
 Disgrace, *v. a.* to dishonour, to dismiss.—*s.* dis-
 honour, loss of favour
 Disgra'ceful, *s.* shameful, ignominious
 Disgra'cious, *s.* unpleasant, unfavourable
 Disgu'i'se, *s.* a dress to deceive; a pretence.—
v. a. to conceal, disfigure, deform
 Disgu's't, *s.* an aversion, dislike, offence.—*v. a.*
 to offend, provoke; to distaste
 Disgu'stful, Disgu'sting, *s.* nauseous, distaste-
 ful; exciting aversion
 Dish, *s.* a vessel used to serve up meat in
 Dish, *v. a.* to put or serve up meat in a dish
 Dishabill'e, *s.* an undress, a loose dress
 Dishab'it, *v. a.* to throw out of place; expel
 Dishear'ten, *v. a.* to discourage, to terrify
 Dish'er'it, *v. a.* to cut off from inheritance
 Dishev'el, *v. a.* to spread the hair disorderly
 Dishev'elled, *part.* loose, disordered
 Dishon'est, *s.* void of probity, faithless
 Dishon'esty, *s.* knavery; incontinence
 Dishon'our, *v. a.* to disgrace, to deflower.—
s. reproach, disgrace, censure
 Dishon'ourable, *s.* shameful, reproachful
 Disho'rn, *v. a.* to strip or deprive of horns
 Disinclina'tion, *s.* dislike, want of affection
 Disincl'ine, *v. a.* to produce dislike to
 Disinco'rpore, *v. a.* to separate, to dissolve
 Disingenu'ity, Diseng'uousness, *s.* insinc-
 erity, unfairness
 Disingen'uons, *s.* illiberal, unfair, mean
 Disinher'it, *v. a.* to deprive of inheritance
 Distur', *v. a.* to take out of a grave
 Disinter'ment, *s.* the act of taking out of the
 grave
 Disin'terested, *a.* void of private advantage
 Disjo'i'n, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite
 Disjo'i'nt, *v. a.* to put out of joint; to fall in
 pieces; to make incoherent
 Disjo'i'nted, *part.* separated, divided
 Disjudica'tion, *s.* the act of determining
 Disjun'ct, *s.* disjoined, separate
 Disjun'ction, *s.* a disunion, a separation
 Disk, *s.* the face of the sun, &c.; a quoit
 Dislike, *s.* aversion, disapprobation.—*v. a.* to
 disapprove, to hate
 Disli'ken, *v. a.* to make unlike
 Dislim'b, *v. a.* to tear limb from limb
 Dislo'cate, *v. a.* to disjoin, to displace
 Disloca'tion, *s.* act of displacing; a luxation
 Dislod'ge, *v. a.* to drive out; to move away
 Dislod'gment, *s.* the act of removing or driv-
 ing out of any place
 Disloy'al, *a.* not true to allegiance; faithless
 Disloy'alty, *s.* a want of allegiance
 Dis'mal, *s.* sorrowful, uncomfortable; dark
 Disman'tle, *v. a.* to strip, overthrow, destroy
 to render fortifications inespable of de-
 fence
 Dismas'k, *v. a.* to put off; divest; uncover
 Dis-mas't, *v. a.* to deprive of or cut off masts
 Dis'may, *v. a.* to terrify, affright, deject.—*s.* a
 fall of courage; terror
 Dime, Dime, *s.* a tenth part, a tithe
 Dismem'ber, *v. a.* to cut off a limb, &c.
 Dismem'berment, *s.* mutilation
 Dismiss', *v. a.* to send away, to discard
 Dismiss'al, *s.* dismissal, deprivation
 Dismiss'ed, *part.* sent away, discharged
 Dismiss'ion, *s.* a sending away; deprivation
 Dismo'rtgage, *v. a.* to redeem from mortgage
 Dismo'nt, *v. a.* to throw or alight from a horse
 Disobe'dience, *s.* a breach of duty
 Disobe'dient, *a.* undutiful, forward
 Disobey', *v. a.* not to obey, to transgress

Disobli'ge, *v. a.* to offend, disgust, provoke
 Disobli'ging, *part. a.* disgusting, displeasing
 Diso'rder, *v.* tumult, irregularity; sickness.—
v. a. to disturb, ruffle; make sick
 Diso'rderly, *a.* confused, irregular; lawless
 Diso'rminate, *a.* vicious, living irregularly
 Diso'rganize, *v. a.* to break in pieces
 Disown, *v. a.* not to own, renounce, deny
 Dispan'd, *v. a.* to display, to spread abroad
 Dispar'age, *v. a.* to treat with contempt
 Dispar'agement, *s.* a disgrace, a reproach
 Dispar'ity, *s.* inequality, dissimilitude
 Dispa'rk, *v. a.* to throw open a park
 Dispa'rt, *v. a.* to divide in two, to separate
 Dispas'sion, *s.* coolness of temper
 Dispas'sionate, *a.* cool, moderate, impartial
 Dispa'tch; see Despatch
 Dispel', *v. a.* to drive away, to dissipate
 Dispen'd, *v. a.* to spend, consume, expend
 Dispen'sible, *a.* that may be dispensed with
 Dispen'sary, *s.* a place where medicines are
 dispensed to the public
 Dispensa'tion, *s.* an exemption; a distribution;
 an indulgence from the Pope
 Dispen'satory, *s.* the directory for making
 medicines; a pharmacopœia
 Dispen'se, *v.* to distribute; to excuse
 Dispo'ple, *v. a.* to depopulate, to lay waste
 Disper'ge, *v. a.* to sprinkle, to scatter
 Disper'se, *v. a.* to scatter, to drive away
 Disper'sion, *s.* the act of spreading abroad
 Dispir'it, *v. a.* to discourage, damp, oppress
 Displa'ce, *v. a.* to put out of place, to remove
 Displa'cement, *s.* the act of dis-placing
 Displa'cency, *s.* incivility; disgust
 Displan't, *v. a.* to remove a plant; to drive
 away a people from their residence
 Displanta'tion, *s.* the removal of a people
 Display', *v. a.* to spread wide, to exhibit.—
s. grandeur, exhibition
 Displeas'ant, *a.* unpleasant, offensive
 Displea'se, *v. a.* to offend, disgust, provoke
 Displea'sure, *s.* offence, anger, disgrace
 Displo'de, *v. a.* to vent with violence
 Displo'sion, *s.* a bursting with violence
 Displu'med, *part. a.* stripped of plumes
 Dispo'rt, *s.* play, sport, pastime, merriment
 Dispo'sable, *a.* that may be disposed of
 Dispo'sal, *s.* a regulation; conduct
 Dispo'se, *v. a.* to incline; to adjust; to set in
 order; to regulate; to sell
 Dispo'sed, *part. placed;* inclined; sold
 Dispo'sition, *s.* order; method; quality; tem-
 per of mind; situation; tendency
 Disposse'ss, *v. a.* to deprive; to dispossess
 Disposse'ssion, *s.* the act of putting out
 Dispo'sure, *s.* disposal; power; state; posture
 Dispra'ise, *s.* blame, censure, dishonour.—
v. a. to blame, censure, condemn
 Dispread', *v. a.* to spread different ways
 Dispro'fit, *s.* loss, damage.—*v. a.* to injure
 Disproo'f, *s.* a confutation, a refutation
 Dispropo'rtion, *v. a.* to mismatch.—*s.* want of
 symmetry; unsuitableness; disparity; in-
 equality
 Dispropo'rtionable, Dispropo'rtionate, *a.* un-
 suitable in quantity; unequal
 Dispro'va, *v. a.* to confute, to refute
 Dispu'table, *a.* free from penal restraint
 Dispu'table, *a.* liable to be contested
 Dispu'tant, *s.* a controversialist, a reasoner
 Disputa'tion, *s.* argumental contest

Disputa'tious, Dispu'tative, *a.* inclined to dis-
 pute; captious; argumentative
 Dispu'te, *v. a.* to contend, oppose, wrangle.—
s. a contest, controversy, heat
 Dispu'te's, *a.* undisputed, undeniable
 Disqualifica'tion, *s.* that which disqualifies
 Disqual'ify, *v. a.* to make unfit, to disable
 Disqui'et, *v. a.* to disturb, fret, vex, harass.—
a. restless, uneasy, anxious
 Disqui'et, Disqui'etude, *s.* uneasiness
 Disquisi'tion, *s.* a disputative inquiry
 Disra'nk, *v. a.* to degrade from his rank
 Disregar'd, *s.* slight notice, neglect.—*v. a.* to
 slight, neglect, contemn
 Disregar'dful, *a.* negligent, contemptuous
 Disrel'ish, *s.* bad taste; dislike; nauseousness
 —*v. a.* to make nauseous, &c.
 Disrepu'table, *s.* disgraceful, unbecoming
 Disrepu'tation, Disrepu'te, *s.* dishonour
 Disrespec't, *s.* rudeness, want of reverence
 Disrespec'tful, *a.* irreverent, uncivil, rude
 Disro'be, *v. a.* to undress, unweave, strip
 Disrup'tion, *s.* a breaking asunder, a rent
 Dissatis'faction, *s.* discontent, disgust
 Dissatis'factory, *a.* not giving content
 Dissat'isfy, *v. a.* to displease, to disoblige
 Dissect', *v. a.* to anatomize, to cut in pieces
 Dissec'tion, *s.* anatomy; nice examination
 Dissel'se, *v. a.* to dispossess, to deprive
 Disses'se, *v.* one deprived of his lands
 Dissel'sin, *s.* an unlawful ejection
 Disses'sor, *s.* he that dispossesses another
 Dissem'blance, *s.* want of resemblance
 Dissem'ble, *v.* to play the hypocrite
 Dissem'bled, *part.* not real
 Dissem'bler, *s.* a hypocrite, a pretender
 Dissem'inate, *v. a.* to scatter, sow, spread
 Dissemina'tion, *s.* the act of scattering
 Dissen'tion, *s.* disagreement, strife, discord
 Dissen'tious, *a.* contentious, quarrelsome
 Dissen't, *v. a.* to differ in opinion; to differ
 Dissen'tor, *s.* one who dissents from or does
 not conform to the ceremonies of the esta-
 blished church; a nonconformist
 Diserta'tion, *s.* a discourse; a treatise
 Disserv'e, *v. a.* to do an injury to, to hurt
 Disserv'ice, *s.* injury, mischief, ill turn
 Disserv'iceable, *a.* injurious, mischievous
 Disserv'er, *v. a.* to part in two, to disunite
 Dissili'tion, *s.* the act of breaking in two
 Dissim'ilar, *a.* unlike, heterogeneous
 Dissimilarity, Dissimil'itude, *s.* unlikeness
 Dissimula'tion, *s.* a dissembling; hypocrisy
 Dissip'able, *a.* easily scattered
 Dissip'ate, *v. a.* to disperse, to spend lavishly
 Dissipa'tion, *s.* extravagant spending, waste
 Dissol'ate, *v. a.* to separate, to disunite
 Dissol'uble, *a.* capable of separation
 Dissolv'e, *v.* to melt, disunite, separate
 Dissolv'ent, *a.* having the power of melting
 Dissolv'ible, *a.* liable to be dissolved
 Dissolv'ableness, *s.* state of being dissolved
 Dissol'ute, *a.* loose, unrestrained, debauched
 Dissolu'tion, *s.* a dissolving; death; destruc-
 tion; act of breaking up an assembly
 Dissonan'ce, *s.* discord, harshness
 Dissonan't, *a.* unharmonious, harsh
 Dissua'de, *v. a.* to advise to the contrary
 Dissua'sion, *s.* advice in opposition to some-
 thing; diverting from a certain purpose
 Dissua'sive, *a.* apt or proper to dissuade
 Dissyll'able, *s.* a word of two syllables

- Dis'taff, *s.* a staff used in spinning
 Dis'tain, *v. a.* to stain, to tinge; to defame
 Dis'tance, *s.* remoteness in place; space of time; respect; distant behaviour; reserve.—
v. a. to leave behind in a race
 Dis'tant, *a.* remote in time or place; shy
 Dis'taste, *s.* aversion, dislike, disgust
 Dis'tateful, *a.* nauseous, malignant
 Dis'temper, *s.* a disease, malady, uneasiness.—
v. a. to disense, ruffle, disaffort
 Dis'temperature, *s.* intemperateness; noise
 Dis'temper'd, *part. a.* diseased; disturbed
 Dis'tend, *v. a.* to stretch out in breadth
 Dis'tend'd, *part. a.* widened, swelled
 Dis'tent, *s.* space or length of extension
 Dis'tention, *s.* act of stretching; breadth
 Dis'tich, *s.* a couple of lines; a couplet; an epigram consisting of only two verses
 Dis'till, *v. r.* to drop; to draw by distillation
 Dis'tillation, *s.* the act of distilling by fire
 Dis'tiller, *s.* one who distills spirits
 Dis'tinct, *a.* different, separate, unconfused
 Dis'tinction, *s.* a difference; honourable note of superiority; quality; discernment
 Dis'tinctive, *a.* judicious, able to distinguish
 Dis'tinctness, *s.* clearness, plainness
 Dis'tinguish, *v. a.* to discern, mark, honour
 Dis'tinguish'd, *part. a.* eminent, transcendent
 Dis'tort, *v. a.* to writhe, twist, misrepresent
 Dis'tortion, *s.* grimace, misrepresentation
 Dis'tract, *v. a.* to divide, vex, make mad
 Dis'tract'd, *part. a.* perplexed, wild, divided
 Dis'traction, *s.* madness, confusion, discord
 Dis'tra'n, *v. a.* to seize goods or chattels
 Dis'tra'n't, *s.* a seizure of goods, &c.
 Dis'tra'n, *v. n.* to flow
 Dis'tress, *v. a.* to harass, to make miserable.—
s. a distressing; misery; want
 Dis'tressed, *a.* miserable, full of trouble
 Dis'tribute, *v. a.* to divide among many
 Dis'tribution, *s.* the act of distributing
 Dis'trict, *s.* a circuit; region; province
 Dis'trust, *v. a.* not to trust, to disbelieve.—
suspicion, loss of confidence
 Dis'trustful, *a.* apt to distrust; timorous
 Dis'turb, *v. a.* to perplex, confound, interrupt
 Dis'turbance, *s.* perplexity, confusion, tumult
 Dis'turber, *s.* a violator of peace
 Dis'valuation, *s.* disgrace, loss of reputation
 Dis'val'ue, *v. a.* to undervalue, to slight
 Dis'uniform, *a.* not uniform, heterogeneous
 Dis'union, *s.* a separation; disagreement
 Dis'un'te, *v. a.* to divide; to separate friends
 Dis'un'ity, *s.* state of actual separation
 Dis'use, *v. a.* to disuse, to leave off
 Dis'vou'ch, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; deny
 Dis'ch, *s.* a moat in fortification; a trench
 Dis'cher, *s.* a man who makes ditches
 Dis'crant'hic, *s.* a song in honour of Bacchus
 Dis'tled, *a.* sung; adapted to music
 Dis'to, *s.* the afore-said, the same repeated
 Dis'ty, *s.* a song; a musical poem
 Divan, *s.* the Ottoman grand council
 Divar'cate, *v. a.* to divide into two
 Divar'ication, *s.* a division of opinions
 Dive, *v. n.* to sink voluntarily under water; to immerse into any business or science
 Diver, *s.* one who dives; a water fowl
 Diver'ge, *v. n.* to bend from one point
 Diver'gent, *a.* going farther asunder
 Diver'gence, *s.* tendency to diverge
 Diver's, *a.* several, sundry, more than one
 Di'verse, *a.* different, unlike, opposite
 Diver'sification, *s.* change, variation
 Diver'sify, *v. a.* to distinguish, to variegate
 Diver'sion, *s.* a turning aside; sport, game
 Diver'sity, *s.* dissimilitude, variegation
 Diver't, *v. a.* to turn aside; to entertain
 Diver'ting, *part. m.* merry, pleasing, agreeable
 Diver'tise, *v. a.* to please, divert, exhilarate
 Diver'tisement, *s.* diversion, recreation
 Diver't, *v. a.* to strip; to dispossess
 Diver'ture, *s.* the act of putting off
 Divi'dable, Divi'dant, *a.* separate, different
 Divide, *v. r.* to part, separate; give in shares
 Divi'dend, *s.* a share; part allotted in division
 Divi'ders, *s.* a pair of compasses
 Divi'dual, *a.* divided, shared with others
 Divina'tion, *s.* a foretelling of future events
 Divi'ne, *v. r.* to foretell, to foreknow, to guess.—
a. godlike, heavenly, not human.—*s.* a minister of the gospel, a priest
 Divi'ner, *s.* one who professes divination
 Divi'n'ity, *s.* the Deity; the Supreme Being; science of divine things; theology
 Divi'sible, *a.* capable of being divided
 Divi'sion, *s.* the act of dividing; partition; part of a discourse; just time in music
 Divi'sor, *s.* the number that divides
 Divo'ce, *v. a.* to separate, to force asunder
 Divo'ces, Divo'cement, *s.* the legal separation between husband and wife; disunion
 Divret'ic, Divret'ical, *a.* provoking urine
 Div'nal, *a.* performed in a day, daily.—*s.* a day-book, a journal
 Div'ually, *ad.* daily, every day, day by day
 Divur'nity, *s.* length of duration
 Divul'gate, *v. a.* to publish, divulge
 Divul'ge, *v. a.* to publish, reveal, proclaim
 Div'zen, *v. a.* to deck, or dress gaudily
 Div'sard, *s.* a blockhead, a fool
 Div'siness, *s.* giddiness, thoughtlessness
 Div'xy, *a.* giddy, thoughtless
 Do, *v.* to act any thing either good or bad
 Doe'ble, Doe'ble, *a.* easily taught, tractable
 Doe'ility, *s.* aptness to be taught
 Dock, *s.* a ship-builder's yard; a herb.—*v. a.* to cut short; to lay in a dock
 Dock'et, *s.* a direction tied upon goods
 Dock'yard, *s.* a yard for naval stores, &c.
 Doe'tor, *s.* a title in divinity, law, physic, &c.
 Doe'torship, *s.* the highest academical degree
 Doe'trinal, *a.* containing doctrine; pertaining to the act or means of teaching
 Doe'trine, *s.* precept, maxim, act of teaching
 Doe'ument, *s.* a precept, instruction, direction; a precept insignificantly dogmatical
 Doe'umental, *a.* relating to instruction
 Doe'der, *s.* a winding weed or plant
 Doe'dragon, *s.* a figure of twelve sides
 Dodge, *v. n.* to use craft; to follow artfully and unperceived; to quibble; to use low shifts
 Do'do, *s.* the monk swan; an extinct bird
 Doe, *s.* the female of a buck
 Doff, *v. a.* to put off dress, to strip; to delay
 Dog, *s.* a domestic animal; a lump of iron.—
v. a. to follow stilly and indefinitely
 Dog'days, *s.* the days in which the dog-star rises and sets with the sun
 Doge, *s.* the chief magistrate of Venice
 Dog'ged, *a.* sour, morose, sullen, gloomy
 Dog'ger, *s.* a small ship with one mast
 Dog'ged, *a.* despicable worse.—*s.* vile, mean
 Dog'gish, *a.* brutal, curish, snappish

Dog-glabness, *s.* surliness, churlishness
Dog-ma, *s.* an established principle: a tenet
Dogmatical, *a.* authoritative, positive
Dogmaticism, *s.* a magisterial assertion
Dogmatist, *s.* a positive teacher or assertor
Dog-star, *s.* a certain star, from which the dog-days derive their appellation
Dog's, *s.* a small napkin used after dinner
Dog's, *s. pl.* feasts, actions; stir, bustle
Doit, *s.* a small piece of Dutch money
Doie, *s.* a share, a part; grief, misery.—*v.* *a.* to deal; to distribute; to grieve
Do'leful, *a.* sorrowful, dismal, afflicted
Do'lefulness, *s.* sorrow, melancholy
Do'lesome, *a.* melancholy, heavy, gloomy
Doil, *s.* a little girl's puppet or baby
Do'lar, *s.* a foreign coin of different value from about 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; a counter
Dolorif'ic, *a.* causing pain or grief
Do'lorous, *a.* sorrowful, painful, doleful
Do'lour, *s.* grief, lamentation, pain
Do'phin, *s.* a sea-fish peculiarly beautiful
Doit, *s.* a heavy stupid fellow, a thick-skull
Do'tish, *a.* stupid, mean, blockish, dull
Do'tishness, *s.* stupidity, dulness
Domai'n, *s.* a dominion; empire; estate
Dome, *s.* a building; cupola; arched roof
Domestic, *a.* belonging to the house; private, not foreign; intestine.—*s.* a servant, a dependant
Domesticate, *v.* *a.* to make domestic
Dom'icile, *s.* a dwelling
Dom'iciliary, *a.* intruding into private houses
Dom'inata, *v.* *a.* to prevail over; to govern
Domina'tion, *s.* power; dominion; tyranny
Domineer, *v.* *a.* to hector; to behave with insolence; to act without control
Domini'cal, *a.* denoting the Lord's day
Domini'on, *s.* sovereign authority; power; territory; an order of angels
Dom'ino, *s.* a kind of hood or long dress
Don, *s.* a Spanish title for a gentleman
Don'a'tion, *s.* a gift, a present, a bounty
Don'ative, *s.* a gift, a largesse, a benefice
Done, *part. pass.* of the verb *Do*
Done! *interj.* a word used to confirm a wager
Donee, *s.* the receiver of a gift
Do'nor, *s.* a giver, a bestower, a benefactor
Doo'lee, *s.* a palanquin, used in Indian armies, to carry sick and wounded men
Doom, *v.* *a.* to judge; condemn; destine.—*s.* a judicial sentence; condemnation; final judgment; ruin; destiny
Doo'med, *part. fated*, condemned, destined
Doo'msday, *s.* the day of judgment
Doo'msday-book, *s.* a book made by order of William the Conqueror, in which all the estates in England were registered
Door, *s.* the gate of a house; a passage
Doq'net, *s.* a paper containing a warrant
Do'ric, *a.* relating to an order of architecture invented by the Dorians of Greece
Do'r'mant, *a.* sleeping; private, concealed
Do'r'mitive, *s.* a soporific medicine
Do'r'mitory, *s.* a room with many beds; a burial-place; a family vault
Do'r'mouse, *s.* a small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep
Do'r'sal, *a.* pertaining to the back
Do'rp, *s.* a small village
Dorr, *s.* a flying insect; the hedge chnfr
Dose, *s.* enough of medicine, &c. for one time
Do's't, *s.* a lump of lint to be laid on a wound

Dot, *s.* a small spot or point in writing, &c.
Do'tage, *s.* imbecility of mind; silly fondness
Do'tal, *a.* relating to a portion or dowry
Do'tard, *Do'ter*, *s.* one whose age has impaired his intellects; a silly lover
Dote, *v.* *a.* to love to excess or extravagance
Do'ted, *a.* endowed, possessed of dowry
Do'tard, *s.* a tree kept low by cutting
Do'uble, *a.* twofold, twice as much.—*r.* to make twice as much; to sail round a headland; to fold; to play tricks.—*s.* a plait or fold; a trick; a turn
Double-dea'ler, *s.* a deceitful subtle person
Double-dea'ling, *s.* dissimulation, cunning
Double-m'nded, *a.* treacherous, deceitful
Do'uble't, *s.* a waistcoat; a pair; two
Double-ton'gued, *a.* deceitful, false, hollow
Do'uble'ing, *s.* an artifice, a shift [toler]
Do'uble'o'n, *s.* a Spanish coin, value two pias
Do'uble'y, *ad.* with twice the quantity; twice
Doubt, *v.* to question, to scruple, to distrust.—*s.* suspense, suspicion, difficulty
Do'ub'tful, *a.* uncertain, not determined
Do'ub'tless, *a.* and *ad.* without doubt or fear
Do'u'cet, *s.* a common kind of custard
Do'uceur, *s.* a sweetener, a conciliating bribe
Dough, *s.* unbaked paste, kneaded flour
Dou'ghy, *a.* brave, eminent, illustrious
Dou'ghy, *a.* soft, not quite baked, pale
Douse, *v.* to plunge suddenly into water
Dove, *s.* a sort of pigeon, a wild pigeon
Dove'cot, *Dove'house*, *s.* a pigeon-house
Dove'like, *a.* meek, gentle, harmless
Dove'tail, *s.* a term used by joiners
Dow'ager, *s.* a widow with a jointure
Dow'dy, *s.* an awkward ill-dressed woman
Dow'er, or *Dow'ery*, *s.* a wife's portion; a widow's jointure; endowment, gift
Dow'erless, *a.* without fortune, unportioned
Dow'lass, *s.* a kind of coarse strong linen
Down, *s.* a large open plain; the finest, softest feathers; soft wool or hair.—*prep.* along a descent.—*ad.* on the ground; into declining reputation
Dow'ncast, *a.* bent down, dejected
Dow'ncast, *s.* ruin, calamity, sudden change
Dow'nhill, *a.* descending.—*s.* a descent
Dow'n-ly'ing, *part.* near time of childbirth
Dow'night, *a.* open, plain, undisguised.—*ad.* plainly, honestly, completely
Downs, *s.* a hilly open country; the sea between Deal and the Goodwin sands
Dow'nward, *a.* bending down, dejected
Dow'nward, *Dow'nwards*, *ad.* toward the centre; from a higher to a lower situation
Dow'ny, *a.* covered with a nap; soft, tender
Dowse, *s.* a slap on the face.—*v.* *a.* to strike
Dox'ology, *s.* a form of giving glory to God
Dox'y, *s.* a loose wench, a prostitute
Doze, *v.* to slumber, to stupify, to dull
Doz'en, *s.* the number of twelve
Doz'iness, *s.* drowsiness, heaviness
Drab, *s.* a thick woollen cloth; a strumpet
Drachm, *s.* an old Roman coin, the eighth part of an ounce
Draff, *s.* refuse; any thing cast away
Drift, *s.* a bill drawn on another for money
Drag, *v.* to pull along by force, to trail.—*s.* a net or hook; a hand cart
Drag'gle, *v.* *a.* to trail in the dirt
Drag'gled, *part.* made dirty by walking
Drag'net, *s.* a net drawn along the bottom

Drag'on, *s.* a winged serpent; a constellation
Drag'onlike, *a.* furious, fiery, fierce
Dragoo'n, *s.* a horse soldier; a bully.—*s.* *a.* to force one against his will
Drain, *s.* a channel to carry off water.—*s.* to make quite dry, to draw off
Drake, *s.* a fowl, the male of the duck
Drain, *s.* in Troy weight, the eighth part of an ounce; a piece of spitious liquor
Drain, *s.* the action of a play; a poem
Dramatic, *a.* represented by action; theatrical
Dramatist, *s.* the author of dramatic compositions, a writer of plays
Draper, *s.* one who sells or deals in cloth
Drapery, *s.* clothwork; the dress of a picture
Drastic, *a.* powerful, vigorous, efficacious
Drath, *s.* refuse, will; *see* **Drath**
Dravht, *s.* the act of drinking; the quantity of liquor drunk at once; quantity drawn; a delineation, or sketch; a picture; detachment of soldiers; act of pulling carriages; a sink, a drain
Draughts, *s.* a kind of play on chequers
Draw, *v.* to pull forcibly; attract; misbehave; to represent by picture; to allure, to win
Draw'back, *s.* money paid back on exports
Draw'bridge, *s.* a bridge made to draw up
Draw'er, *s.* one who draws; a sliding box
Draw'ers, *s.* a kind of light under-breeches
Draw'ing, *s.* a delineation, a representation
Draw'ing-room, *s.* the room in which company assemble at court
Drawl, *v.* to speak slowly or clownishly
Draw'well, *s.* a deep well of water
Dray, *s.* a carriage used by brewers
Draxel, *s.* a mean low wretch; a drab
Dread, *s.* great fear, terror, awe, affright.—*v.* to be in fear, to stand in awe.—*a.* great, mighty, awful, noble
Dread'ful, *a.* terrible, frightful, horrid
Dread'less, *a.* fearless, undaunted, daring
Dream, *s.* thoughts in sleep; an idle fancy.—*v.* to rove in sleep; to be sluggish
Dream'er, *s.* one who dreams; a nope
Dream'less, *a.* free from dreams
Drear, **Drea'ry**, *a.* mournful, gloomy, dismal
Drearliness, *s.* gloominess, dullness
Dreigne, *s.* an oyster net; mixture of grain.—*v.* to besprinkle flour on meat while roasting; to catch with a net
Dred'ging-box, *s.* a box used for dredging
Dreg'gy, *a.* containing dregs, not clear
Dregs, *s.* the sediment of liquors, lees
Drench, *v.* to soak, steep, fill with drink.—*s.* a horse's physical draught
Dren'ched, *part.* washed, soaked, cleansed
Dress, *s.* clothes, ornaments, finery; a word of command, which is given when troops have arrived at a prescribed point of alignment.—*v.* to clothe, to deck, to adorn; to cook; to cover a wound; to carry a horse; to keep a company or battalion in linear position
Dress'er, *s.* he who dresses; a kitchen table
Dressing, *s.* the act of clothing, &c.
Dress'y, *a.* distinguished by dress
Dril, *v.* to crop, to cut short, to lop off
Drabble, *v.* to drop slowly, slaver, drivel
Driftlet, *s.* a small part of a large sum
Drif'er, *s.* that which abhors nobility
Drift, *s.* a design, tendency; any thing driven at random; a heap; a storm.—*v.* to urge along; to throw on heaps

Drill, *s.* an instrument to bore holes with; a small book; an ape.—*v.* to exercise troops
Drill, *v.* to teach young recruits the first principles of military movements
Drink, *s.* a liquor to be swallowed.—*s.* to swallow liquor, quench thirst
Drin'kable, *a.* that may be drunk
Drin'ker, *s.* one who drinks; a drunkard
Drip, *v.* to drop down.—*s.* what drops
Drip'ping, *s.* the fat that drops from meat while it is roasting or baking
Drip'ple, *a.* weak, rare, uncommon
Drive, *v.* to force along; to urge in any direction; to guide a carriage; to knock in
Drivel, *v.* to slaver, to drip; to dote.—*s.* slaver, spittle; a fool, an idiot
Driv'eller, *s.* a fool, an idiot, a slaverer
Driven, **Dr'ven**, *part.* of **Drive**
Driv'er, *s.* one who drives or urges on
Driz'le, *v.* to come or fall in small drops
Driz'sly, *a.* raining in small drops
Druck, *s.* a part of a plough
Drull, *v.* to work slowly, &c.—*s.* a drone
Drull, *a.* comical, humorous, merry, laughable.—*s.* a farce; a jester, a buffoon.—*v.* to play the buffoon, to jest
Dro'flery, *s.* buffoonery, idle jokes
Drum'edary, *s.* a swift kind of camel
Drone, *s.* the bee which collects no honey; an idler, a sluggard; a slow humming.—*s.* to live in idleness, to dream
Dro'ub, *a.* idle, sluggish, inactive, dull
Dro'ubness, *s.* dullness, sluggishness
Droop, *v.* to pine away, languish, faint
Dro'oping, *part.* fainting, languishing
Droop, *s.* a small quantity or globe of any liquid; an ear-ring.—*v.* to let fall, to fall in drops; to utter lightly; to cease, to die, to come to nothing
Droplet, *s.* a little drop; a small ear-ring
Droppings, *s.* that which falls in drops
Dropsical, *a.* diseased with a dropsy
Drops'y, *s.* a collection of water in the body
Dross, *s.* the scum of metals; refuse, dregs
Dross'y, *a.* full of dross, worthless, foul
Drossiness, *s.* impurity, worthlessness
Drove, *s.* a herd of cattle; a crowd, a tumult
Dr'ver, *s.* one who drives cattle to the market
Drought, *s.* dry weather; thirst
Droug'hty, *a.* wanting rain; thirsty; sultry
Drown, *v.* to suffocate in water, to overwhelm in water; to immerge, to bury in an inundation, to deluge
Drow'siness, *s.* sleepiness, idleness
Drow'sy, *a.* sleepy, heavy, stupid, dull
Drub, *s.* a thump, a knock.—*v.* to thrash, to beat, to bang
Drub'bing, *s.* a beating, a chastisement
Drudge, *v.* to labour in mean offices.—*s.* a mean labourer; a slave
Drud'gery, *s.* hard mean labour; slavery
Drud'g'ingly, *ad.* laboriously, toilsomely
Drug, *s.* a medicinal simple; a thing of little value or worth; a drudge
Drug'get, *s.* a slight kind of woollen stuff
Drug'gist, *s.* a person who sells physical drugs
Druid, *s.* an ancient British priest and bard
Druid'ical, *a.* pertaining to the Druids
Druid'ism, *s.* the religion of the ancient Druids
Drum, *s.* an instrument of military music: the tympanum of the eaz.—*v.* to beat a drum, to beat

a'jor, *s.* chief drummer of a regiment
 r, *s.* one who beats a drum
 ck, *s.* the stick for beating a drum
 a, thick, stagnant, muddy
 , intoxicated with liquor
 d, *s.* one addicted to intoxicating
 or ardent spirits
 iness, *s.* intoxication, inebriety
 urid; not rainy; thirsty; barren.—*v.*
 from moisture, to drain
 , a wood nymph
 d, coldly, frigidly; oddly
 , *s.* want of moisture
 e, *s.* a woman who brings up a child
 it sucking at the breast
 r, *s.* a dealer in salted or dried meats,
 oils, pickles, &c.
 expressing the number two
 , *s.* that expresses two in number
 to confer knighthood on a person
 , *s.* doubtful, uncertain, not clear
 le, *s.* doubtful, very uncertain
 ness, *s.* doubtfulness, uncertainty
 , pertaining to a duke
 , a foreign coin, in silver, valued at
 4s. 6d.—in gold, 9s. 6d.
 , *s.* the lady of a duke
 , *s.* the territory of a duke
 a water-fowl, female of the drake;
 fondness; declination of the head.—
 ive or plunge under water
 , *s.* the act of putting under water
 f-stool, *s.* a stool to duck persons in
 gged, *s.* having legs like a duck
 g, *s.* a young or small duck
 a passage or channel; guidance
 a, flexible, pliable, tractable
 , *s.* a pliable, tractable
 y, *s.* flexibility, compliance
 n, *s.* a small dagger; malice, ill-will
 wved; proper, fit, exact, appropriate.
 debt; right, just title, tribute
 a fight between two persons
 , *s.* one who fights a duel
 , *s.* an old governante
 a song or air in two parts
 be pap or teat of a beast
 the dignity next below a prince
 m, *s.* the possessions, territories, or
 f a duke
 a, sweet, luscious, harmonious
 Dul'orate, *s.* a. to sweeten
 juy, *s.* a sweetness of speaking
 r, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
 stupid, slow, dejected, blunt, vile.—*v.* a.
 self, to blunt; to sadden
 , *s.* stupidity, indocility; dimness
 d, properly, regularly, exactly
 , mute, silent; incapable of speech
 jells, *s.* weights occasionally placed in
 nds of recruits while at drill
 ss, *s.* an inability to speak; silence

Dum'pling, *s.* a small boiled pudding
 Dumps, *s.* melancholy, sullenness
 Dun, *s.* a colour between brown and black.—*s.*
 a clamorous troublesome creditor.—*v.* a. to
 press, to ask often for a debt
 Dunce, *s.* a thickskull, a dolt, a dullard
 Dun'cory, *s.* dulness, stupidity
 Dung, *s.* soil; the excrement of animals.—*v.* a.
 to manure or fatten land with dung
 Dun'geon, *s.* a dark prison under ground
 Dung'hill, *s.* a heap of dung; a mean person
 Dun'ner, *s.* one employed to get in debts
 Dun'ning, *part.* pressing often for a debt
 Duodecimo, *a.* a book printed in duodecimo
 has twelve leaves to a sheet
 Dupe, *v.* a. to trick, to cheat, to impose on.—
 , *s.* a credulous simple man
 Du'ple, *a.* double; one repeated
 Du'plicate, *s.* an exact copy of any thing.—*v.* a.
 to double, to fold together
 Dupli'cation, *s.* the act of doubling; a fold
 Dupli'city, *s.* deceit; doubleness of tongue
 Du'rabie, *a.* hard, strong, firm, lasting
 Durabi'lity, *s.* the power of lasting
 Du'rance, *s.* imprisonment; continuance
 Dura'tion, *s.* continuance, length of time
 Dure, *v.* a. to last, to continue, to remain
 Duress'e, *s.* imprisonment, constraint
 Du'ring, *prep.* for the time of continuance
 Du'rity, *s.* hardness, firmness
 Du'rous, *a.* hard, firm
 Durest, *part.* of Dare
 Dusk, *a.* tending to darkness, dark-coloured
 Dus'kish, Dus'ky, *a.* inclining to darkness;
 tending to obscurity; gloomy
 Dust, *s.* earth dried to a powder; the grave.—
 a. to free or clear from dust; to sprinkle
 with dust; to clean furniture
 Dus'tiness, *s.* the state of being dusty
 Dus'ty, *a.* clouded or covered with dust
 Du'teous, Du'tiful, *a.* obedient, submissive,
 reverential, obsequious, respectful
 Du'ty, *s.* whatever we are bound by nature,
 reason, or law to perform; a tax; service
 Dwarf, *s.* a man below the usual size
 Dwar'fish, *a.* low, small, little
 Dwar'fishness, *s.* smallness of stature
 Dwell, *v.* a. to inhabit; to continue long
 Dwell'ing, *s.* habitation, place of residence
 Dwin'dle, *v.* a. to shrink, to grow feeble
 Dye, *v.* a. to tinge, to give a colour to.—*s.* co-
 lour, stain, hue
 Dy'ing, *part.* expiring; giving a colour to
 Dy'nasty, *s.* government; sovereignty
 Dynas'tic, or Dynas'tical, *a.* relating to a dy-
 nasty or line of kings
 Dys'crasy, *s.* a distemper in the blood
 Dysenter'ic, *a.* relating to the mode of dysentery
 Dys'eutery, *s.* a looseness, a flux
 Dys'phony, *s.* difficulty in speaking
 Dys'pepsy, *s.* difficulty of digestion
 Dys'ury, *s.* a difficulty in making urine

E.

vowel, has two distinct sounds; long,
 in "scene," and short, as in "men."
 v. *a.* either of two; every one of any
 v.

Ea'gor, *a.* ardent, zealous, keen, vehement
 Ea'gerness, *s.* earnestness, impetuosity
 Ea'gle, *s.* a bird of prey; the Roman standard
 Ea'gle-eyed, *a.* sharp-sighted as an eagle

- Ea'gle-speed**, *s.* swiftness like an eagle
Ea'gless, *s.* the hen eagle
Ea'glet, *s.* a young eagle
Ea'r, *s.* the whole organ of hearing; power of judging of harmony; spike of corn
Ea'rl, *s.* title of nobility next to a marquess
Ea'rl-dom, *s.* the seignior of an earl
Ea'rl-less, *s.* wanting ears
Ea'rliness, *s.* the state of being very early
Ea'rl-y, *ad.* soon, betimes.—*a.* soon
Ea'rl-ma'jor, *s.* the officer that has the chief care of military solemnities
Ea'rn, *v. a.* to gain by labour, to obtain
Ea'rn-ed, *part.* gotten by labour, acquired
Ea'rn-est, *a.* ardent, zealous, warm, eager.—*s.* seriousness; money advanced
Ea'r-ring, *s.* an ornament for the ear
Ea'r-shot, *s.* within hearing; reach of the ear
Earth, *s.* mould, land; the terraqueous globe
Ear'then, *a.* made of earth or clay
Ear'thly, *a.* not heavenly, vile, corporeal
Ear'thquake, *s.* a tremor of the earth
Ear'th-worm, *s.* a worm; a sordid wretch
Ear'thy, *a.* consisting of earth; gross, foul
Ea'r-wax, *s.* wax that gathers in the ear
Ea'r-wig, *s.* an insect; a whisperer
Ease, *s.* quiet rest after labour; facility.—*v. n.* to free from pain, relieve, slacken
Ea'sel, *s.* a painter's frame for canvases
Ea'se-ment, *s.* assistance, ease, refreshment
Ea'sily, *ad.* gently, without difficulty
Ea'siness, *s.* readiness; liberty; quiet
East, *s.* the quarter where the sun rises
Ea'ster, *s.* the festival in commemoration of the resurrection of our Saviour
Ea'sterly, *a.* and *ad.* towards the east
Ea'stern, *a.* belonging to the east, oriental
Ea'stward, *ad.* towards the east
Ea'sy, *a.* not difficult; quiet; credulous
Eat, *v.* to take food, to swallow, to consume
Ea'table, *a.* that which may be eaten
Ea'ten, *part.* devoured, consumed, swallowed
Eaves, *s.* the edges of the roof which overhang the house
Ea'vesdropper, *s.* a listener under windows
Ebb, *v. n.* to flow back to the sea; to decay.—*s.* a flowing back to the sea; waste
El-bon, **El-bony**, *s.* a hard black valuable wood
El-dri-ty, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication
El-bul-lency, *v. n.* to bubble out
El-bul-lion, *s.* a boiling over
El-bul-lion, *s.* act of boiling or bubbling up
Ecen'tric, *a.* deviating from the centre: irregular, incoherent, anomalous
Ecen'tricity, *s.* deviation from a centre
Eche-lo'n, *s.* a formation of troops, in which the successive divisions are placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment
Eccle-si-as'tic, *s.* a clergyman, a priest
Eccle-si-as'tical, *a.* relating to the church
Ec'ho, *s.* the reverberation of a sound
Ec-ha'ris-ment, *s.* an explanation
Ec-la't, *s.* lustre, splendour, show, renown
Ec-lec'tic, *a.* selecting, choosing at will
Ec-lyp'se, *s.* an obscuration of the sun, moon, &c. from the intervention of some other body.—*v. a.* to cloud; to disgrace
Ec-lyp'tic, *s.* the apparent orbit of the earth, so called because eclipses take place there
Ec-logue, *s.* a pastoral poem; so called because *Virgil* named his pastorals Eclogues
Econ'o-mist, *s.* one that is thrifty or frugal
Econ'o-mist, *s.* what apply to the management of household affairs
Econ'o-mise, *v. a.* to retrench, to save
Econ'o-my, *s.* frugality; disposition of things
Eco'u'se, *s.* small galleries made in the front of the glacis of the fortifications of a place
Ec'stasy, *s.* excessive joy, rapture
Ec-stat'ic, *a.* enrapturing, transporting
Edac'ity, *s.* voracity, ravenousness
Ed'dor, *s.* wood on the tops of fencibles
Ed'dy, *s.* a turn of the water; a whirlpool.—*v. n.* to move circularly as an eddy.—*a.* whirling, moving circularly
Eden'tated, *a.* deprived of teeth
Edge, *s.* the sharp part of a blade; a drink
Ed-ging, *s.* a fringe, an ornamental border
Ed'gless, *a.* unable to cut, blunt, obtuse
Ed'getool, *s.* a tool made sharp to cut
Ed'gewise, *ad.* in a direction of the edge
Ed'ible, *a.* fit to be eaten, eatable
Ed'ict, *s.* a proclamation, an ordinance
Edif'ca'tion, *s.* improvement, instruction
Ed'ifice, *s.* a building, a fabric
Ed'ify, *v. a.* to in-struct, improve, persuade
Ed'ile, *s.* the title of a Roman magistrate
Ed'it, *v. a.* to prepare a work for publication
Edit'ion, *s.* the impression of a book
Ed'itor, *s.* one who revises or prepares any literary work for publication
Edito'rial, *a.* belonging to an editor
Ed'u-cate, *v. a.* to instruct, to bring up
Educa'tion, *s.* the instruction of children
Edu'ce, *v. a.* to bring out, to extract
Edu'ction, *s.* the act of bringing into view
Edu'cra'tion, *s.* the act of sweetening
Eel, *s.* a serpentine slimy fish
Ef'fable, *a.* that may be spoken; expressive
Ef'fice, *v. a.* to blot out, to destroy
Effect, *s.* event produced; issue; reality.—*v. a.* to bring to pass, to produce
Effec'tive, *a.* operative, active, serviceable
Effectless, *a.* without effect, useless
Effect's, *s.* goods, moveables, furniture
Effectual, *a.* powerful, efficacious
Effectuate, *v. a.* to bring to pass, to fulfil
Effem'inacy, *s.* unmanly delicacy
Effem'inate, *a.* womanish, voluptuous
Efferves'cence, *s.* the act of growing hot; production of heat by internal action
Effica'cious, *a.* productive of effects; powerful to produce the consequences intended
Eff'icacy, *s.* ability or power to effect
Effic'ience, **Effic'ency**, *s.* a producing of effects
Effic'ient, *a.* causing or producing effects
Eff'ig'ure, *s.* representation in painting, &c.
Efflu'ia, *v. a.* to fill with the breath; to puff up
Efflores'cence, *s.* production of flowers
Efflores'cent, *a.* shooting out in flowers
Efflu'ence, *s.* that which issues or derives itself from some other principle
Efflu'ent, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of
Efflu'via, *s.* those small particles which are continually flying off from all bodies
Eff'lux, *s.* an effusion; the act of flowing out
Eff'ort, *s.* a struggle, a strong exertion
Effron'tery, *s.* impudence, boldness
Efful'gence, *s.* lustre, brightness, splendour
Efful'gent, *a.* shining, bright, luminous
Effu'se, *v. a.* to pour out; to spill; to shed
Effu'sion, *s.* the act of pouring out; waste
Eft, *s.* a nowt; a water-lizard

at which is laid by feathered and various kinds of insects, &c. from their young are produced.—*v. a.* to hatch; to spur on
e. *a.* a species of rose; sweetbriar
s. frequent self-commendation
s. one who talks much of himself
e. n. to talk much of one's self
is. *a.* remarkable, eminently bad
Egres'sion. *s.* the act of going out of
ice; departure
a. fowl of the heron kind
a. species of sour cherry
e. v. a. to throw out, to shoot out
ion. *s.* a short fervent prayer
ory. *s.* hasty; fervent; darted out
a. to throw out, expel, cast forth
part. cast or turned out, rejected
s. the act of casting out, expulsion
nt. *s.* a legal writ, commanding the wrongfully holding houses, lands, &c.
are possession to the owner
twice four
a. *s.* ten and eight united
d. eight times the number, &c.
s. next in order to the seventh
y. *ad.* in the eighth place
re. *a.* eight times twenty
a. eight times ten
vinegar; any thing very acid
pron. one or the other
a. *s.* a lamentation, an outcry
a. to protract, to supply.—*ad.* also,
se. besides, moreover
te. *a.* finished with great labour and
ass; any thing studied
e. n. to throw out, to dart out
e. n. to pass away, to glide away
a. springing back, recovering
ty. *s.* the quality in bodies by which,
og bent or compressed, they spring
and make efforts to resume their ori-
form and tension
s. flushed with success; haughty.—*v. a.*
f up, exalt, heighten
s. haughtiness, great pride
s. the bending of the arm; an angle
chair. *s.* a chair with arms
ld people, old age, old times
s. exceeding another in years.—*s.* the
of a well-known tree
a. somewhat in years, rather old
s. ancient rulers; ancestors
ip. *s.* seniority; primogeniture
a. the oldest, the first-born
u'nc. *s.* the plant starwort
a. to choose for any office, &c.; to
as an object of eternal mercy
lec'ted. *part.* *a.* chosen, preferred
s. *s.* the act or power of choosing
s. *a.* exerting the power of choice
s. he that has a vote in the election
officer; a prince who has a voice in
oice of the German emperor
al. *a.* of or belonging to an elector
ate. *s.* the territory, &c., of an elector
s. *s.* Electro'm, amber; a mixed metal
al. *a.* power of producing electricity
ity. *s.* that property in bodies whereby,
rubbed, they attract or repel light
emit flame, and produce extraordi-
beano'mea

Electrify. *v. a.* to communicate electricity
Electrotype. *s.* the art of executing fac-simile
medals, &c. by electricity
Electuary. *s.* a soft compound medicine
Eleemosynary. *a.* living on charity
Elegance. *s.* beauty without grandeur
Elegant. *a.* beautiful, pleasing, neat
Elegiac. *a.* used in elegies; sorrowful
Elegist. *s.* a writer of elegies
Elegy. *s.* a mournful pathetic poem; a dirge
Element. *s.* the constituent principle of any
thing (the four elements, in popular lan-
guage, being earth, fire, air, and water);
proper habitation, &c., of any thing; rud-
iments of literature or science
Elemental. *a.* produced by elements
Elementary. *s.* not compounded, simple
Elephant. *s.* the largest of quadrupeds; Ivory
Elephantine. *a.* pertaining to the elephant
Elevate. *v. a.* to exalt, dignify, make glad
Elevate. *Elevated.* *part.* *a.* exalted, elated
Eleva'tion. *s.* a raising up, exaltation, height
Eleven. *s.* ten and one
Elf. *s.* a fairy, a wandering spirit, a demon
Elfin. *Elfish.* *a.* relating to fairies
Elflock. *s.* knots of hair twisted by a devil
Elicit. *a.* brought into act, drawn out
Elicita'tion. *s.* the will excit-d to action
Elicit. *v. a.* to strike out, to fetch out
Elide. *v. a.* to destroy or dash in pieces
Eligible. *a.* fit to be chosen; preferable
Elimate. *v. a.* to polish, to make smooth
Eliminate. *v. a.* to open; to release
Elimina'tion. *s.* act of banishing; rejection
Elm'guid. *a.* tongue-tied; speechless, dumb
Elm'quation. *s.* separation by fusion
Elision. *s.* act of cutting off; separation
Eluxa'tion. *s.* the act of boiling or stewing
Eluxir. *s.* the liquid extract or quintessence of
any thing; a medicine, a cordial
Elk. *s.* a large wild animal, of the stag kind
El. *s.* a measure of one yard and a quart
Ellip'sis. *s.* an oval figure; a defect, a chasm
Elliptical. *a.* formed like an ellipsis
Elm. *s.* the name of a tall timber tree
Elmy. *a.* abounding with elm trees
Eloqu'ntion. *s.* eloquence, fluency of speech
Eloge. *Elogy.* *Eulogy.* *s.* praise, panegyric
Elogist. *Eulogist.* *s.* one who pronounces a
panegyric
Eloigne. *v. a.* to put at a distance, to remove
Elongate. *v. a.* to lengthen, draw out, go off
Elonga'tion. *s.* the act of lengthening
Elope. *v. a.* to run away; to get loose from
confinement; to go off clandestinely
El'opement. *s.* a departure from friends and
family without their consent
El'ops. *s.* a fish; a kind of serpent
El'quence. *s.* speaking with fluency, &c.
El'quent. *a.* having the power of oratory
Else. *pron.* other; one besides.—*ad.* otherwise
Elsewhere. *ad.* in another place
El'vish. *a.* relating to elves or fairies
Elu'cidate. *v. a.* to explain, to clear up
Elu'cida'tion. *s.* an explanation, exposition
Elu'cida'tor. *s.* an explainer, a commentator
Elu'de. *v. a.* to escape by stratagem; shun
Elu'dible. *a.* that which may be eluded
Elum'inated. *a.* weakened in the loins
Elusion. *s.* artifice, escape from examination
Elu'sive. *Elu'sory.* *a.* tending to elude
Elu'te. *v.* to wash off, to cleanse

Em'ulate, *v. a.* to decant or strain out
Em'ux'ate, *v. a.* to strain or put out of joint
Elys'ian, *a.* pleasant, exceedingly delightful
Elys'ium, *n.* in the heathen mythology, the place appointed for the souls of the virtuous after death; any pleasant place
Em'aciate, *v. a.* to lose flesh; to pine, to waste
Emac'iation, *n.* the loss of flesh, thinness
Emaculation, *n.* the act of clearing any thing from spots or foulness
Em'anant, *a.* flowing from, issuing out of
Em'antate, *v. n.* to issue, to flow from
Em'au'ation, *n.* the act of issuing or flowing from any other substance; that which flows
Em'anative, *a.* issuing from another
Emanc'ipate, *v. a.* to free from slavery
Emanc'ipation, *n.* a deliverance from slavery or servitude; restoration to liberty
Emas'culate, *v. a.* to deprive of virility
Emba'le, *v. a.* to bind or pack up; to enclose
Emba'im, *v. a.* to impregnate, a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction
Emba't, *v. a.* to shut in, to hinder, to stop
Emba'tgo, *v. a.* a prohibition to sail
Emba'trk, *v. a.* to go on shipboard; to engage
Embarka'tion, *n.* a putting or going on shipboard; engaging in any affair
Embar'rase, *v. a.* to perplex, to distress
Embar'rasment, *a.* perplexity, trouble
Emba'se, *v. a.* to vitiate, degrade, impair
Em'bassage, *n.* a public message
Embat'tle, *v. a.* to range in order of battle
Embay', *v. a.* to enclose in a bay; to bathe
Embed'ded, *a.* sunk in another substance
Embel'lish, *v. a.* to adorn, to beautify
Embel'ishment, *n.* ornament, decoration
Em'bers, *n.* hot cinders or ashes
Em'ber-week, *n.* one of the four seasons of the year appropriated by the church to implore divine favour on the ordination of ministers, performed at these seasons
Embez'zle, *v. a.* to steal privately; to waste
Embez'zlement, *n.* a misapplying of a trust
Embla'ze, *v. a.* to blazon, to adorn, to paint
Embla'zon, *v. a.* to adorn with ensigns armorial; to set off pompously; to deck
Em'blem, *n.* a moral device; a representation; an allusive picture; enamel
Emblematical, *a.* allusive, using emblems
Emboss', *v. a.* to engrave with relief or rising work; to enclose; to hunt hard
Emboss'ing, *n.* the art of making figures in relief, embroidery, &c.
Emboss'ment, *n.* relief, rising work
Embow', *v. a.* to bend like a bow; to arch
Embow'el, *v. a.* to take out the entrails
Embra'ce, *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms; to comprise, to contain, to include.—*n.* a clasp; fond pressure
Embrasu're, *n.* a battlement; an aperture in fortifications for canon
Em'brocate, *v. a.* to foment a part diseased
Embroca'tion, *n.* a fomentation, a lotion
Embroi'der, *v. a.* to adorn with figure-work
Embroi'derer, *n.* one who embroiders
Embroi'dery, *n.* variegated needle-work
Embroi'l, *v. a.* to disturb, confuse, distract
Embro'ted, *a.* reduced to brutality
Em'bryo, *n.* the child in the womb before it has perfect shape; any thing unfinished
Embur'g, *v. a.* to restore money owing
Emenda'tion, *n.* a correction, an alteration

Emen'datory, *a.* contributing correction
Em'erald, *n.* a green precious stone
Emer'ge, *v. n.* to rise out of; to issue from
Emer'gency, *n.* a rising out of; any sudden occasion or unexpected casualty
Emer'gent, *a.* arising into view; sudden
Em'ero's, *n.* painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles
Em'er'sion, *n.* act of rising into view again
Em'ery, *n.* an iron ore; a glazier's diamond
Emet'ic, *a.* provoking vomits.—*n.* a vomit
Emet'ion, *n.* a sparkling or glittering
Em'igrant, *a.* going from place to place.—*n.* one who emigrates
Em'igrate, *v. n.* to move to another place
Emigra'tion, *n.* a change of habitation
Em'issive, *a.* loftiness; summit; a part rising above the rest; a conspicuous situation; distinction; a title given to cardinals
Em'inent, *a.* high, dignified, conspicuous
Em'issary, *n.* a spy, a secret agent
Emis'sion, *n.* act of throwing or shooting at
Em'it', *v. a.* to send forth, to discharge
Em'net, *n.* an ant, a pismire
Emmew', *v. a.* to coop up, to confine
Emol'ient, *a.* softening, suppling
Emolli'tion, *n.* the act of softening
Emol'ment, *n.* profit, advantage, gain
Emo'tion, *n.* disturbance of mind, vehemence of passion, a sudden motion
Empa'le, *v. a.* to enclose, to fence with pales; to put to death by fixing on a stake
Empale'ment, *n.* the act of inclosing with pales; a fence; putting to death by empaling
Empa'nel, *v. a.* to swear, &c., a jury
Empa'rance, *n.* a petition, a conference
Empas'sion, *v. a.* to move with passion
Em'porer, *n.* a monarch superior to a king
Em'phasis, *n.* a remarkable stress laid on a word or sentence
Emphatic, **Emphat'ical**, *a.* forcible
Em'pire, *n.* imperial power; command
Empir'ic, *n.* a pretended physician, a quack
Empir'icism, *n.* dependence on mere practice without scientific knowledge; quackery
Emplas'tic, *a.* viscos, glutinous
Emplea'd, *v. a.* to indict, to prefer a charge
Employ', *v. a.* to keep at work; to use
Employ', **Employ'ment**, *n.* business; office or post of business; business intrusted
Employ'er, *n.* one who sets others to work
Empo'rium, *n.* a place of merchandise, a mart; a commercial city
Empow'erish, *v. a.* to make poor, to exhaust
Empow'er, *v. a.* to authorize, to enable
Em'press, *n.* the wife of an emperor; the female sovereign of an empire
Empri'se, *n.* an attempt of danger
Em'ptiness, *n.* a void space, vacuity; want of substance, want of knowledge
Em'pty, *a.* not full; unfurnished; ignorant
Empur'ple, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour
Empuz'zle, *v. a.* to perplex, to puzzle
Empyre'al, *a.* refined, aerial, heavenly
Empyre'an, *n.* the highest heaven, where the pure elemental fire is supposed to subsist
Empyreumatic, *a.* having the taste or smell of burnt substances
Empyro'sis, *n.* a conflagration or general fire
Emu'late, *v. a.* to rival; to imitate
Emula'tion, *n.* rivalry; envy; contention
Em'ulative, *a.* inclined to emulation

l, a competitor
 ilk out; drain, empty
 ing or draining out
 ne, desirous to excel
 y lubricating medicine
 ke able, to empower
 ue, establish, represent
 reed, established
 act of decreeing, passing a

inlay, to variegate with
 ance used in enamelling
 who enamels or inlays
 inspire with love
 op up, to confine in a cage
 h tents, to form a camp
 nts pitched in order
 tification the body of any
 art or interior wall which

irage, irritate, provoke
 saten with a chain
 ewitch, to delight highly
 igician, a sorcerer
 magical charms, spells;
 nec; high delight
 ; sorceress; a woman of
 r excellence

ifix; set in gold; adorn
 mail pocket volume
 surround, to environ; to
 or circle

des which throw back the
 preceding syllable
 ound; to fence in
 id enclosed or fenced in
 claimer of praise
 nequyric, praise, elogy
 to encircle, to shut in, to
 tain, to environ
 once more

act, a battle; sudden meet-
 it; casual incident—s. to
 to meet
 ; animate, to embolden
 ; incitement, support

invade; advance by stealth
 an unlawful intrusion
 clog, to embarrass
 n impediment, a clog

yclope'dia, s. a complete
 cos
 ont, conclusion; death
) hurt, to prejudice

bring into peril, hazard
 hazard, peril
 ader dear or beloved
 s cause and state of love

about for some end.—s. to
 about
 'ic, a. peculiar to a country

zen, s. a. to make free
 hing.—s. the end
 on salad herb; succory

it end, infinite, incessant
 perscribe; to accept a bill
 rned upon the back

iperscription; acceptance
 ve a portion; to endure
 calth given; a natural or

ishment

Endue', s. a. to supply with grace; to invest
 Endu'rance, s. continuance, sufferance

Endu're, v. to bear; to sustain; to brook; to last
 En'e'my, s. a foe, an adversary, an opponent

Energet'ic, a. forcible, strong, active
 En'ergize, s. a. to give energy

En'er'gy, s. power, force, efficacy
 Ener'vate, En'er've, s. a. to weaken; to crush

Enfee'ble, s. a. to weaken, to render feeble
 Enfeoff', s. a. to invest with possessions

Enfeoff'ment, s. the act of enfeoffing
 Enfet'tor, v. a. to put in chains, to confine

Enfil'a'de, s. a straight passage; in military
 language a direct fire upon parts of a

fortification or body of troops, which takes
 the whole.—s. a. to pierce in a straight line

Enfo'rce, v. to force, to strengthen; to urge
 Enfo'rce'ment, s. compulsion, exigence

Enfran'chise, s. a. to make free, to liberate
 Enfran'chisement, s. the act of making free

release from slavery or prison
 Enfro'ward, s. a. to make perverse

Boga'ge, v. to embark in an affair; to induce;
 to win by pleasing means; to blind; to em-

ploy; to fight, to encounter
 Enga'gement, s. an obligation, a bond; em-

ployment of the attention; a battle
 Engar'ison, s. a. to defend by a garrison

Engen'der, v. a. to beget; produce; excite
 En'gine, s. any machine; an agent

Enginee'r, s. one who manages engines or
 directs the artillery of an army

Engir'd, s. a. to encircle, to surround
 En'glish, s. any thing belonging to England

Englut', s. a. to swallow up; to pumper
 Engu'ra, v. to swallow, to gorge

Engrai'd, s. a. to indent in curve lines
 Engrai'd, s. a. to dye deep, to dye in grain

Engrai'ple, s. n. to close with; to contend
 Engra'p, s. a. to seize and hold fast

Engra've, s. a. to cut characters on copper, &c.
 Engra've'r, s. one who engraves metals, &c.

Engra'ving, s. a picture engraved
 Engro'ss, s. a. to purchase or monopolize the

whole of any commodity; to sell it at an
 advanced price; to copy in a large hand

Enhau'ce, s. a. to raise the price; to raise in
 esteem; to lift up; to aggravate

Enig'ma, s. a riddle, an obscure question
 Enigmat'ical, a. obscure, doubtful

Enig'matist, s. a maker of riddles
 Enjo'in, v. a. to direct, to order, to prescribe

Enjo'in'ment, s. a direction, a command
 Enjoy', v. a. to obtain possession of; to please,

to exultate; to delight in
 Enjoy'ment, s. happiness, fruition, pleasure

Enkin'dle, s. a. to set on fire, to inflame
 Enla'rge, v. to increase; to expatiate

Enla'rgement, s. an increase; a release
 Enli'ghten, v. a. to illuminate; to instruct

Enli'ghtenment, s. instruction, knowledge
 Enlia'le, s. a. to chain to, to bind together

Enlis't, s. a. to enrol or register
 Enlist'ment, s. the act of taking a bounty, and

enlisting for a soldier
 Enli'ven, s. a. to make lively, to animate

Enmesh', s. a. to net, to entangle
 En'mity, s. malevolence, malice, ill will

Enno'ble, v. a. to dignify, to elevate
 En'nu'l, s. wearisomeness, disgust

Enoda'tion, s. the act of untying a knot
 Enor'm, s. irregular, wicked

Enor'mity, *s.* great wickedness, villainy
 Enormous, *a.* irregular, disordered; wicked
 in a high degree; very large, out of rule
 Enough, *a.* sufficient.—*s.* a sufficiency
 Enow, *the plural of Enough*
 Enrage, *v. a.* to irritate, to provoke
 Enraged, *v. a.* to place regularly, to range
 Enrapture, *v. a.* to transport with pleasure
 Enrich, *v. a.* to make rich; to fertilize
 Enriched, *v. a.* to form with ridges
 Enrichen, *v. a.* to ripen, to mature
 Enrobe, *v. a.* to dress, to clothe, to adorn
 Enroll, *v. a.* to register, record, enroll
 Enrolment, *s.* a register, a record
 Enry, *s.* state of being or existence; entity
 Ensamble, *s.* an example, a pattern
 Enschield, *v. a.* to insert in a shield
 Enseal, *v. a.* to sew up, to close up
 Ensear, *v. a.* to stop with fire; to canterise
 Enshield, *v. a.* to cover; defend, protect
 Enshrine, *v. a.* to preserve as a holy relic
 Ensign, *s.* a flag or standard of a regiment;
 the junior commissioned officer who carries
 it; a signal
 Enslave, *v. a.* to deprive of liberty
 Enslavement, *s.* state of slavery, bondage
 Ensnare, *v. a.* to entrap
 Enstep, *v. a.* to put under water, to soak
 Ensur, *v. a.* to follow, to pursue; to succeed
 Ensurance, *s.* exemption from hazard
 Ensur, *v. a.* to ascertain; to indemnify
 Entablature, Entablement, *s.* the architrave,
 frieze, and cornice of a pillar
 Entail, *s.* an estate settled with regard to its
 descent; engraver's work.—*v. a.* to settle an
 estate so that it cannot be bequeathed at
 pleasure by any subsequent possessor
 Entame, *v. a.* to tame, to subjugate
 Entangle, *v. a.* to twist, puzzle, ensnare
 Enter, *v. a.* to go or come into; to set down in
 writing; to be engaged, or initiated in
 Entering, *s.* a passage into a place, entrance
 Enterprise, *s.* a hazardous undertaking
 Entertain, *v. a.* to talk with; to treat at table;
 to amuse; to foster in the mind
 Entertaining, *part. a.* treating, pleasing
 Entertaining, *s.* treatment at the table;
 hospitable reception; amusement; dramatic
 performance; conversation
 Entail, *v. a.* to ensnare, to shackle
 Entailment, *s.* enslavement
 Enthroned, *v. a.* to set on a throne, to exalt
 Enthronism, *s.* seat of imagination
 Enthrust, *s.* one of a hot credulous imagi-
 nation; one who thinks himself inspired;
 one greatly fond of any thing
 Enthusiasm, *a.* over-zealous in any thing
 Enthusiasm, *s.* an imperfect syllogism, want-
 ing the major or minor proposition
 Entice, *v. a.* to allure, to attract, to invite
 Enticement, *s.* an allurement, a bait
 Entire, *a.* whole, undivided, unmingled
 Entitled, *v. a.* to give a title or right to
 Entitled, *part.* having a right to; named
 Entity, *s.* a real being, real existence
 Entol, *v. a.* to ensnare, to perplex, to take
 Entomb, *v. a.* to put in a tomb, to bury
 Entombment, *s.* interment
 Entomology, *s.* that part of natural history
 which treats of insects
 Entails, *s.* the intestines, the bowels
 Entrance, *s.* a passage; the act of entering

Entrance, *v. a.* to put into a trance
 Entrap, *v. a.* to ensnare; to take advantage of
 Entrust, *v. a.* to beg earnestly, to importune
 Entreaty, *s.* a petition, solicitation
 Entrepôts, *s. pl.* magazines and places appro-
 priated in garrison towns for the reception
 of stores, &c.
 Entreat, *v. a.* to deceive, to perplex
 Entreaty, *s.* the act of entrance; a passage
 Entrust, *v. a.* to free from clouds, fair
 Entrust, *v. a.* to solve, clear, disentangle
 Enumerate, *v. a.* to reckon up singly
 Enumeration, *s.* the act of counting over
 Enunciate, *v. a.* to declare, to proclaim
 Enunciation, *s.* a declaration, information
 Enunciative, *a.* declarative, expressive
 Envelope, *s.* a covering, a wrapper; in fortifi-
 cation a work of earth in form of a parapet
 Envelop, Envelope, *v. a.* to cover, to surround,
 to envelop or conceal
 Envelopment, *s.* a surrounding
 Envenom, *v. a.* to poison; to enrage
 Envidious, *a.* exciting envy; excellent
 Envious, *a.* full of envy, malicious
 Environ, *v. a.* to surround, to encompass
 Environs, *s.* places adjacent, the neighbour-
 hood of a city or town
 Envoy, *s.* a public minister sent from one
 power to another, in dignity below an am-
 bassador; a public messenger
 Envoy, *v. a.* to rejoice at the happiness of
 others; to hate another for any excellence;
 to impart unwillingly.—*s.* vexation at an-
 other's good
 E'pact, *s.* eleven days of the solar above the
 lunar year; a Hebrew measure
 Ep'aulet, *s.* a shoulder-knot of gold, silver, &c.,
 worn by commissioned officers as a mark of
 distinction
 Epaulment, *s.* in fortification a side work, or
 bags of earth, gabions, fascines, &c. thrown
 up to cover troops from a flanking fire
 Ephem'era, *s.* a fever that terminates in one
 day; an insect that lives but a day
 Ephem'eral, *a.* diurnal, done in a day
 Ephem'eria, *s.* an account of the daily motions
 and situations of the planets
 Ephemerist, *s.* one who studies astrology
 Eph'od, *s.* an ornament worn by Jewish priests
 Ep'ic, *a.* containing narrative; heroic
 Epico'dium, *s.* an elegy, a funeral poem
 Ep'icene, *a.* common to both sexes
 Ep'icure, *s.* one wholly given to luxury
 Ep'icurean, *a.* luxurious, contributing to
 luxury.—*s.* a follower of Epicurus
 Ep'ilem'ic, *s.* a disease generally prevalent
 Epidem'ic, Epidem'ical, *a.* generally prevail-
 ing
 Ep'ilem'is, *s.* the outer skin of the body
 Ep'igram, *s.* a short pointed poem
 Epigrammatic, *a.* dealing in epigrams
 Epigrammatist, *s.* a writer of epigrams
 Ep'ilepsy, *s.* a convulsion of the whole or part
 of the body, with loss of sense
 Ep'ileptic, *a.* affected with epilepsy
 Ep'ilogue, *s.* a speech at the end of a play
 Ep'igleite, *s.* an iron needle with which the
 cartridge of any large piece of ordnance is
 pierced before it is primed
 Ep'iphany, *s.* a festival in commemoration of
 our Saviour's being manifested to the world
 by a star the twelfth day after Christmas

cy, *s.* a government by bishops
 lian, *s.* an adherer to the established
 of England
 I, *a.* relating to a bishop
 a, *s.* a narrative or digression in a poem
 de from the main plot
 al, *a.* contained in an episode
 t, a letter; *s.* message under cover
 y, *a.* relating to letters, transacted
 rs; suitable to letters
 s, *a.* a monumental inscription
 mium, *s.* a nuptial song
 s, *an* adjective denoting a quality
 , *s.* an abridgment, an abstract
 is, *v. a.* to abstract, abridge, reduce
 p'ocha, *s.* the time from which dates
 abated, or computation made; an his-
 event [antistrophe in an ode
 the stanza following the strophe and
 s, *an* epic or heroic poem
 ite, *s.* a sudden panic with which
 are seized [of gunpowder
 tte, *s.* a machine to prove the strength
 , *a.* belonging to a banquet, jolly
 n, *s.* a feast, a banquet, jollity
 , *s.* a healing medicament
 ity, *s.* evenness, uniformity
 , *a.* equal to itself, even, uniform
 , one of the same rank and age.—
 another; even, uniform, just
 'qualise, *v. a.* to make one person
 o another, to make even
 'tion, *s.* state of equality
 's, *s.* likeness, uniformity
 'ity, *s.* evenness of mind, composure,
 ease of temper
 s, *a.* bringing things to an equality
 : *s.* a great circle, equally distant from
 es of the world, dividing the globe
 al parts, north and south
 ial, *a.* pertaining to the equator
 , *s.* one whose duty it is to attend a
 ign or princes of the blood in their
 rian excursions
 ian, *a.* pertaining to a horseman or
 ; belonging to the second rank in
 t Rome
 iant, *a.* being at the same distance
 mity, *s.* uniform equality
 ral, *a.* having all sides equal
 'ate, *v. a.* to balance equally
 rious, *a.* equally poised
 rum, *s.* equality of weight, equipose
 'ial, *a.* an imaginary circle in the hea-
 der which the equator moves in its
 d motion; when the sun crosses this
 : makes equal days and nights all over
 rid.—*a.* pertaining to the equinox
 tes, *s.* the precise times when the sun
 the equinoctial, making equal day
 ight; equality; even measure
 merant, *a.* having the same number
 v. a. to dress or fit out, to furnish
 ge, *s.* attendance; horses and car-
 ; all kinds of furniture made use of by
 my; a woman's watch and trinkets
 ient, *a.* a fitting out; the complets
 of a soldier, consisting of arms, ac-
 cuments, &c.
 is, *s.* an equality of weight
 lent, *a.* of equal force or power
 'derant, *a.* of equal weight

Equipon'derate, *v. n.* to weigh equally
 Equ'itable, *a.* just, impartial, candid, fair
 Equ'itableness, *s.* justness; impartiality
 Equ'ity, *s.* justice, honesty, impartiality
 Equiv'alence, *s.* equality of worth or power
 Equiv'alent, *s.* a thing of the same value.—
 a. equal in value or force
 Equiv'ocal, *a.* doubtful, ambiguous
 Equiv'ocate, *v. n.* to use doubtful expressions
 Equivoca'tion, *s.* ambiguity of speech; delu-
 sive words, double or doubtful meaning
 Equiv'ocator, *s.* one who equivocates
 Equivoke, *s.* a quibble, equivocation
 Era, *s.* a succession of years proceeding from
 any fixed point or epoch, as the Christian
 Era, &c.
 Eradia'tion, *s.* a sending forth brightness
 Erad'icate, *v. a.* to pull up by the roots
 Eradica'tion, *s.* the act of rooting up
 Zra'se, *v. a.* to destroy, root up, rub out
 Era'sed, *part.* expunged, scratched out
 Ere, *ad.* before, sooner than
 Erec't, *v. a.* to build or set up; to exalt.—*a.* up-
 right; bold, confident
 Erec'tion, *s.* a building or raising up
 Erec'tness, *s.* an upright posture
 Erelong, *ad.* before a long time passes
 Ere'mite, *s.* a hermit; a retired person
 Eremit'ical, *a.* religious; solitary, retired
 Erenow, *ad.* before this time
 Erewhile, *ad.* some time ago, heretofore
 Er'go, *ad.* consequently
 Erin'go, *s.* the plant called sea-holly
 Eris'tical, *a.* controversial; relating to dispute
 Er'mein, Er'mine, *s.* a beast or its skin
 Er'mind, *a.* clothed with ermine
 Er'do, *v. a.* to canker, to eat away
 Eroga'tion, *s.* a giving or bestowing
 Ero'sion, *s.* the act of eating away
 Err, *v. n.* to go out of the way; to mistake
 Er'rand, *s.* a message
 Er'rant, *a.* wandering; vile, very bad
 Er'rantness, Er'rantry, *s.* an errant state
 Erra'ta, *s. pl.* faults made in printing, &c.
 Errat'ic, *a.* wandering, irregular
 Erra'tum, *s.* an error in printing, &c.
 Errhi'ne, *a.* occasioning sneezing
 Erro'neous, *a.* subject to or full of errors
 Erro'neousness, *s.* state of error
 Er'ror, *s.* mistake, blunder; sin, offence
 Erst, *ad.* when time was; first, formerly
 Erubes'cence, *s.* redness; a blush
 Eructa'tion, *s.* a sudden burst of wind
 Er'udite, *a.* learned
 Eru'dition, *s.* learning, knowledge
 Eru'ginous, *a.* copperish, rusty, brassy
 Erup'tion, *s.* an issuing or breaking forth with
 violence; a pustule; a humour
 Erup'tive, *a.* bursting, or tending to burst
 Escala'de, *s.* the scaling of walls; the taking
 of a fortified place by assault
 Escal'op, *s.* a regularly indented shell-fish
 Escap'e, *v.* to get out of danger, to avoid.—
 s. a getting clear from pursuit of danger; pre-
 cipitate flight; oversight
 Escap'ed, *part.* got out of danger, &c.
 Escarp, *s.* in fortification the sloping side of
 the ditch next to the rampart
 Eschalot', *s.* a kind of small onion
 Es'char, *s.* a hard crust or scab made by leech
 applications
 Escharot'ic, *a.* burning, searing, caustic

Escheat, *s.* any thing that falls to the lord of the manor as a forfeit, or on the death of a tenant leaving no heir

Eschew, *v. a.* to fly, to avoid, to shun

Escutcheon, *s.* a shield with arms

Escort, *s.* a convoy; a guard to a place; a body of troops attending an individual by way of distinction.—*v. a.* to convoy; to guard to a place

Escort, *v. a.* to pay a reckoning; to support

Escort, *v. a.* a listener; a spy; a scout

Escritoire, *s.* a kind of desk upon drawers

Esculent, *a.* eatable; good for food

Espalier, *s.* a dwarf tree planted in rails

Esperier, *s.* a principal, chief, leading

Esperier, *s.* one sent out to spy; observation

Espandue, *s.* an open space of ground; a promenade; the space separating the citadel of a fortress from the town

Espoual, *a.* relating to espousals

Espousal, *s. pl.* the act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other

Espouse, *v. a.* to engage for marriage, to marry; to take upon; to defend

Espy, *v.* to see at a distance; to watch

Esquire, *s.* a title next below a knight

Essay, *v. a.* to try, to attempt, to endeavour

Essay, *s.* a trial, endeavour, experiment

Essayist, *s.* a writer of essays, or treatises

Essence, *s.* the nature, substance, or being of any thing; existence; a perfume; a smell.—*v. a.* to perfume, to scent

Essential, *a.* necessary, very important.—*s.* existence; a chief point

Essence, *s.* an excuse for non-appearance

Establish, *v. a.* to settle; to make firm

Established, *part.* settled, firmly fixed

Establishment, *s.* a settlement, a salary

Estafette, *s.* a military courier

Esteem, *s.* a fortune; rank, condition of life

Esteem, *v. a.* to value, to think well of.—*s.* high value in opinion; regard

Estimable, *a.* worthy of esteem

Estimate, *v. a.* to rate, to set a value on.—*s.* a calculation; a set price or value; computation; assignment of value

Estimation, *s.* esteem, opinion; a valuing

Estival, *a.* relating to the summer

Estrange, *v. a.* to alienate; to become strange

Estrangement, *s.* distance; a removal

Estrait, *s.* a true copy of an original writing

Estuary, *s.* an arm of the sea; a frith

Esture, *s.* violence, commotion

Esturine, *a.* corroding, eating, consuming

Etching, *s.* a way of making or preparing copperplates for printing, by etching in the figures with prepared aqua-fortis

Eternal, *a.* perpetual, endless, everlasting

Eternize, *v. a.* to immortalize, to make eternal; to beatify

Eternity, *s.* duration without end

Ether, *s.* pure air, a pure element

Ethereal, *a.* heavenly; refined, pure

Ethic, *s.* a moral, relating to morals

Ethical, *a.* moral, relating to morals

Ethiopia, *s. pl.* the dietaries of morality

Ethiopian, *s.* a native of Ethiopia

Ethnic, *a.* heathenish.—*s.* a heathen, a pagan

Etiology, *s.* account of the causes of any thing

Etiquette, *s.* ceremony, fashionable formality

Etui (le sac), *s.* a case for pocket instruments, as knife, scissars, &c.

Etymological, *a.* relating to etymology

Etymologise, *v. a.* to search after and give the derivation of words

Etymology, *s.* the derivation of words

Etymon, *s.* an origin; a primitive word

Eucharist, *s.* the act of thanksgiving; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper

Eucharistical, *a.* of or belonging to the Lord's Supper; relating to the Eucharist

Eucrazy, *s.* a good habit of body

Eulogy, *s.* praise, encomium

Eulogium, *s.* panegyric, general praise

Eumuch, *s.* one who is emaciated

Euphrasy, *s.* the herb eyebright

Euroclydon, *s.* a tempestuous N. E. wind

European, *a.* belonging to Europe

Eurus, *s.* the east wind

Euthanasia, *s.* an easy death

Evacuate, *v. a.* to make void; empty; quit; in a military sense to withdraw from port or town, in consequence of a treaty or capitulation [*Evacuation*, &c.]

Evacuation, *s.* a discharge, an emptying; an

Eva'de, *v.* to avoid, equivocate, shift off

Evag'tion, *s.* a ramble, deviation

Evagination, *s.* an unheating or drawing out of a sheath or scabbard

Evanescent, *a.* imperceptible, vanishing

Evangelical, *a.* agreeable to the gospel

Evangelist, *s.* a writer or preacher of the gospel

Evangel, *s.* a bringer of good tidings

Evangelize, *v. a.* to preach the gospel

Evangel, *a.* faint, weak, vanishing

Evaporate, *v.* to resolve into vapours, to breathe or steam out; to fume away

Evaporation, *s.* a flying away in fumes

Evasion, *s.* an excuse, equivocation, artifice

Evasive, *a.* equivocating, shuffling, elusive

Eve, *s.* the contraction of Evening; close of the day; the day before a festival

Even, *a.* level, parallel; calm, uniform

Evenhanded, *a.* impartial, just, equitable

Evening, *s.* the close of the day

Evenness, *s.* regularity, uniformity

Even-song, *s.* the evening worship

Even't, *s.* an end, consequence, incident

Even'tful, *a.* full of incidents or changes

Even-tide, *s.* the time of the evening

Even'tilate, *v. a.* to winnow; to sift out; to examine; to discuss; to investigate

Even'tilate, *s.* winnowing, discussion

Even'tual, *a.* consequential; accidental

Ever, *ad.* at any time; eternally, always

Everbubbling, *part.* always boiling up

Everburning, *part.* unextinguished

Evergreen, *s.* a plant all the year green

Everlasting, *a.* perpetual, without end

Everlasting, *s.* eternity

Everliving, *a.* living always, immortal

Evermore, *ad.* eternally, without end

Ever'sion, *s.* the act of overthrowing

Ever't, *v. a.* to overthrow, to destroy

Every, *a.* each one of all, belonging to all

Everywhere, *ad.* in every place

Evesdropper, *s.* a listener by stealth

Evis't, *v. a.* to dispossess; to take away

Evis'ted, *part.* taken away; proved

Evis'tion, *s.* a proof, evidence, conviction

Evidance, *s.* a testimony; a witness

Evident, *a.* plain, apparent; notorious

Evil, *a.* wicked, mischievous, bad, corrupt

Evil, *s.* wickedness; calamity

Evil-minded, *a.* malicious, wicked

ing, *s.* defamation, slander
a. to prove, to make plain
v. a. to embowel; to search
s. that may be avoided
a. to avoid, to shun; to escape
s. a calling out or from
s. to call out, summon, invoke
s. the act of flying away
a. to unfold, to disentangle
s. an unfolding; *a.* displaying;
g. doubling; wheeling, &c.; in a
sense the motion made by a body
when they are obliged to change
n and disposition
s. a plucking out or away
s. male sheep [for washing the hands
vessel in which water is brought
a. v. a. to irritate
lon, *s.* the height of a disease
nice, accurate, methodical.—*a.* to
extort; to enjoin
ext. demanded, imposed
s. extortion, a severe tribute
s. accurateness, regularity
s. *v. a.* to heighten, to aggravate,
v. or amplify; to heap up
lon, *s.* the act of heaping up; *ag-*
a. an enlarging, amplification
v. a. to stir up, to disquiet
s. to lift up, to extol, to magnify
s. the act of raising up
lon, *Exa'men*, *s.* critical disqui-
sitioning; a trial or proof
v. a. to ask questions; to consider
s. one who examines
y. *a.* serving for example
s. a pattern or model, a precedent
a. lifeless, spiritless, dead
a. v. a. to vex, provoke, enrage
lon, *s.* a strong provocation
te, *v.* to deprive of a benefice [hot
tion, *s.* the state of being made very
v. a. to clear from flesh
v. a. to cut into or make hollow
n, *s.* a hollow; a cavity dug in the

to surpass, to excel, to go too far
s. great in quantity, &c.
o surpass, outdo; to be eminent
s. *s.* eminence, dignity; parity,
i. a title of honour
a. being of great virtue; notable
to leave out, exempt, object to
accepting, *prep.* with exception of;
inclusion of.—*conj.* unless
s. an exclusion; objection, cavil
able, *a.* liable to objection
s. *a.* peevish, forward
a. including an exception
s. *a.* omitting all exceptions
s. one who objects
a. to strain out, to separate
a. to pick out; to select
s. *a.* act of gleaning; selecting
superfluity, intemperance
a. beyond due bounds
v. a. to give one thing for another; to
o truck.—*s.* the act of bartering; the
mere merchants meet; the balance
of different nations; in a military
removal of an officer from one
to another or from full to half-pay

Excheq'uer, *s.* an ancient court of record,
which is presumed to take cognisance of
the public revenues and dues of the crown;
a court of common law and equity
Excise, *s.* a tax levied upon commodities
Excisable, *a.* liable to the excise
Exciseman, *s.* an inspector of excised goods
Excision, *s.* extirpation; destruction
Excitation, *s.* the act of stirring up
Excite, *v. a.* to rouse, animate, stir up
Excitement, *s.* the motive that excites
Exclaim, *v. n.* to cry out, to make an outcry
Exclamation, *s.* a clamour, an outcry; *a* note
thus (1), subjoined to a pathological sentence
Exclamatory, *a.* pertaining to exclamation
Exclude, *v. a.* to shut out; debar; prohibit
Exclusion, *s.* a rejection; act of shutting out
Exclusive, *a.* debarring, excepting
Excogitate, *v. z.* to invent; to hit off
Excogitation, *s.* an invention, a device
Excommunicate, *v. a.* to censure; exclude
Excommunication, *s.* an ecclesiastical inter-
dict, or exclusion from the church
Excortiate, *v. a.* to strip off the skin
Excoriation, *s.* loss of skin; plunder, spoil
Excoriation, *s.* pulling off the bark
Excrement, *s.* human soil, dung, &c.
Excremental, *a.* voided as excrement
Excreescence, *s.* a tumour; superfluous flesh,
&c. growing on any part of the body
Excretion, *s.* ejection of animal substance
Excretive, *s.* able to eject excrements
Excruciate, *s.* *a.* to torture, to torment
Excruciate, *Excruciated*, *part.* tormented
Excubation, *s.* act of watching all night
Exculpate, *v. a.* to clear from imputation
Exculpation, *s.* a clearance from blame
Excursion, *s.* a digression; ramble; inroad
Excursive, *a.* rambling, wandering
Excusable, *a.* pardonable
Excuse (*excuse*), *v. a.* to extenuate, to pardon
Excuse, *s.* an apology; a plea; a pardon
Excuseless, *a.* without excuse, inexcusable
Excuss, *v. a.* to seize, and detain by law
Excruciable, *a.* hateful, detestable
Excerate, *v. a.* to curse, to wish ill to
Execration, *s.* a curse; an imprecation of evil
Execute, *v. a.* to perform, to put to death
Execution, *s.* a performance; a seizure; death
inflicted by forms of law
Executioner, *s.* he that inflicts punishments
Executive, *a.* having power to act
Execution, *s.* he that is entrusted to perform
the will of the testator
Executorship, *s.* office of an executor
Executrix, *s.* a female executor
Exegesis, *s.* an explanation
Exegetical, *a.* explanatory, expository
Exemplar, *s.* a pattern, a copy, an example
Exemplary, *a.* worthy of imitation
Exemplify, *v. a.* to illustrate, to copy
Exempt, *v. a.* to privilege, to free from
Exemption, *s.* immunity, privilege
Enteritate, *v. a.* to take out the bowels
Exequies, *s.* funeral rites
Exercant, *a.* practising, following a calling
Exercise, *v.* to employ, to practise, to exert—
s. labour; practice; performance
Exercitation, *s.* exercise, practice, use
Exert, *v. a.* to thrust out, enforce; perform
Exertion, *s.* the act of exerting, an effort
Excision, *s.* the act of eating through

v. a. to stretch out, widen, enlarge
ble, *a.* capable of extension
on, *s.* the act of extending
ve, *a.* wide, large, general, capacious
veness, *s.* largeness, diffusiveness
s. the circumference of any thing in
 seizure by the crown
ate, *v. a.* to lessen, palliate, diminish
'tion, *s.* mitigation, palliation
. a. outward, external
inate, *v. a.* to root out, drive away
ation, *s.* destruction; excision
inatory, *a.* tending to exterminate
. a. visible, outward
in, *s.* the act of rubbing off
. n. to drop from, to di-vill from
ion, *s.* the act of falling in drops
late, *v. a.* to incite by stimulation
a. extinguished, put out; dead
on, *s.* act of quenching or extinguish-
 ing, destruction, suppression
ish, *v. a.* to put out, to destroy, to ob-
 to suppress
ishable, *a.* that may be quenched
isher, *s.* a hollow cone placed on a
 g. candle to extinguish it
is, *v. a.* to root out, to destroy
tion, *s.* the act of rooting out, excision
a. to praise, to magnify, to laud
. a. to draw by force, to wrest or
 from one, to gain by violence
in, *s.* an unlawful exaction of more
 due; oppression
mer, *s.* one who practises extortion
a. to draw out of, to select
s. the substance extracted; the chief
 of a book; an epitome; a quotation
ion, *s.* act of drawing out; lineage
ious, *a.* alien, foreign
lic'ial, *a.* out of the course of law
'sion, *s.* an emitting outwards
id'ane, *a.* beyond the limits of the
 se; in the infinite void space
ous, *a.* foreign, of different substance,
 ant, unconnected
inary, *a.* eminent, not common
ro'chial, *a.* out of the parish bounds
g'ular, *a.* not subject to rule
gance, *s.* prodigality, irregularity
gaat, *a.* wasteful, wild, irregular
gale, *v. n.* to wander out of limits
sate, *v. n.* to get out of the vessels
sated, *a.* out of its proper vessel
's'ation, *s.* act of being forced out of
 yer vessels

Extrav'enate, *a.* let out of the veins
Extre'me, *a.* greatest, utmost, last, very ar-
 gent, immoderate, of the highest degree—
s. the utmost point, highest degree of any
 thing, extremity, end
Extrem'ity, *s.* remotest parts; necessity; rig-
 our; emergency; violence of passion
Ex'tricate, *v. a.* to disembarass, to clear
Extrica'tion, *s.* the act of disentangling
Extrin'sic, *a.* external, outward
Extru'de, *v. a.* to throw out, to thrust off
Extru'sion, *s.* act of thrusting out or from
Extu'berance, *s.* a swelling or bunching out;
 a knob or protuberant part
Extu'berous, *a.* a swelling out in body, protu-
 berant, knobby
Extu'mescence, *s.* a swelling on the body, a
 protuberance
Exu'berance, *s.* overgrowth, luxuriance
Exu'berant, *a.* overabundant, luxuriant
Exu'e'ous, *a.* without moisture, dry
Exuda'tion, *s.* a sweating out, perspiration
Exu'de, *v. n.* to discharge by sweat
Exul'cerate, *v. a.* to make sore with an ulcer;
 to corrode; to irritate with virulence
Exul't, *v. n.* to rejoice, to triumph, to glory
Exul'tance, **Exulta'tion**, *s.* joy, transport
Exuda'tion, *s.* overflow, abundance
Exu'perable, *a.* conquerable, vincible
Exu'peration, *s.* an overbalancing
Exu'berant, *a.* overbalancing, exceeding
Exus'cite, *v. a.* to rouse from sleep, stir up
Exus'tion, *s.* consumption by fire
Exu'vie, *s.* the cast skins or shells of animals;
 whatever is thrown off, or shed; the scum;
 the refuse
Ey'as, *s.* a young hawk taken from the nest
Eye, *s.* the organ of sight; aspect, regard—
v. a. to watch, to keep in view
Ey'e'ball, *s.* the pupil or apple of the eye
Ey'e'bright, *s.* the name of a plant
Ey'e'brow, *s.* the hairy arch over the eye
Ey'e'lash, *s.* hair on the edge of the eyelid
Ey'e'less, *a.* without eyes, sightless, blind
Ey'e'let, *s.* a small hole for the light, &c.
Ey'e'lid, *s.* the membrane covering the eye
Ey'e'shot, *s.* a sight, glance, transient view
Ey'e'sight, *s.* the sight of the eye
Ey'e'sore, *s.* something offensive to the sight
Ey'e'tooth, *s.* the tooth next the grinders
Eyewit'ness, *a.* an ocular evidence
Ey'ers, *s.* the court of justice itinerant, so
 called from their going the circuits and
 holding assizes
Ey'ry, *s.* a place where birds of prey build

F.

FE'OUS, *a.* having the nature of a
 n; like a bean
a. an instructive fiction; a falsehood—
 sign, to tell falsely
part. told in fables or romances
s. a building, an edifice; a system
a. to build; to frame, to forge
s. the act of constructing; forging,
 r; pure invention

Face, *s.* the visage; front; superfoles of any
 thing; appearance; boldness—*v. a.* to meet
 in front, to oppose boldly; to stand opposite
 to; to cover with an additional surface
Fac'es, in fortification those parts which form
 a salient angle, projecting outwards, or
 towards the surrounding country
Fac'et, *s.* a small irregular surface
Fac'e'tious, *a.* gay, cheerful, witty, lively

Face'fulness, *s.* glibly, drollery
 Facile, *a.* easy, not difficult; pliant, flexible
 Facillitate, *v. a.* to make clear or easy
 Facility, *s.* easiness, readiness, affability
 Facing, *part.* set over against, opposite to—
s. an ornamental covering
 Facin'orous, *a.* villainous, detestable, bad
 Facin'orousness, *s.* wickedness
 Fact, *s.* action or deed; thing done; reality
 Faction, *s.* a party or cabal; a tumult
 Factious, *s.* given to faction, seditious
 Factiousness, *s.* factious opposition
 Factitious, *a.* made by art, artificial
 Factor, *s.* an agent for another, a deputy
 Factorage, *s.* wages or commission for agency
 in purchasing goods
 Factory, *s.* a district inhabited by traders in
 a foreign country; mercantile agents
 Factotum, *s.* a servant employed alike in all
 kinds of business
 Faculty, *s.* ability; power of mind; dexterity
 Facundity, *s.* eloquence, easiness of speech
 Fad'dle, *v. n.* to trifle, to toy, to play
 Fad'dless, *a.* unsuading
 Fade, *v.* to wither, to grow weak, wear away
 Fadge, *v. n.* to suit, to fit; not to quarrel
 Fæces, *s.* excrements, dregs, dross
 Fag, *v. a.* to grow weary, to labour
 Fag, Fag'end, *s.* the worst end of a thing
 Fag'ot, *s.* a bundle of wood for fuel, &c.
 Fail, *v.* to become a bankrupt; to desert; to
 omit, to neglect; to decay, perish, die
 Failing, Fail'ure, *s.* a deficiency, a lapse, a
 becoming insolvent; omission; slip
 Fain, *a.* glad, forced, obliged.—*ad.* gladly
 Faint, *a.* languid, weak, cowardly.—*v. n.* to
 decay; to sink motionless
 Faint-he'rted, *a.* cowardly, timorous
 Fainting, *s.* temporary loss of animal motion
 Fain'tish, *v.* rather faint or low
 Faintness, *s.* feebleness, dejection
 Fair, *a.* beautiful; clear; favourable; just—
s. the female sex; a free market.—*ad.* gently,
 civilly; successfully
 Fair'ing, *s.* a present given at a fair
 Fair'ly, *ad.* honestly, plainly, beautifully
 Fair'ness, *s.* honesty, candour; beauty
 Fair'y, *s.* an enchantress, an elf, a fay.—*a.* given
 by or belonging to fairies
 Faith, *s.* belief, fidelity, confidence
 Faithful, *a.* firm to the truth, sincere, loyal
 Faithfulness, *s.* honesty, veracity, loyalty
 Faithless, *a.* unbelieving; por'dious
 Fa'cated, *a.* hooked, bent like a scythe
 Fa'lhion, *s.* a kind of short crooked sword
 Fa'loon, *s.* a small hawk trained for sport
 Fa'loner, *s.* one who trains falcons
 Fa'lonet, *s.* a small piece of ordnance
 Fa'lonry, *s.* the art of breeding and training
 hawks
 Fall, *v. n.* to drop down; decrease; happen—
s. act of falling; ruin, downfall
 Falla'cious, *a.* producing mistake; sophisti-
 cal, deceitful, false; mocking expectation
 Fallacy, *s.* sophism, deceitful argument, craft
 Fallibility, *s.* liability to be deceived
 Fallible, *a.* liable to error, frail
 Fall'ing-sickness, *s.* the epilepsy
 Fal'low, *v. n.* to plough in order to a second
 ploughing.—*a.* uncultivated, neglected
 False, *a.* not true, not just, counterfeit
 Falsehoar'ted, *a.* treacherous, perfidious

Fa'lsehood, Fa'lsity, *s.* a lie, an untruth
 Fa'lsity, *v.* to counterfeit, forge, tell lies
 Falsifica'tion, *s.* the act of falsifying; a system
 of falsehood
 Fa'lt'er, *v. n.* to hesitate in speech; stumble
 Fa'lt'ering, *part.* a. stammering; stumbling
 Fame, *s.* honour, renown, glory, report
 Fa'med, *a.* renowned, celebrated
 Fa'meless, *a.* without fame, obscure
 Fam'il'iar, *s.* domestic, affable, unceremonious.
 —*s.* an intimate; a demon
 Familiar'ity, *s.* intimate correspondence, easy
 intercourse, acquaintance
 Famil'iarize, *v. a.* to make easy by habit
 Fam'ily, *s.* a household; race, generation
 Fam'ine, *s.* scarcity of food, dearth
 Fam'ish, *v.* to starve, to die of hunger
 Fa'mous, *a.* renowned, celebrated
 Fan, *s.* an instrument made of silk, paper, &c.
 used by ladies to cool themselves; a utensil
 to winnow corn.—*v. a.* to winnow corn; to
 cool by a fan
 Fana'tic, *s.* an enthusiast, a visionary
 Fana'tical, *a.* enthusiastic
 Fana'ticism, *s.* a religious frenzy, enthusiasm
 Fanc'iful, *ad.* imaginative, whimsical
 Fan'cy, *s.* imagination, thought; taste; ca-
 price; frolic; inclination; idle scheme.—*v.* to
 imagine; to like, to be pleased with; to
 pourtray in the mind, to imagine
 Fane, *s.* a temple; a weathercock
 Fan'faron, *s.* a bully, a hector, a blusterer
 Fanfaronade, *s.* a bluster; parade, boast
 Fang, *s.* the long tusk of an animal, a talon
 Fang'ed, *part.* furnished with fangs
 Fan'gle, *s.* a silly attempt, a trifling scheme
 Fan'gled, *a.* vainly fond of novelty
 Fan'nel, *s.* a sort of scarf worn about the left
 arm of a mass priest when he officiates
 Fanta'stic, Fanta'stical, *a.* irrational, imagi-
 nary, capricious, whimsical
 Fan'tasy, Fan'tasm, *s.* imagination, humour
 Far, *a.* distant, remote.—*ad.* to great extent
 Farce, *s.* a ludicrous dramatic representation
 Far'cial, *a.* relating to a farce; droll
 Far'cy, *s.* the leprosy of horses
 Far'del, *s.* a bundle, a pack, a burden
 Fare, *s.* provisions; hire of carriages, &c.—
v. n. to go, to travel; to happen to any one
 well or ill; to feed, to eat
 Farewell, *ad.* the parting compliment, adieu
 Far'fetched, *a.* brought from places distant;
 elaborately strained, unnatural
 Farina'ceous, *a.* mealy, tasting like meal
 Farm, *s.* land occupied by a farmer
 Far'mer, *s.* one who cultivates ground
 Far'most, *a.* most distant, most remote
 Furrag'inous, *a.* made of different ingredients
 Farra'go, *s.* a medley, a confused mass
 Far'rier, *s.* a horse-doctor; a shoer of horses
 Far'rery, *s.* the practice of shoeing horses
 Far'row, *s.* a litter of pigs.—*v. a.* to pig
 Far'ther, Fur'ther, *a.* more remote, longer.—
v. a. to promote, to facilitate
 Far'thermore, *ad.* besides, moreover
 Far'thest, *s.* at or to the greatest distance
 Far'thing, *s.* the fourth part of a penny
 Far'tingale, *s.* a hoop to spread the petticoat
 Fas'ces, *s.* a bundle of rods anciently carried
 before the Roman consuls
 Fascia'tion, *s.* a bandage, a tying up
 Fas'cinato, *v. a.* to bewitch, to enchant

m, *s*. enchantment, witchcraft
s. a *figot*, bundle of sticks; in matters a long cylindrical *figot* of wood used to revent the interior of bit-d embassures, or cover the gables
a. acting by enchantment
f. form, manner, custom, mode.—*r*. fit, mould, shape
de, *a*. approved by custom, modish
part. formed, framed, adapted to abstain from all food.—*s*. an abstain from food.—*a*. firm, strong, fixed, wift
a. to make fast, to cement
id, *a*. close-handed, nigardly
i, *a*. disdainful, squeamish
ness, *s*. squeamishness, disdain
f. firmness, strength; a strong place
a. proud, haughty
np, *f*. fleshy, coarse; rich.—*s*. an oily
*h*orous part of the blood; a vessel
any thing is put to ferment, cou-
ritten eat.—*s*. to make fat, to fat-
row fat
eadly, *mortal*, inevitable
s. the doctrine of necessity
one who maintains that all things
y inevitable necessity
predestination, a decree of fate
stiny; death; cause of death
creed by fate; determined
one who begets a child.—*v*. *a*. to
child; to ascribe
d, *s*. the character of a father
law, *s*. father of one's husband, &c.
a. without a father; destitute
z. paternal, tender, careful
a measure of six feet.—*v*. *a*. to pene-
; to sound
s. *a*. bottomless; impenetrable
s. having the power to fortel
i, *a*. deadly, mortal
weariness, labour, lassitude.—
re, to weary, to perplex
a young animal fed for slaughter
plumpness, fertility
to make fleshy, to grow fat
folishness, weakness of mind
stupid, foolish, impotent
a small pipe for a barrel
offence, a slight crime; a defect
an offender, a defaulter
a. without fault, perfect, blameless
guilty of a fault, wrong, bad
inferior deity inhabiting the woods
a. consisting of ashes
a. to support, assist, conduce to.—
ss, support, lenity; a knot of rib-
od-will; feature, countenance
e, *a*. kind, propitious, tender
part. *a*. featured well or ill; re-
rich kindness or partiality
s. a person or thing beloved
m, *s*. exercise of power by favourites
to flatter, cringe.—*s*. a young deer
part. cringing, flattering
dry, an elf; faith
homage, loyalty, submission
read, terror, anxiety, awe.—*v*. *to*
afraid of, be anxious
timorous, afraid, awful
s. timorousness, dread; awe

*F*earless, *a*. free from fear, intrepid
*F*eastibility, *s*. the practicability of a thing
*F*eatible, *a*. practicable, that may be done
*F*east, *s*. a festival, a sumptuous treat.—*v*. *a*. to
entertain sumptuously, to pamper
*F*eat, *s*. an act or deed; trick or slight.—
a. neat, quick, ready
*F*eather, *s*. the plume of birds; an ornament.
—v. *a*. to dress or fit with feathers
*F*eather-bed, *s*. a bed stuffed with feathers
*F*eathered, *a*. clothed with feathers
*F*eatherless, *a*. without feathers, naked
*F*eatly, *ad*. neatly, nimbly, readily
*F*eature, *s*. the cast or make of the face; any
lineament or single part of the face
*F*ease, *v*. *a*. to untwist a rope; to beat
*F*everish, *a*. feverish
*F*everifuge, *s*. a medicine to cure fevers
*F*ettle, *a*. relating or belonging to a fever
*F*eb'ruary, *s*. the second month of the year
*F*ebra'ation, *s*. a sacrifice, &c. for the dead
*F*eculence, *s*. muddiness, lees, dregs
*F*eculent, *a*. dreggy, foul, excrementitious
*F*ecund, *a*. fruitful, prolific, rich
*F*ecundate, *v*. *a*. to make fruitful
*F*ecunda'tion, *s*. the act of making fruitful
*F*ecun'dity, *s*. fertility, fruitfulness
*F*ed, *pret.* and *part.* of *Feed*
*F*edary, *s*. a paituer or a dependant
*F*ederal, *a*. relating to a league or contract
*F*ederary, *s*. a confederate, an accomplice
*F*ee, *v*. *a*. to reward; to pay; to bribe; to hire.
—s. a reward; wages; gratification; lands,
&c., held by any acknowledgment of super-
iority to a higher lord
*F*eeble, *a*. weak, sickly, debilitated
*F*eebled, *part.* enfeebled, made weak
*F*eebleness, *s*. weakness, infirmity
*F*eed, *v*. to supply with food, to cherish.—
s. pasture for cattle, food
*F*eed'er, *s*. one who gives or eats food
*F*eed'ing, *s*. the act of taking or giving food
*F*eel, *v*. to perceive by the touch; to be affected
by; to know, to try, to sound.—*s*. the sense
of feeling, the touch
*F*ee'ling, *s*. sensibility, tenderness, perception.
—a. being sensibly affected; tending to ex-
cite the passions
*F*ee'lingly, *ad.* with great sensibility
*F*ee't, *s*. the plural of *Foot*
*F*ee'tless, *a*. without feet
*F*eign, *v*. to invent, dissemble, relate falsely
*F*ei'gned, *part.* dissembled, pretended
*F*aint, *s*. a false appearance, a mock assault
*F*elicitate, *v*. *a*. to make happy; congratulate
*F*elicitat'ion, *s*. congratulation
*F*elic'ity, *s*. happiness, prosperity, blissfulness
*F*eline, *a*. belonging to or resembling a cat
*F*ell, *a*. cruel, fierce, savage, bloody.—*v*. *a*. to
knock down, to cut down
*F*ell'monger, *s*. a dealer in hides or skins
*F*el'loe, *s*. the circumference of a wheel
*F*el'low, *s*. an associate, equal; a mean person.
—v. *a*. to suit with, to pair with
*F*ellowship, *s*. companionship, society, equal-
ity; establishment in a college
*F*el'o-de-as', *s*. a self-murderer, a suicide
*F*el'on, *s*. one guilty of a capital crime
*F*elo'ni'ous, *a*. wicked, villainous, malega
*F*el'ony, *s*. a capital offence or crime
*F*el'spar, *s*. a semi-crystallized or vitreous
mineral, similar to quartz

Felt, *v. a.* to unite stuff without weaving.—
s. stuff used in making hats; a skin
Felt're, *v. a.* to clot together like felt
Feluc'ca, *s.* a small open boat with six oars
Fem'ale, **Fem'inine**, *a.* not masculine, soft,
 effeminate, tender, delicate, emasculated.—
s. one of the sex that brings forth young
Fem'e-covert, *s.* a married woman
Fem'ality, *s.* a female nature
Fen, *s.* a marsh, a moor, low moist ground
Fence, *s.* a guard, enclosure, mound, hedge.—
v. to enclose, to guard; to use the foil sci-
 entifically; to act on the defensive
Fen'celess, *a.* without enclosure, open
Fen'cer, *s.* one who practises fencing
Fen'cible, *a.* capable of defence
Fen'cibles, *s. pl.* regiments raised for a limited
 service, or for a definite period
Fen'cing, *s.* the art of defence by weapons
Fend, *v.* to keep off, to shut out; to dispute
Fen'd'er, *s.* a fence to keep in the cinders
Fen'ny, *a.* marshy, inhabiting the marsh
Fen'd'al, *a.* held from another
Fen'dary, *s.* one who holds an estate under
 tenure of service, &c. to a superior lord
Fen'ff, *v. a.* to put in possession, to invest
Fen'ff'ee, *s.* one put in possession
Fen'ff'er, *s.* one who gives possession
Fen'ff'ement, *s.* the act of granting possession
Ferac'ious, *a.* fertile, fruitful
Ferac'ity, *s.* fruitfulness, fertility
Fer'al, *a.* mournful, funeral, deadly
Fer'at'ion, *s.* the act of keeping holiday
Fer'ine, *s.* wild, savage, fierce, barbarous
Fer'ine'ness, **Fer'ity**, *s.* barbarity, wildness
Fer'men't, *v. a.* to exalt or rarely by intestine
 motion of its parts
Fer'ment, *s.* intestine motion, tumult
Fer'men't'ion, *s.* a paroxysm of intestine motion of the
 small particles of a mixt body from the
 operation of some active acid matter
Fer'men't'ative, *a.* causing fermentation
Fern, *s.* a plant growing on heaths, &c.
Fer'ny, *a.* overgrown with fern
Fero'cious, *a.* savage, fierce, rapacious
Fero'city, *s.* fierceness, cruelty, wildness
Fer'ocious, *a.* made of iron, or containing iron
Fer'ret, *s.* a small animal; a kind of tape.—
v. a. to tease or vex one; drive out
Fer'uginous, *a.* partaking of iron
Fer'rule, *s.* an iron ring at the end of a stick
Fer'ry, *s.* a boat for passage; the passage over
 which the boat passes.—*v.* to convey in a
 boat
Fer'ryman, *one who keeps or rows a ferry
Fer'tile, *a.* fruitful, abundant, plenteous
Fer'tility, *s.* abundance, fruitfulness
Fer'tilize, *v. a.* to make plenteous, fecundate
Fer'ula, **Fer'ule**, *s.* an instrument with which
 young scholars are beaten on the hand
Fer'vency, *s.* ardour, eagerness, zeal
Fer'vent, *a.* hot, vehement, ardent, zealous
Fer've'cent, *a.* growing hot
Fer'vid, *a.* vehement, zealous, burning
Fes'cunine, *a.* satirical, licentious
Fes'tination, *s.* hurry; act of hastening
Fes't'vour, *s.* heat of mind, zeal, warmth
Fes't'cue, *s.* a wire to point out letters to learners
Fes't'al, *a.* befitting a feast
Fes't'er, *v. n.* to corrupt, to rankle, to grow
 virulent
Fes'tinate, *a.* hasty, hurried*

Fes'tival, *s.* a day of civil or religious joy
Fes'tive, *a.* joyous, gay, pertaining to feasts
Fes'tivity, *s.* a festival, a time of rejoicing
Fes'toon, *s.* an ornament of twisted flowers
Fes'tuous, *a.* formed of straw
Fetch, *v. a.* to go and bring a thing, to draw.—
s. a stratagem, an artifice, a trick
Fet'id, *a.* stinking, having an offensive smell
Fet'iferous, *a.* producing young
Fet'lock, *s.* a tuft of hair that grows behind a
 horse's pastern or ankle joint
Fet'or, *s.* a strong offensive smell
Fet'or, *v. a.* to enchain; to shackle, to tie
Fet'ters, *s.* chains for the feet
Fet'tie, *v. n.* to do trifling business
Fetus, **Fu'tus**, *s.* any animal in embryo
Fend, *s.* a quarrel, contention, opposition
Fen'd'al, *a.* dependant, held by tenure
Fen'datory, *s.* one who holds of a lord or chief
Fen'de-jeu, *s.* a discharge of musketry, or of
 salvoes of artillery, in honour of any im-
 portant event
Fen'illage, *s.* a bunch or row of leaves
Fever, *s.* a disease, accompanied with thirst
 and a quickened pulse, in which sometimes
 heat, sometimes cold, prevails
Feverish, **Feverous**, **Fever'y**, *a.* troubled with
 a fever, tending to a fever, burning
Few, *a.* a small number, not many
Few'ness, *s.* smallness of number, brevity
F'eat, *s.* an order, a decree
Fib, *s.* a falsehood.—*v. n.* to tell lies, to lie
Fib'ber, *s.* a teller of lies
Fibro, *s.* a small thread or string
Fib'rous, *a.* full of or composed of fibres
Fic'hle, *s.* changeable, inconstant, unfixed
Fic'hleness, *s.* inconstancy, unsteadiness
Fic'tion, *s.* a story invented; a falsehood
Fic'tious, **Fic'tious**, *a.* imaginary, false,
 counterfeit, not real, not true, allegorical
Fid'dle, *s.* a musical instrument, a violin
Fid'dle, *v. n.* to play upon the fiddle; to trifle
Fid'dlefiddle, *s.* a trifle.—*v. n.* to trifle
Fid'dler, *s.* one who plays on the fiddle
Fid'dle-string, *s.* the string of a fiddle
Fid'elity, *s.* honesty, veracity, faithfulness
Fid'get, *v. n.* to move nimbly or irregularly
Fid'u'cial, *a.* confident, undoubting
Fid'u'ciary, *s.* one who holds in trust
Fie, *inter* an exclamation, expressive of dis-
 approbation
Fief, *s.* a manor; possession held by tenure
Field, *s.* cultivated tract of ground; the ground
 of battle; a wide expanse; space, compass,
 extent
Fieldb'ook, *s.* a book used by surveyors
Fie'd'are, *s.* a bird; a kind of thrush
Fie'd-marshal, *s.* the highest military rank
 in England
Fie'd-officer, *an officer above the rank of*
captain, and below that of general
Fie'dpiece, *s.* a small cannon used in battle
Fie'dy, *a.* open like a field
Fie'nd, *s.* an infernal being; an enemy
Fie'ce, *a.* savage, outrageous, furious, strong
Fie'ceness, *s.* ferocity, fury, violence
Fie'ry, *a.* consisting of fire; passionate, hot
Fife, *s.* a small pipe blown to the drum
Fif'er, *s.* one who plays on a fife
Fif'teen, *a.* five and ten added
Fif'ty, *a.* five tens added
Fig, *s.* a tree that bears figs; its fruit

contend in battle, to combat—
 , an engagement, a duel
 a warrior, a duellist
 a fiction, an invention
 made of potter's earth or clay
 s. capable of being formed
 g'urate, s. of a certain form
 a. not literal, metaphorical
 to form into any shape
 hape, external form; eminence; an
 character denoting a number
 et. a. represented; adorned
 s. consisting of threads
 in officer who *files* the writs in the
 Pleas

, a slender thread; a fibre
 fine hazel nut with a thin shell
 o steal, pilfer, cheat, rob
 a petty thief, a robber
 el tool to polish iron, &c. with; a
 apers; a line of soldiers
 a brown or yellow brown colour
 straining to or beseeching a son
 a kind of delicate work on gold or
 manner of threads or grains
 particles rubbed off by a file
 make full, to satisfy, to surfeit.—
 satiety; part of a carriage
 band tied round the head, &c.; a
 the fleshy part of the thigh
 a dress worn by Highlanders
 to jerk with the fingers.—s. a jerk
 ger from the thumb
 ough mare; opposed to colt
 in skin or pellicle
 composed of thin membranes
 to strain, to percolate
 i. nastiness; grossness, pollution
 s. dirtiness; impurity
 irty, nasty; gross, obscene
 a. to strain, to filter, to percolate
 Fil'tering, s. the process of separa-
 da from substances by straining or

wing of a fish by which it swims
 that which may be fined
 imate, conclusive; mortal
 revenue, income, profit
 a. respecting finance
 s. an officer who superintends the
 nes or public revenue
 o discover, to detect; to furnish
 o. coarse, pure, thin, clear; elegant
 ecumary forfeit, penalty, mulct
 refine, purify; inflict a penalty
 i. elegance, show; purity, subtilty
 e who purifies metals
 show, gaiety in attire, splendour
 a. ingeniously contrived
 an artifice, a stratagem
 i part of the hand.—s. a. to touch
 to pilfer
 nice, foppish, affected, conceited
 s. a pot for refining metals
 s end, the conclusion
 to end, to perfect, to complete
 one who completes or perfects
 Limited, bounded, terminated;
 It is opposed to infinite
 s. limitation, confinement
 without fins
 vished with fins

Fir, s. the tree of which deal boards are made
 Fire, s. that which has the power of burning;
 flame, light, lustre; ardour, spirit.—v. to dis-
 charge fire arms; to kindle

Fire-arms, s. guns, muskets, &c.
 Fire-drake, s. a fiery serpent or meteor
 Fire-brand, s. a piece of wood kindled; an
 incendiary; one who inflames factions

Fire-lock, a. a soldier's gun, a musket
 Fire-man, s. one who is employed to extinguish
 burning houses; a violent man

Fire-pan, s. a pan for holding fire
 Fire-work, s. a beautiful display of fire
 Fire-ship, s. a ship filled with combustibles

Fire'ing, s. fuel, something used for the fire
 Fir'kin, s. a vessel containing nine gallons

Firm, a. fast, strong, hard, constant, steady.—
 s. the name or names under which the busi-
 ness of any trading house is carried on

Fir'mament, s. the sky, the heavens
 Fir'mament'al, a. celestial, belonging to the
 firmament; ethereal; elementary

Fir'man, s. a permission to trade, &c.
 Fir'mly, ad. immovably, constantly

Fir'mness, s. steadiness, stability, solidity
 First, a. earliest in time; chief, primary

First-born, a. the eldest of a family
 Fir'st-fruits, s. the first produce of any thing;
 one year's produce of a spiritual living

Fir'stling, s. the first produce or offspring
 Fis'cal, s. the exchequer, the revenue

Fish, s. an animal existing only in water —
 v. to catch fish; to sift, to catch by art

Fish'er, Fish'er-man, s. one whose employment
 is to catch fish by netting or angling

Fish'ery, s. trade or employment of fishing
 Fish'-hook, s. a hook to catch fish with

Fish'ly, v. a. to turn to fish
 Fish'ing, s. the art or practice of catching fish

Fish'meal, s. a meal made of fish
 Fish'monger, s. one who sells or deals in fish

Fish'y, a. consisting of or like fish
 Fis'sure, s. a cleft, an opening, a small chasm

Fist, s. the hand clenched or closed
 Fis'ticuffs, s. a battle with fists

Fis'tula, s. a sinuous ulcer callous within
 Fis'tular, a. hollow like a pipe

Fis'tulous, a. pertaining to a fistula
 Fit, s. a paroxysm of any distemper; disorder
 of the animal spirits; distemperature.—a.

qualified, proper, convenient, meet.—s. a. to
 suit, to accommodate, to adapt

Fitch, s. a small kind of wild peat; a vetch
 Fit'ful, a. varied by paroxysms

Fit'y, ad. aptly, properly, commodiously
 Fit'ness, s. propriety, convenience, meetness

Five, a. four and one
 Fivefold, a. five times as much

Fives, s. a game at balls; a disease of horses
 Fix, v. to fasten, settle, determine, rest

Fixa'tion, Fix'edness, s. stability, solidity
 Fix'ed, part. appointed, determined

Fix'id'ity, Fix'ity, s. coherence of parts
 Fix'ture, s. any article fixed to the premises;
 as fire-grates, dressers, &c.

Fix'ture, s. position; firmness; pressure
 Fix'gle, s. a kind of harpoon to strike fish

Fix'le, v. v. to make a kind of his
 Flab'biness, s. limberness, softness

Flab'by, a. soft, not firm, flabby, not stiff
 Flab'ble, a. subject to be blown by wind

Flab'biness, s. the state or quality of being flabby

- Flaccid, *a.* weak, limber, not stiff, not tense
 Flaccidity, *s.* laxity, limberness
 Flax, *v. n.* to grow dejected, droop, lose vigour.—the colour of a ship or land forces;
 a water plant; a flat stone for paving
 Flageolet, *s.* a small flute, a musical pipe
 Flaccid, *s.* the act of scourging
 Flaccid, *a.* weak, limber, not tense; insipid
 Flagitious, *a.* wicked, atrocious, vile
 Flagitiousness, *s.* extreme wickedness
 Flagon, *s.* a drinking vessel of two quarts
 Flag-officer, *s.* the commander of a squadron or part of a fleet of ships
 Flagrant, *s.* burning heat, inflammation
 Flagrant, *a.* ardent, glowing; notorious
 Flagship, *s.* the admiral's ship
 Flag-staff, *s.* the pole or staff on which a flag is fixed for military purposes
 Flail, *s.* an instrument to thresh corn with
 Flake, *s.* any thing that appears loosely put together; a stratum, a layer, a lamina
 Flakiness, *s.* the state of being flaky, or lying in layers
 Flaky, *a.* lying in layers or strata
 Flam, *s.* a falsehood, a lie, an illusory pretext
 Flambé, *s.* a lighted wax torch
 Flame, *s.* light emitted from fire; fire; the passion of love; brightness of fancy.—*v. a.* to shine as fire, or like flame
 Flamen, *s.* an ancient Pagan priest
 Flaming, *part.* blazing, burning; notorious
 Flammability, *s.* an aptness to take fire
 Flammation, *s.* the act of setting on flame
 Flammé, *part.* deceived, imposed on
 Flamy, *a.* inflamed, burning, flaming
 Flank, *s.* the side; part of a bastion; the sides or ends of any fortification or encampment, or body of troops.—*v. a.* to attack two sides of a battalion or fleet
 Flannel, *s.* a soft nappy stuff made of wool
 Flap, *v. n.* any thing that hangs broad and loose; a blow with the hand; a disease in horses.
v. to beat with a flap; to ply the wings with a noise; to fall with flaps
 Flapdragon, *v. a.* to devour.—*s.* a game
 Flare, *v. n.* to glitter offensively; to flutter with a splendid show; to give a glaring light
 Flash, *s.* a sudden blaze; a sudden burst of wit
 Flashy, *a.* empty, showy, insipid
 Flask, *s.* a bottle, a vessel; a powder-horn
 Flasket, *s.* a large basket; a kind of tray
 Flat, *s.* a level; even ground; a shallow.—*a.* smooth, level; insipid, dull; not shrill.—*v.* to make level; to make vapid
 Flatly, *ad.* peremptorily; dully, frigidly
 Flatness, *s.* evenness; insipidity, dullness
 Flatten, *v.* to make even; deject, dispirit
 Flatly, *v. a.* to praise falsely; to raise false hopes; to soothe, to caress; to adulterate
 Flatware, *s.* a wheeler, a sawyer
 Flatery, *s.* flattery; false venal praise
 Flatish, *a.* somewhat flat; dull
 Flatulency, *s.* windiness; vanity, levity
 Flatulent, Flatuous, *a.* windy, empty, vain
 Flaunt, *v. n.* to make a fluttering show in apparel; to give one's self airs.—*s.* any thing loose and airy
 Flavours, *a.* fragrant, odorous, palatable
 Flavours, *s.* a taste, relish; sweet smell
 Flaw, *s.* a crack, a breach; a fault; a defect
 Flax-dresser, *s.* he who prepares flax
 Flax, *s.* a fibrous plant, of which the finest thread is made; the fibres of flax cleansed
 Flaxen, *a.* made of flax. Like flax; fair
 Flay, *v. a.* to strip off the skin
 Flea, *s.* a small insect remarkable for agility
 Flea-bitten, *a.* stung by fleas; worthless
 Fleak, *s.* a small lock, thread, or twist
 Fleam, *s.* an instrument used to bleed cattle
 Fleche, *s.* in fortification a work raised upon the terre-pleine without a ditch
 Fleck, *v. a.* to spot, to streak, to dapple
 Fledge, *v. a.* to supply with feathers or wings
 Flee, *v. n.* to run from danger or for shelter
 Fleece, *s.* the wool from one sheep.—*v. a.* to strip or plunder a person
 Fleeced, *part.* stripped, plundered
 Fleecy, *a.* woolly, covered with wool
 Fleer, *v.* to mock, to jest with contempt
 Fleet, *s.* a swift of pace, nimble, active.—*s.* a company of ships; a creek.—*v.* to fly swiftly, vanish
 Fleeting, *part.* passing away continually, of short duration
 Fleetness, *s.* swiftness, celerity, velocity
 Flesh, *s.* a part of the animal body.—*v. a.* to initiate; to harden; to glaze
 Fleshly, *s.* a fly that feeds upon flesh
 Fleshiness, *s.* fulness of flesh, plumpness
 Fleshiness, carnal passions or appetites
 Fleshly, *a.* corporeal, human, not celestial
 Flesh meat, *s.* animal food, flesh of animals
 Flesh'y, *a.* full of flesh, muscular, plump
 Fleat, *part.* skimmed, deprived of the cream
 Fletcher, *s.* a maker of bows and arrows
 Flew, *preterite of Fly*
 Flewed, *a.* chapped; deep-mouthed
 Flexibility, *s.* pliancy, ductility, facility
 Flexible, Flexile, *a.* pliant, manageable
 Flexion, *s.* the act of bending; a joint, a turn
 Flexuous, *a.* winding, variable, not straight
 Flexure, *s.* the part bent, the joint
 Flicker, *v. n.* to flutter, to play the wings
 Flier, *s.* a fugitive, a runaway; part of a Jack
 Flight, *s.* the act of flying or running away; a flock of birds; heat of imagination; the stairs from one landing-place to another
 Flightiness, *s.* irregularity of conduct
 Flighty, *a.* wild, full of imagination; swift
 Flimsy, *a.* weak, slight, spiritless; mean
 Flimsiness, *s.* weakness of texture
 Flinch, *v. n.* to shrink from pain, &c.
 Flincher, *s.* he who shrinks or falls
 Fling, *v.* to throw, dart, scatter, flounce.—*v. a.* to throw; a contemptuous remark
 Flint, *s.* a hard kind of pebble
 Flinty, *a.* made of flint; inexorable, cruel
 Flip, *s.* a drink made of beer, spirits, and sugar; a liquor much used in ships
 Flippancy, *s.* pertness; brisk folly
 Flippancy, *a.* nimble, pert, talkative
 Flirt, *v.* to jeer; to run about idly, &c.—*s.* a pert hussey; a sudden trick
 Flirtation, *s.* a quick sprightly motion
 Flit, *v. n.* to fly away; to flutter; to remove
 Flitch, *s.* the side of a hog salted and cured
 Flitter, *s.* a rag or tatter.—*v. n.* to flutter
 Flitz, *s.* down, fur, soft hair
 Float, *v.* to swim on the surface of water.—*s.* the cork or quill fastened to a fishing-line; large pieces of timber fastened together to convey goods with the stream; the act of floating

company of birds, sheep, &c.—*v. n.*
 to whip or scourge; to chastise
a. a whip; plug
 an inundation, a deluge; influx of
 a body of water; the sea.—*v. a.* to
 cover with waters
s. a gate to stop or let out water
k. s. a mark left by the flood
wk. s. a flounder, a small fish
s. bottom of a room; a story
 to clap the wings with noise
 relating to Flora or to flowers
 flushed with red, blooming, rosy
 Floridness, *s.* freshness of colour;
 elegance
s. a silver coin current in England,
Italy, Holland, &c.; in England
no shillings, but of different values
 countries
 one who cultivates flowers
s. a. composed of flowers
 tiller, *s.* a squadron of small ships
 goods casually drifting on the sea
 to move with violence in water; to
 ager; to deck with flourishes.—*s. a.*
 trimming sewed to women's appa-
 to swell and shake
v. n. to struggle with violent and
 motion; to plunge in water.—*s. a.*
 river fish
s. a fine part of ground where
s. to thrive; brag, boast, adorn.—s.
ostentatious embellishment; a
usual overture
 to mock, insult, practise mockery
 run as water; to overflow.—*s. the*
 ater, not the ebb
 the blossom of a plant, the full prime.
 to be in flower, to blossom
 lace, *s.* a bulbous iris
 Flowret, *s.* a small flower
 adorned with flowers
s. a. voluble; easy or exuberant in
 quent
s. of Flea; gone away; elate
s. a. wavering, uncertain
s. n. to be irresolute or uncertain
s. s. uncertainty, indetermination,
 sition
 down or fur; pipe of a chimney
 volubility, copiousness of speech
 eloquent, flowing; liquid
 ad. flowingly, volubly; copiously
 animal juice, a liquid.—*s. run-*
 water, not solid
s. the quality of flowing easily
s. a broad part or arm of an anchor
s. a kind of food made of wheat-
 meal; flattery
t. and pret. of Flung
 fluid state; a mineral
 flutter of spirits; gust of wind
 to colour, to redden; to elate.—*s.*
 low; cards all of a suit
 art. elated, encouraged; heated
s. eruption of the skin
s. a. to put in confusion, &c.
 musical pipe; a channel or furrow
 lumns or pillars
 fluted work on a pillar, &c.
s. agitation

Flutter, *v.* to fly with agitation of the wings
 —*s.* hurry, tumult; disorder of mind
 Flux, *s.* the tide or flowing of the sea; a dy-
 sentery; concurrence; confluence
 Fluxion, *s.* act of flowing, matter that flows
 Fluxibility, *s.* the state of being fluxible
 Fly, *v.* to move with wings; to run away, to
 shun; to spring suddenly; break, shiver.—
s. a winged insect; balance of a jack
 Flyblow, *v.* to fill with maggots
 Flyfish, *v. n.* to angle with a fly upon a hook
 Foal, *v. a.* to bring forth a foal.—*s.* the off-
 spring of a mare, &c. [*s. froth, spume*]
 Foam, *v.* to froth, to be violently agitated.—
 Foaminess, *s.* state of being foamy or frothy
 Foamy, *a.* covered with foam, frothy
 Fob, *s.* a small pocket for a watch, &c.—*v. a.* to
 cheat, to trick, to defraud
 Foecal, *a.* belonging to a focus
 Focus, *s.* the place where rays meet
 Fodder, *s.* dry food for cattle.—*s. a.* to feed
 Foe, *s.* an enemy, a persecutor, an opponent
 Foetus, *s.* a child in the womb
 Fog, *s.* thick mist, moist vapour; aftergrass
 Foggage, *s.* rank grass, not eaten in summer
 Foggy, *a.* misty, cloudy, dark, dull
 Foible, *s.* a weakness, a failing
 Foil, *v. a.* to defeat, to put to the worst.—*s. a.*
 defeat; a blunt sword used in fencing; a
 glittering substance
 Foist, *v. a.* to insert by forgery; to cram in
 Foisty, *a.* fusty, mouldy, smelling bad
 Fold, *s.* a pen for sheep; a double or plait.—
v. to double up; to enclose, to shut
 Foliage, *s.* the leaves or tufts of trees
 Foliaeous, *a.* consisting of leaves
 Foliate, *a.* leaved, or having leaves
 Folio, *s.* a large book, of which the pages are
 formed by a sheet of paper once folded
 Folk, *s.* people, nations, mankind
 Follow, *v.* to go after, to attend, to obey
 Follower, *s.* an attendant, a dependant
 Folly, *s.* foolishness, simplicity, weakness
 Foment, *v. a.* to cherish with heat; to bathe
 with lotions; to encourage, to abet
 Fomentation, *s.* the application of hot flannels
 to any part, dipped in medicated decoctions
 Fond, *a.* tender; indiscreet, foolish, silly
 Fondle, *v. a.* to caress, to be fond of
 Fondling, *s.* one much caressed or doted on
 Fondly, *adv.* with extreme tenderness
 Fondness, *s.* foolishness, tender passion
 Font, *s.* a baptismal basin
 Fontanel, *s.* an issue, a place of discharge
 Fontange, *s.* a knot or ornament of ribbons
 on the top of the head-dress
 Food, *s.* victuals; any thing that nourishes
 Fool, *s.* a natural, an idiot; a buffoon.—*v.* to
 trifle, toy; deceive, disappoint
 Fooled, *part.* treated as a fool; cheated
 Foolery, *s.* habitual folly; an act of folly
 Foolhardiness, *s.* rashness, courage without
 judgment
 Foolhardy, *v.* madly adventurous, daring
 Foolish, *a.* weak of intellect, imprudent
 Foolishness, *s.* silliness, want of reason
 Foolscap, *s.* a certain size of paper
 Foot, *s.* that on which any animal or thing
 stands; a measure of twelve inches; any
 description of infantry soldiers.—*v.* to dance,
 to walk, to tread; spurn
 Football, *s.* a bladder in a leathern case, &c.

- Foot-boy, *s.* a menial, an attendant in livery
 Footed, *a.* shaped in the foot
 Footing, *s.* ground for the foot; foundation, basis; tread, dance; entrance; condition
 Footman, *s.* a menial servant in livery; a foot soldier; a runner on foot
 Footpad, *s.* a highwayman that robs on foot
 Footpath, *s.* a narrow way for passengers
 Foot-pace, *s.* a trace, track, mark of a foot
 Footstool, *s.* a stool to put the feet on
 Fop, *s.* a vain fellow, coxcomb, simpleton
 Foppery, *s.* folly, affectation of show
 Foppish, *a.* affected, foolish, idle, vain
 Foppishness, *s.* over-nicety, vain affectation
 Forage, *s.* provisions in general; a term for the hay, oats, and straw required for the subsistence of an army.—*v.* to wander in search of provisions; to ravage, to feed on spoil, to plunder
 Forasmuch, *conj.* whereas, because, since
 Forbear, *v.* to pause, to abstain, to intermit
 Forbearance, *s.* lenity, command of temper
 Forbid, *v.* to prohibit, interdict, oppose
 Forbidding, *part. a.* raising abhorrence, causing aversion; austere, imperious
 Force, *s.* strength, violence; in its military application an army of all branches, infantry, cavalry, and artillery; an armament generally.—*v.* to compel; to violate; to urge
 Forceps, *s.* a surgical instrument
 Forceful, *a.* strong, impetuous, powerful
 Ford, *s.* the shallow part of a river; the current.—*v.* to pass a river without swimming
 Fordable, *a.* passable without swimming
 Forded, *part. passed* without swimming
 Fore, *a.* anterior.—*adv.* before
 Forebode, *v. n.* to foretell, to prognosticate
 Forecast, *v.* to scheme, contrive, foresee
 Forecast, *s.* contrivance, antecedent policy
 Forecastle, *s.* the foredeck of a ship
 Forecited, *part.* quoted or cited before
 Foreclose, *v. n.* to shut up; to preclude
 Forecock, *s.* the anterior part of a ship
 Foredo, *v. n.* to ruin; to overdo, to surpass
 Foredoom, *v. n.* to predestinate, &c.
 Forefather, Foregoer, *s.* an ancestor
 Forefind, *v. n.* to hinder, avert; secure
 Forefront, *s.* the front; the forehead
 Forego, *v. n.* to go before; to lose
 Foreground, *s.* that part of the ground or a picture which seems to lie before the figures
 Forehand, *s.* the part of a horse which is before the rider.—*a.* done too soon
 Forehead, *s.* the upper part of the face
 Foreign, *a.* not domestic; alien; extraneous; held at a distance
 Foreigner, *s.* one of another country
 Forejudge, *v. n.* to be prepossessed, to prejudice
 Foreknow, *v. n.* to know previously
 Foreknowledge, *s.* prescience, knowledge of that which has not yet happened
 Foreland, *s.* a promontory, headland, cape; in fortification a confined space of ground between the fortified place and the moat
 Forelay, *v. n.* to lay wait for, to entrap
 Forelock, *s.* the hair on the forehead
 Foreman, *s.* the chief person
 Foremast, *s.* the first or head mast of a ship
 Forementioned, *a.* mentioned before
 Foremost, *a.* first in place, first in dignity
 Forenamed, *a.* nominated before
 Forenoon, *s.* the time before mid-day
 Forensic, *a.* belonging to courts of judicature
 Foreordain, *v. n.* to ordain beforehand
 Forepart, *s.* the anterior part
 Forerank, *s.* the first rank, the front
 Forereach, *v. n.* to sail faster, to get first
 Fore-run, *v. n.* to come before, to precede
 Fore-runner, *s.* a harbinger, one sent before, a messenger; a prognostic, a presage
 Fore-say, *v. n.* to predict, to prophesy
 Foresee, *v. n.* to see beforehand, to foreknow
 Foreshow, *v. n.* to discover before it happens, to prognosticate, to predict
 Foresight, *s.* foreknowledge, penetration
 Forest, *s.* a woody unfilled tract of ground
 Forester, *v. n.* to buy up goods or cattle before they come to market, in order to sell them at an advanced price; to anticipate
 Forester, *s.* one who foretells the market
 Forester, *s.* a keeper of a forest
 Foretaste, *s.* a taste before, anticipation of
 Foretell, *v. n.* to utter, to prophesy, to predict
 Forethink, *v. n.* to anticipate in the mind
 Forethought, *s.* prescience, anticipation; provident care, caution
 Foreto-ken, *v. n.* to foreshow.—*s.* a sign, an
 Foretop, *s.* the front of a puke, &c.
 Forewarn, *v. n.* to admonish, to caution
 Forewarning, *s.* caution given beforehand
 Forewish, *v. n.* to desire beforehand
 Forewit, *s.* a penalty, a fine for an offence
 Forewit, *s.* act of forfeiting; a fine
 Forewith, *v. n.* to prevent, to forbid
 Forewit, *s.* a pair of scissors
 Forge, *s.* a fire or place in which metals are made malleable; a furnace.—*v. n.* to form by the hammer; to counterfeit, to falsify, to invent
 Forgery, *s.* the crime of falsification
 Forget, *v. n.* to lose memory of, to neglect
 Forgetful, *a.* inattentive, apt to forget
 Forgetfulness, *s.* loss of memory; neglect
 Forgiveness, *v. n.* to pardon, to remit, to excuse
 Forgiveness, *part.* pardoned, abated
 Forgiveness, *s.* the act of forgiving; pardon
 Forget, Forgetten, *part.* not remembered
 Fork, *v. n.* to shoot into blades or branches.—*s.* an instrument with two or more prongs for various domestic or other uses
 Forked, Forky, *a.* opening into two or more parts, like the prongs of a fork
 Forky, *a.* deserted, helpless, lost, desperate
 Forky, *v. n.* to lie across or thwart
 Form, *s.* shape, figure; beauty; order; empty show; ceremony; a class; a bench.—*v. n.* to fashion, to model, to arrange
 Formal, *a.* ceremonious, affected, methodical
 Formalist, *s.* a lover of formality
 Formality, *s.* ceremony, preciseness
 Formally, *adv.* according to rule, precisely
 Formation, *s.* the act of forming, &c.
 Formative, *a.* having the power of forming
 Former, *a.* before another in time; past
 Formerly, *adv.* in time past
 Formidable, *a.* terrible, dreadful, terrific
 Formless, *a.* having no form, shapeless
 Formula, *s.* a prescribed rule or pattern
 Formulary, *s.* a book of stated models, &c.
 Formic, *v. n.* to commit lewdness
 Fornication, *s.* concubinage, unchastity between single persons; the crime of adultery
 Fornicator, *s.* one that has commerce with unmarried women; an idolater

a. s. a woman who without marriage with a man
a. to leave, to desert, to neglect
art. neglected, deserted
art. of Forsake
d. in truth, certainly, very well
a. to renounce upon oath, to swear
commit perjury
ified house, a castle; an enclosed
re higher class of field fortification
guarded by or having forts
ward, abroad, out of doors
ig, part. ready to appear
ad. straightforward, directly
ad. immediately, without delay
the tenth taken four times
n. s. the science of military archi-
place built for strength
t. to strengthen, to encourage
Fortin, Fortlet, s. a little fort
t. courage, bravery; strength
s. the commandant of a fort in the
f the governor
s. the space of two weeks
a strong hold, a fortified place
a. accidental, casual
chance, accident
a. happy, lucky, successful
the good or ill that befalls man-
ner; estate, portion; futurity
nter, s. a man who endeavours to
woman only for her fortune
ler, s. one who imposes on people
nded knowledge of futurity
ur times ten
place for public meetings
t. warm, ardent, eager; anterior;
ident; early ripe.—v. a. to hasten,
ate, to patronize
se, s. eagerness; immodesty
itch, moist, or entrenchment
mineral.—a. what is dug up
one who collects fossils
Foss'way, s. one of the military
ads in England
. to nurse, cherish, bring up
s. the office of nursing
er, s. one bred at the same breast
art. nourished, cherished
s. a child brought up by those that
natural parents
t. a small mine constructed in front
ikest parts of a fortification
t. and part. of Fight
clean, impure; wicked; ugly.—
ub, to dirty; to make foul
a. having an ugly hateful face
ed, a. using scurrilous language
nastiness, ugliness, odiousness
a. polcat
. and part. pass. of Find.—v. a. to
blush; cast metals
s. the basis of an edifice; the
ples or grounds: establishment
a builder, an establish-er; a custer.
lame; to sink to the bottom
Fou'ndry, s. a casting house
s. a deserted infant
set of types
nstein, s. a spring, a spout of water
full of springs
to two

Four'bisseur, s. a sword-cutter
Fou'rfold, a. four times as many
Fou'rooted, a. quadruped
Fou'reau, s. in military language the cham-
ber of a mine in which the powder is lodged
Fou'score, a. four times twenty; eighty
Fou'teen, a. four and ten
Fowl, s. a winged animal, a bird
Fow'ler, s. a sportsman, a bird-catcher
Fow'ling, s. employment of shooting birds
Fow'lingpiece, s. a gun for shooting birds
Fox, s. a beast of chase of the canine kind, re-
markable for his cunning; a knave
Fox'scase, s. the skin of a fox
Fox'chase, s. pursuit of a fox with hounds
Fox'hunter, s. one who hunts foxes
Fox'trap, s. a gin or snare to catch foxes
Foy, s. a feast given by one who is about to
leave a place
Fract, v. a. to break, to violate, to infringe
Fraction, s. the act of breaking; dissension,
strife; a broken part of an integral
Fractional, a. belonging to a fraction
Fractionious, a. cross, peevish, quarrelsome
Fracture, v. a. to break a bone.—s. a breach;
separation of continuous parts
Frag'ile, a. brittle, easily broken, weak
Frag'ility, s. brittleness, weakness, frailty
Frag'ment, s. an imperfect piece, a part
Frag'mentary, a. composed of fragments
Fragrance, Fra'grancy, s. sweetness of smell,
grateful odour, pleasant scent
Fra'grant, a. odorous, sweet of smell
Frai, a. weak, feeble, liable to error.—s. a
basket made of rushes; a rush
Frai'ly, s. weakness, instability of mind
Fraise, in fortification a kind of palisades on
the exterior slope of the rampart
Frame, v. a. to form, to fabricate, to compose;
to regulate; to contrive, to plan, to invent.—
s. any thing made so as to enclose or admit
something else; regularity, order; contriv-
ance, construction; shape, form
Fran'chise, v. a. to make free.—s. an exemption,
privilege, immunity; a district
Fran'chisement, s. freedom, release from re-
striction
Francis'can, s. a monk of the order of St.
Fran'gibility, s. the state or quality of being
frangible; liability to break, brittleness
Fran'gible, a. easily broken, fragile, brittle
Frank, a. liberal, ingenuous, unreserved.—s. a
free letter; a French coin.—v. a. to exempt
from payment
Fran'kinence, s. an odorous drug
Fran'kness, s. open-heartedness, liberality
Fran'tic, a. mad, distracted, transported
Frater'nal, a. brotherly, becoming brothers
Frater'nity, s. a corporation, a society
Fraterniza'tion, s. a sort of brotherhood
Frat'ricide, s. the murder of a brother
Fraud, s. deceit, trick, artifice, cheat
Frau'dulence, Frau'dulency, s. deceitfulness,
trickishness, proneness to artifice
Frau'dulent, Frau'dul, a. full of artifice, de-
ceitful, trickish, subtle
Fraught, s. a freight, a cargo.—part. laden
Fray, s. a duel, a quarrel, a battle; a defect
Fray'ed, part. worn by rubbing; terrified
Breaks, s. a sudden fancy, a whim, a humour
Frea'kish, a. capricious, humourous
Frea'kishness, s. capriciousness

- Freck'le**, *s.* a spot in the skin.—*c. n.* to spot
Freck'led, *a.* full of spots or freckles
Free, *a.* at liberty; licentious; liberal, frank
Freebooter, *s.* a robber, a plunderer
Freeborn, *s.* inheriting liberty
Free cost, *s.* without charge or expense
Free'dom, *s.* liberty, privilege, unrestraint
Freeheart'ed, *a.* liberal, generous, kind
Freehold, *s.* land held in perpetual right
Freeholder, *s.* one who has a freehold
Free'ly, *ad.* lavishly; spontaneously
Free man, *s.* one not a slave; one entitled to particular rights, privileges, &c.
Free mason, *s.* a member of a society professing to have a secret to keep
Free minded, *a.* unconstrained, without care
Free'ness, *s.* ingenueness, liberality
Free'po'ken, *a.* speaking without reserve
Free'stone, *s.* a stone so called because, having no grain, it may be cut in any direction
Free'thinker, *s.* a contemner of theological creeds; a latitudinarian
Freeze, *v. n.* to be congealed with cold
Freight, *s.* the lading of a ship; the money due for transportation of goods
French, *a.* of or belonging to France
French'ify, *v. a.* to infect with the manners of France
Frenet'ic, *a.* mad, distracted, frantic
Fren'zy, *s.* madness, distraction of mind
Fre'quency, *s.* condition of being often seen or done; usualness; a full assembly
Fre'quent, *a.* often done, seen, or occurring
Frequen't, *v. a.* to visit often, to resort to
Fre'quently, *ad.* repeatedly, not rarely
Frus'co, *s.* coolness, shade; a painting on plaster
Fresh, *a.* cool; not salt; not stale; recent, new; florid, vigorous, brisk; not rapid
Fresh'en, *v.* to make or grow fresh
Fresh'et, *s.* a pool of fresh water
Fresh'ness, *s.* newness; spirit, bloom
Fret, *v.* to rub, wear away; vex, corrode
Fret, *s.* agitation or commotion of the mind; agitation of liquors by fermentation
Fret'ful, *a.* angry, peevish, dissatisfied
Fret'fulness, *s.* peevishness, passion
Fret'work, *s.* raised work in masonry
Fri'able, *a.* easily reduced to powder
Fri'ar, *s.* a religious brother of some order
Fri'arlike, *Fri'arly*, *Fri'ary*, *a.* unskilled in the world; monastic, reclusive
Fri'ary, *s.* a monastery or convent of friars
Fri'ble, *s.* a fop, a trifler, a coxcomb
Fric'ase, *Fricas'se*, *s.* a dish of chickens, &c. cut small and dressed with strong sauce
Fric'tion, *s.* act of rubbing bodies together
Fri'day, *s.* the sixth day of the week
Friend, *s.* an intimate, a confidant, a favourite
Friend'ed, *part.* befriended, aided, assisted
Friend'less, *a.* without friends, forlorn
Friend'liness, *s.* a disposition to friendship or benevolence; kind behaviour
Friend'ly, *a.* kind, favourable, salutary
Friend'ship, *s.* highest degree of intimacy; favour; personal kindness; assistance, help
Frize, *Frize*, *s.* a warm coarse kind of cloth; a term in ornamental architecture
Frig'ate, *s.* a small ship of war
Fright, *s.* a sudden terror, a panic
Fright'ed, **Fright'en**, *v. a.* to terrify, to daunt
Fright'ful, *a.* causing fright, dreadful
Frig'id, *a.* cold, impotent, dull, unmoved
Frig'id'ity, *s.* coldness, dullness
Frig'ify, *v. a.* to make cold
Frigorif'ic, *a.* causing or producing cold
Frill, *v. n.* to quake.—*s.* a kind of ruffle
Fringe, *s.* ornamental trimming.—*v. n.* to trim
Fring'y, *a.* adorned with fringes
Frip'pery, *s.* old clothes, tattered rags; pally, ridiculous finery; dresses vamped up
Friseur, *s.* a hair-dresser
Frisk, *v. n.* to leap, to skip, to dance
Frisk'et, *s.* a light iron frame, attached to the tympan of a printing-press, which holds down the sheet while printing
Frisk'iness, *s.* gaiety, liveliness
Frisk'y, *a.* gay, airy, frolicsome, wanton
Frit, *s.* ashes or salt to make glass with
Frith, *s.* a strait of the sea; a kind of net
Frit'ter, *v. a.* to crumble away in small particles, &c.—*s.* a small pancake
Frit'tered, *part.* divided into small pieces
Frivol'ity, *s.* insignificance, lightness
Frivol'ous, *a.* slight, trifling, of no moment
Frizz, **Frizz'le**, *v. a.* to curl in short curls
Fro, *ad.* contraction of *from*, to and *fro*
Frock, *s.* a dress; coat; gown for children; the undress regimental coat of a military officer
Frog, *s.* a small amphibious reptile
Frolic, *s.* a wild prank, a flight or whim.—*v. n.* to play pranks, to be merry
Frolic, **Frolic'some**, *a.* gay, jocund, wild
From, *pr.* away; out of; noting privation
Front, *s.* the face, the forehead; fore part of any thing; van of an army.—*v.* to stand foremost, to be opposite to; in military language a word of command denoting that the men are to turn to their proper front
Front'ed, *part.* formed with a front
Front'ier, *s.* a limit, a verge of territory
Frontinac, *s.* a luscious French wine
Front'ispiece, *s.* an engraving to face the title page of a book; that part of any thing that directly meets the eye
Front'less, *a.* without shame, impudent
Front'let, *s.* a bandage worn on the forehead
Frost, *s.* the power or act of congelation; the effect of cold producing ice
Frost'bitten, *part.* nipped or withered by frost
Frost'ed, *a.* made in imitation of frost
Frost'iness, *s.* excessive coldness, freezing
Frost'y, *a.* excessively cold, hoary
Froth, *s.* foam; empty show of words, &c.
Froth'iness, *s.* lightness, emptiness, vanity
Froth'y, *a.* full of foam; empty, trifling
Frow'zy, *a.* fetid, strong, musty; dim
Frow'ward, *a.* peevish, ungovernable, angry
Frown, *s.* a wrinkled look; a look of displeasure
Frown, *v. n.* to knit the brows
Frow'zen, *part. pass.* of *Frown*
Fructif'erous, *a.* bearing fruit
Fruct'ify, *v. a.* to make fruitful, to fertilize
Fruct'uous, *a.* fruitful, fertile
Fru'gal, *a.* thrifty, sparing, parsimonious
Fru'al'ity, *s.* thrift, good husbandry
Fruit, *s.* the produce of the earth, trees, and plants; the offspring of the womb
Fruit'age, *s.* fruit collectively; various fruit
Fruit'bearing, *part.* producing fruit
Fruit'erer, *s.* one who trades in fruit
Fruit'ery, *s.* a fruit-loft; fruit collectively

fertile, prolific, plenteous
 , *s.* fertility, plentiful production
 enjoyment, possession
 enjoying, possessing
 barren, unprofitable, idle
 a loft to preserve fruit in
 a tree that produces fruit
 ous, *a.* made of grain
 ous, *a.* pertaining to corn
s. food made of wheat boiled in
 sweetened
 to mock, to browbeat
 to break, bruise, or crush
 as, *a.* useless, unprofitable
 i. vain, ineffectual, void.—*v. a.* to
 i. to defeat
 , *s.* disappointment, defeat
 . a piece cut off from a regular
 the *frustum* of a cone, &c.
 arm of little fishes, &c.—*v. a.* to
 in a frying-pan
 the act of painting or disguising

paint, &c. for the face
 o tipple, to make drunk
 i tippler, a drunkard
 j, an expression of contempt
 matter or aliment of fire
 a. flying away, volatile
 ess, Fugacity, *s.* volatility, un-
 the act of flying away
 i. unsteady, volatile, flying.—*s. a.*
 a deserter
 s, *s.* instability, volatility
s. a prop, an underset, a stay
 the prop of a lever
 to accomplish, to perform
s. performance, completion
 , *a.* fully or completely stored
 i'g'd, *a.* shining, glittering
 i. splendour
 a. sooty, smoky
 . a kind of stinking ferret
 etc, stored, saturated, perfect—
 se measure; the total.—*ad.* with-
 ment; exactly

Fullspread, *a.* spread to the ut-
 nt, fully expanded
 ned, *a.* having a large bottom
 s who cleans or whitens cloth
 rh, *s.* a soft unctuous marl, used
 for cleaning cloth, &c.
 a. having large prominent eyes
 sated, fat, plump
 completely, without vacuity
 a. thundering, very loud
 Ful'mine, *v.* to thunder, to make
 ise; to denounce
 n, *s.* the act of thundering, &c.
 completeness, satiety, plenty
 i. nauseous, rauk, offensive
 a smoked or dried fish
 n. to attempt anything awkwardly
 . an awkward person
 oke, vapour; rage, conceit.—*v. n.* to
 o be in a rage
 smoky, vaporous
 v. *a.* to smoke, to perfume
 n, *s.* a scent raised by fire
 ad. angrily, in a rage

Fu'nous, Fu'my, *a.* producing fumes
 Fun, *s.* sport, high merriment
 Funambulist, *s.* a rope-dancer
 Fun'ction, *s.* an employment, an occupation
 Fun'ctionary, *s.* one who is charged with an
 office or employment
 Fund, *s.* a repository of public money
 Fundament, *s.* the hinder part or breech
 Fundamen'tal, *a.* serving for the foundation;
 essential; not merely accidental
 Funds, *s.* public stocks or debentures
 Fu'neral, *s.* the solemnization of a burial.—
 a. used on interring the dead
 Fun'e'ral, *a.* aiding a funeral; dismal, dark
 Fun'ous, *a.* spongy, excrescent
 Funic'ular, *a.* consisting of small fibres
 Funk, *s.* a stink
 Fun'nel, *s.* a vessel for pouring liquors into a
 bottle; the hollow of a chimney
 Fun'y, *a.* merry, laughable, comical
 Fur, *s.* the soft hairy skins of several beasts;
 a substance sticking to the sides of vessels
 Furac'ity, *s.* a disposition to theft
 Fur'below, *s.* fur, or other ornamental trim-
 ming on the lower part of a garment
 Fur'bish, *v. a.* to burnish, to polish
 Fu'rious, *a.* mad, raging, violent, passionate
 Furi, *v. a.* to draw up, to contract
 Fur'long, *s.* the eighth part of a mile
 Fur'lough, *s.* a temporary leave of absence from
 military service
 Fur'menty, *s.* wheat boiled in milk
 Fur'nace, *s.* an enclosed fireplace
 Fur'nish, *v. a.* to supply, equip, decorate
 Fur'niture, *s.* goods put into a house for use or
 ornament; equipage; appendages
 Fur'rier, *s.* a dealer in furs
 Fur'row, *s.* any long trench or hollow
 Fur'ry, *a.* covered with or made of fur
 Fur'ther, *ad.* to a greater distance.—*s. a.* to
 forward, to promote, to assist
 Fur'thermore, *ad.* moreover, besides
 Fur'thermost, Fur'thest, *a.* the most distant
 Fu'ry, *s.* madness, passion, frenzy, rage
 Furze, *s.* a prickly shrub used for fuel, gorse
 Furzy, *a.* overgrown with furze
 Fuse, *v.* to melt, to put into fusion
 Fuse, Fusee', *s.* a tube of wood filled with a
 composition of salt-petre, sulphur, and
 mealed powder, and put into the touch-hole
 of a bomb to cause the explosion
 Fusee', *s.* a kind of light heat musket; part of
 a watch, on which the chain is wound
 Fu'sible, Fu'sil, *a.* capable of being melted
 Fu'sil, or Fusee', *s.* a firelock
 Fusillie'r, *s.* a soldier armed with a fusil
 Fu'sion, *s.* the state of being melted
 Fuss, *s.* bustle, a tumult, a noise, a hurry
 Fus'tian, *s.* a kind of cloth made of linen and
 cotton; a bombast style
 Fus'tilian, *s.* a low fellow, a scoundrel
 Fus'tiness, *s.* mustiness, mouldiness
 Fus'ty, *a.* ill smelling, mouldy, musty
 Fu'tile, *a.* talkative, trifling, worthless
 Fut'il'ity, *s.* loquacity, silliness, vanity
 Fu'ture, *a.* that which is to come hereafter
 Fu'ture, Futu'rity, *s.* the time to come
 Fuzz, *v. n.* to fly out in small particles
 Fy, Fie, interj. a word of blame or exclamation

G.

G has two sounds, hard and soft. The hard sound occurs before the vowels *a, o, and u*, as *gate, go, gully*. The soft one occurs before *e* and *i*, as *gem, gibbet*; though in a few words of German origin the sound is hard, as *get, give, gild*, &c.

Gab, *v. n.* to talk idly; to prate

Gabble, *v. n.* to prate loudly and noisily.—
s. loud talk without meaning

Gab'bler, *s.* a prater, a chattering fellow

Gabel, *s.* an excise, a tax

Gab'erdine, *s.* a coarse frock

Gab'ion, *s.* a cylindrical wicker basket filled with earth, and intended to carry on the approaches of a siege under cover

Gab'ionnade, *s.* a military parapet hastily thrown up, and constructed of gabions

Ga'ble, *s.* the sloping roof of a building

Gad, *s.* an ingot of steel; a club; a graver.—
v. n. to ramble about without business

Gad'der, *s.* one that gads or runs abroad

Gad'fly, *s.* the bresse fly that stings cattle

Gaff, *s.* a harpoon or large hook

Gaff'er, *s.* an old country word for master

Gaff'es, *s.* artificial spurs upon cocks

Gag, *v. n.* to stop the mouth.—*s.* something applied to hinder speech

Gage, *s.* a pledge, a caution, a pawn.—*v. a.* to wager, to impawn

Gag'gle, *v. n.* to make a noise like a goose

Gaily, *ad.* cheerfully, airily, splendidly

Gain, *s.* profit, advantage, interest.—*v.* to obtain, to procure, to attain

Gal'ner, *s.* one who receives advantage

Gal'nful, *a.* advantageous, lucrative

Gal'nless, *a.* profitless

Gal'nly, *ad.* handily, readily

Gal'nay, *v. a.* to contradict, controvert

Gainstan'd, *v. a.* to withstand, to oppose

Gal'rish, *a.* gaudy, splendid, fine, flighty

Gal'rishness, *s.* finery; extravagant joy

Gait, *s.* manner and air of walking

Gal'ters, *s.* a kind of spatterdaashes

Gal'la, *s.* a grand festivity or procession

Galan'gal, *s.* an Indian medicinal root

Gal'axy, *s.* a long luminous tract, composed of an infinite number of stars; the milky way

Gal'banum, *s.* a strong scented gum or resin

Gale, *s.* a wind not tempestuous yet stronger than a breeze; a plant

Gal'eas, *s.* a low built vessel with oars and sail

Gal'eated, *a.* covered as with a helmet

Gale'na, *s.* native sulphuret of lead

Gall, *s.* bile; malignity, rancour, anger.—*v. a.* to rub off the skin; to tease, harass

Gal'lant, *a.* gay, brave, fine, specious

Gallan't, *s.* a gay sprightly man; a lover

Gall'antry, *s.* bravery; splendour; courtship

Gall'ed, *part.* hurt, fretted, vexed

Gal'leon, *s.* a large Spanish ship

Gall'ery, *s.* a passage leading to several apartments; a balcony round a building; in military language an underground passage forming the communication between the inner and exterior works of a fortified place

Gal'ley, *s.* a small vessel with sails and oars

Gal'ley-slave, *s.* a person condemned for some crime to row in the galleys

Gal'liard, *s.* a gay brisk man; a lively dance

Gal'licism, *s.* a mode of speaking after the manner of the French; a French idiom

Galligas'kins, *s.* large open hose

Gallinan'fry, *s.* a hotch-potch, a medley

Gal'liot, *s.* a small galley, a brigantine

Gal'lipot, *s.* a pot painted and glazed

Gal'lon, *s.* a measure of four quarts

Gal'lop, *v. n.* to move by leaps or very fast.—
s. a horse's full or swift speed

Gal'low, *v. a.* to terrify, to fright

Gal'loway, *s.* a horse not more than 14 hands high, much used in the north

Gal'lowa, *s.* a tree for executing malefactors

Galvan'ic, *a.* relating to galvanism [substances]

Gal'vanism, *s.* electricity, the action of metallic

Gamba'does, *s.* spatterdaashes; a kind of boots fixed to a saddle instead of stirrups

Gamb'ler, *s.* a cheating gamester

Gambo'ge, *s.* a concreted vegetable juice

Gam'bol, *s.* a skip, a frolic, a wild prank.—*v. n.* to dance, to skip, to leap

Gam'brel, *s.* the leg of a horse

Game, *s.* sport of any kind; insolent merriment; mockery; animals pursued in the field; contests exhibited to the people.—*v. n.* to play extravagantly for money

Gal'mecock, *s.* a cock bred to fight

Gal'mekeeper, *s.* one who looks after game, and prevents it from being destroyed

Gal'mesome, *a.* frolicsome, sportive, gay

Gal'mester, *s.* one viciously addicted to play

Gal'ming, *s.* the practice of gamblers engaging deeply in play

Gam'mer, *s.* a country appellation for mistress, mother, &c. corresponding to gaffer

Gam'mon, *s.* the thigh of a hog salted and dried; a kind of play with dice; imposition.—
v. a. to deceive by misrepresentation

Gam'ut, *s.* the scale of musical notes

Gan'der, *s.* the male of the goose

Gang, *s.* a number herding together; a troop

Gan'grene, *s.* a mortification, a putrefaction

Gan'grenous, *a.* mortified, putrefied

Gang'way, *s.* the passage in a ship

Gan'let, *s.* a military punishment, formerly inflicted by the whole regiment

Gan'za, *s.* a kind of wild goose

Gaol, *s.* a prison, a place of confinement

Gaoler, *s.* the keeper of a prison

Gap, *s.* an opening, a breach, an avenue, a hole

Gape, *v. n.* to yawn; to crave; to stare

Gar'ping, *s.* the act of yawning

Gar'b, *s.* dress, attire, exterior appearance

Gar'bage, **Gar'bish**, **s.** offals; the entrails

Gar'ble, *v. a.* to sift, to part, to separate

Gar'boil, *s.* trouble, disturbance, tumult

Gar'den, *v. n.* to cultivate a garden.—*s.* ground enclosed for fruit, herbs, &c.

Gar'dener, *s.* one who attends a garden

Gar'd'ning, *s.* the act of planning out and cultivating gardens

Gar'garism, **Gar'gle**, *s.* a liquid medicine to wash the throat or mouth with

v. a. to wash the throat; to warble
s. a distemper among hogs
see Gal'rish
s. a wreath of branches or flowers
s. a well-known plant
s. any covering for the body
s. a granary for threshed corn.—*v. a.*
s. as in garners
s. a red gem of various sizes
v. a. to decorate, to embellish
Garniture, s. embellishment
s. one who decorates
s. a small horse, a hobby
s. the uppermost room of a house
s. one that lives in a garret
s. a body of troops stationed in a
s. &c.—*v. a.* to place troops in a for-
 lace
s. loquacity, talkativeness
s. a prattling, talkative
s. a string or ribbon to hold up a
 garter
s. insignia of the order of the garter
 light aeriform body, expandible by heat
s. a boast, a bravado.—*v. a.* to
 vaunt
s. deep cut or wound
s. while horse or breeches
 catch of breath in the last agonies.—
 pant for breath
g. s. a treatise on the stomach
 large door, an opening, an avenue
v. to collect, pick up, assemble; to
 gather; to foster; to thicken
s. plaits in a garment, &c.
s. one who gathers; a collector
s. a collection; a tumour
s. a collection; a tumour
s. to exult, to rejoice at any thing
s. showiness, tinsel appearance
s. showy, splendid, pompous.—*s.* a
 feast
s. a measure of the contents of a
 gun
s. a measure, a standard; in gun-
 brassing with handles to find the
 size of all kinds of shot
s. one who measures quantities
s. lean, thin, slender, meagre
s. an iron glove for defence, &c.
s. a thin transparent silk, &c.
see Gise
s. an equal division of land
s. a kind of brisk dance
s. a stupid awkward person
s. a wooden frame for beer-casks
s. merry, cheerful, frolicsome
s. a cheerfulness; pomp
s. to look earnestly or steadily
s. an authentic newspaper
s. a writer of Gazettes, &c.
s. stock, s. one grazed at with a scurf
s. in fortification pieces of fresh earth
 with grass, cut in form of a wedge,
 intended to line the outsides of a rampart
s. furniture, dress, harness
plural of Goose
s. a type of hell
s. a that may be congealed
s. a jelly
s. to cut, to deprive, to castrate
s. capable of being gelded
s. one who performs castration, &c.

Gelding, s. a horse that has been gelded
Geld, a. extremely cold, frozen
Geldity, s. excessive coldness
Gem, s. a jewel or precious stone; first bud
Gemination, s. repetition, reduplication
Gemini, s. twins; a sign in the zodiac
Gemina, s. double, twofold
Gemmary, a. pertaining to gems or jewels
General, s. a man of arms; in France a
 military politician [police
General, s. a military body of armed
 Gen'der, s. a sex, a kind, a sort.—*v.* to beget,
 to cause, to produce
Genealogical, a. pertaining to pedigrees
Genealogist, s. one skilled in genealogy
Genealogy, s. history of family succession
General, a. usual, common, extensive.—*s.* one
 that commands an army; a term for the
 roll of the drum which calls the troops to-
 gether
Generalissimo, s. a commander in chief
General-officer, s. an officer above the rank of
 colonel
Generality, s. the main body, the bulk
Generalize, v. a. to reduce to a genus
Generally, ad. in general, frequently
Generality, s. the manœuvring of a general
Genet, v. a. to beget, to cause, to produce
Genetive, part. caused, produced
Generation, s. offspring, progeny, race
Generative, a. fruitful, prolific, productive
General, a. comprehending the genus
Generosity, s. liberality
Generous, a. liberal, munificent, noble
Genesis, s. the first book of Moses, which
 treats of the formation of the world
Genet, s. a small well-made Spanish horse
Genet, s. the spirit of juniper
Genial, a. that gives cheerfulness, festive;
 contributing to propagation; natural
Geniality, s. cheerfulness, festivity
Geniulated, a. knotted, jointed
Genio, s. a man of peculiar talent
Genital, a. generative, pertaining to genera-
 tion or the act of begetting
Genital, s. the parts belonging to generation
Genitive, s. an early apple gathered in June
Genitive, s. in grammar one of the cases of
 nouns by which property or possession is
 chiefly implied
Genius, s. intellectual power; nature; dis-
 position; a spirit either good or evil
Genouillère, s. literally the kneeling place;
 that part of the parapet of a battery which
 remains above the platform, and under the
 gun, after the opening of the embrasure
 has been made
Genet, a. polite, elegant, graceful, civil
Genetness, s. elegance, politeness, graceful-
 ness; qualities befitting a man of rank
Genetian, s. a plant; felwort or baidmony
Genetile, s. a pagan, a heathen
Genetness, s. complaisance, civility
Genetism, s. paganism, heathenism
Genetity, s. good extraction, dignity of birth;
 elegance of behaviour; paganism
Genet, a. soft, mild, meek; well born.—*s.* a
 maggot used in fishing
Genetman, s. a man above the vulgar
Genetman-at-arms, s. one of the body-guard
 of the sovereign
Genetmanlike, a. becoming a gentleman

Gen'tleness, *s.* meekness, tenderness
 Gen'tlewoman, *s.* a woman well descended, though not of noble birth
 Gen'tly, *ad.* softly, meekly, inoffensively
 Gen'try, *s.* a class of people above the vulgar; a term of civility
 Genuflection, *s.* the act of kneeling
 Genuine, *a.* true, real, natural, not spurious
 Genuineness, *s.* freedom from adulteration
 Ge'nus, *s.* a class of individuals which exhibits a certain degree of analogy, and comprehends under it many species
 Geocen'tric, *a.* in astronomy is a planet's having the earth for its centre
 Geographer, *s.* one who describes the earth according to its different parts
 Geograph'ical, *a.* pertaining to geography
 Geograph'y, *s.* the knowledge of the earth
 Ge'omancer, *s.* a fortune-teller
 Ge'omancy, *s.* the act of foretelling events by figures drawn on the earth or on paper
 Geoman'tic, *a.* pertaining to geomancy
 Geom'eter, Geometric'ian, *s.* one skilled in the science of geometry
 Geomet'rical, *a.* pertaining to geometry
 Geom'etry, *s.* the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude
 George, *s.* an ornament worn by knights of the garter, on which is the figure of St. George
 Geor'gic, *s.* a rural poem
 Gera'nium, *s.* a green-house flower
 Germ, Ger'men, *s.* a sprouting seed
 Ger'man, *s.* a brother, a near relation
 Ger'minate, *v.* to sprout, to shoot, to bud
 Germinat'ion, *s.* the act of budding forth
 Ger'und, *s.* a kind of verbal noun
 Gest, *s.* an action, show, representation
 Gestat'ion, *s.* the act of bearing young
 Gestic'ulate, *v.* to play antic tricks, &c.
 Gesticulat'ion, *s.* antic tricks; various postures; too much gesture in speaking
 Ges'ture, *s.* posture, movement of the body
 Get, *v.* to obtain, acquire, win, learn
 Gew'gaw, *s.* a toy, a bauble.—*a.* trifling
 Ghas'tliness, *s.* frightful aspect, paleness
 Ghas'tly, *a.* like a ghost, pale, horrible
 Gher'kin, *s.* a small cucumber for pickling
 Ghost, *s.* the soul of man; a spirit
 Gho'stly, *s.* spiritual, relating to the soul
 Gi'ant, *s.* one unnaturally large and tall
 Gi'antlike, Gi'antly, *a.* gigantic, vast
 Gib, *s.* an old worn-out animal; a cat
 Gib'berish, *s.* unintelligible talk; cant words
 Gib'bet, *s.* a gallows.—*v.* to hang up
 Gib'bier, *s.* game, wild fowl
 Gib'bous, *a.* convex, crooked-backed
 Gib'cat, *s.* an old worn-out cat
 Gibe (*jibe*), *s.* a sneer, scoff, word of contempt
 Gib'lets, *s.* pinions, gizzard, &c. of a goose
 Gi'diness, *s.* state of being giddy; inconstancy, wantonness, frolic, unsteadiness
 Gi'dy, *a.* whirling, heedless, changeful
 Gi'dy-brained, *a.* thoughtless, careless
 Gift, *s.* a thing given; power; a bribe
 Gift'ed, *a.* endowed with eminent powers
 Gig, *s.* any thing that is whirled round in play; a kind of chase; a fiddle
 Gigan'tic, *a.* giantlike, big, enormous, bulky
 Gig'gle, *v.* to laugh idly, to titter
 Gild, *v.* to overlay with gold; to adorn
 Gil'ding, *s.* gold laid on a surface [*s.* value
 Gil'der, *s.* one who gilds; a coin, from its. 6d. to

Gill, *s.* aperture at the side of a fish's head; the flesh under the chin
 Gill (*jill*), *s.* a quarter of a pint; ground-ivy
 Gil'yflower, *s.* the July flower
 Gilse, *s.* a young salmon
 Gilt, *s.* golden show, gold laid on the surface of any thing.—the part of *Gild*
 Gim, Gim'my, *a.* neat, spruce, smart
 Gim'crack, *s.* a slight or trivial mechanism
 Gim'let, *s.* a nail-piercer or borer
 Gimp, *s.* a kind of silk twist or lace
 Gin, *s.* a snare; a trap; an ardent spirit extracted from grain, and seasoned with juniper or oil of turpentine
 Gin'gals, *s.* large muskets used in India
 Gin'ger, *s.* a warm spicy Indian root
 Gin'gerbread, *s.* a kind of bread made of flour, ginger, treacle, &c.
 Gin'gerly, *ad.* cautiously, nicely, softly
 Gin'gival, *a.* belonging to the gums
 Gin'gle, *s.* a shrill resounding noise.—*s.* to make a tinkling noise
 Gin'seng, *s.* an aromatic root
 Gip'ey, *s.* a vagrant who pretends to tell fortunes by palmistry or physiognomy
 Girando'le, *s.* a branched candlestick
 Gird, *v.* to bind round, dress; to reproach
 Gir'der, *s.* the largest timber on a floor
 Gir'dle, *s.* any thing tied round the waist
 Girl, *s.* a female child or young woman
 Gir'lish, *a.* acting like a girl; youthful
 Gir'lishness, *s.* the manners of a girl; levity
 Girt, Girth, *s.* a broad belt by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse; a bandage
 Give, *v.* to bestow, yield, allow, permit
 Giver, *s.* one that gives, a donor, a granter
 Giv'zard, *s.* the muscular stomach of a sow
 Glac'ial, *a.* icy, made of ice, frozen
 Glaciat'ion, *s.* act of freezing, ice formed
 Glac'is, *s.* in fortification a bank sloping towards the country, and terminating at about 150 feet from the summit
 Glad, *a.* cheerful, gay, exhilarating
 Glad, Glad'den, *v.* to cheer, make glad
 Glade, *s.* a lawn or opening in a wood
 Gladia'tor, *s.* a prize-fighter, sword-player
 Glad'ness, *s.* joy, exultation, cheerfulness
 Glad'some, *a.* gay, delighted, pleasing
 Glair, *s.* the white of an egg; a halbert.—*v.* to smear with the white of eggs
 Glance, *s.* a snatch of sight, quick view; sudden shoot of light or splendour.—*v.* to censure by oblique hints
 Glance, *s.* a part of the human body
 Glan'ders, *s.* a horse's disease
 Glan'diferous, *a.* bearing acorns and mast
 Glan'dulos'ity, *s.* a collection of glands
 Glan'dulous, Glan'dular, *a.* pertaining to the glands
 Glare, *s.* overpowering lustre, splendour.—*v.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes
 Glar'ing, *a.* blazing out; barefaced
 Glass, *s.* an artificial transparent substance.—*a.* made of glass, vitreous.—*v.* to see in glass; cover with glass
 Glass'furnace, *s.* a place for making glass in
 Glass'grinder, *s.* one who polishes glass
 Glass'house, *s.* a house where glass is made
 Glass'iness, *s.* vitreous appearance, brightness
 Glass'man, *s.* one who sells glass
 Glass'metal, *s.* glass in fusion
 Glass'work, *s.* manufactory of glass

z. made of glass, resembling glass
a. a. of a grey or blue colour
a. broad sword, a falchion
a. to furnish or cover with glass
a. one who glazes windows
a. a sudden shot of light; lustre
g. *a.* shining, flashing, darting
a. flashing, darting light
n. to gather any thing thinly scatter-collect
a. one who gleans after reapers
g. *a.* the act of gleaming, the thing d or picked up
surf. soil; land possessed as part of revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice
y. *t.* fulness of clods, turfy
Gle'by, a. tarry, cloddy
oy, meriment, gaiety, cheerfulness
a. gay, merry, cheerful
essa, a. cheerfulness, mirth
music; a. scoff.—*v. a.* to sneer
n. *a.* a musician, a minstrel
n. to shine with heat or polish
a. thin matter issuing from ulcers
a. valley, a dale
smooth, voluble, slippery
s. *a.* smoothness, slipperiness
n. to flow gently, move smoothly
a. sneer, a scoff, a float
g. *n.* to shine or appear faintly
ring, a. *a.* weak faint light
a. *a.* faint light; a short view
n. *a.* to shine, sparkle with light
n. *a.* to shine, gleam; be specious
Gli'tering, s. lustre, brightness
ag, s. sending forth a bright light
n. to cast side glances as a timid lover
d, Glo'bed, a. formed like a globe
a. sphere; the terraqueous ball
Glo'bous, Glob'ular, Glob'ulous, erical, round, formed like a sphere
ry, s. roundness of form, sphericity
a. *s.* small particles of a round figure
ste, v. a. to gather into a ball
tion, s. act of being rolled into a ball
a. imperfect darkness; obscurity; heaviness of mind, cloudiness of aspect
ness, s. want of light, obscurity; of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look
a. *a.* obscure, melancholy, cloudy
a. illustrious, honourable
tion, s. the act of giving glory
v. a. to honour, extol, worship
a. *a.* noble, illustrious, excellent
a. honour, praise, renown, fame
a. to boast in, to be proud of
a. *a.* superficial lustre; a comment; a representation.—*v.* to comment, to in, to palliate
y, s. *a.* a dictionary explaining obscure abstrused words; explanatory notes
g. *a.* an explanation by glosses
a. shining, bright, smoothly polished
a. a cleft or clink in the larynx, serving the formation of the voice
a. cover for the hands
a. one who makes or sells gloves
n. *a.* to pout, to look sullen
a. to be heated; to feel activity of fancy
hiding heat, vividness of colour
on, s. *a.* small creeping grub that in the dark by a luminous tail

Gloze, s. flattery, specious show, gloss
Glue, s. a thick viscous cement, made by boiling the skins of animals to a jelly
Glue'y, Glu'y, a. viscous, tenacious
Glue'ness, s. viscosity, stickiness
Gloom, a. sullen, stubbornly grave
Glut, v. a. to devour, to cloy, to saturate.—
s. overmuch, more than enough
Glut'inate, v. a. to cement
Glut'inous, a. gluey, viscous, tenacious
Glut'ed, part. devoured, sated, over-gorged
Glut'on, s. one who eats to excess
Glut'ony, s. excess; luxury of the table
Gnar, Gnarl, v. n. to growl, to snarl
Gnar'led, a. knotty, rough
Gnash, v. to grind the teeth in a rage
Gnash'ing, s. a grinding of the teeth
Gnat, s. a small winged stinging insect
Gnaw, v. a. to pick with the teeth; corrode
Gneiss, s. a kind of granite rock; the oldest of the primary rocks
Gno'mon, s. the hand or pin of a dial
Gnomon'ics, s. the science or art of dialling
Go, v. n. to walk, proceed, travel, pass
Goad, s. a pointed stick to drive oxen with.—
v. a. to prick, to stimulate, to incite
Goal, s. a starting-post; final purpose
Goad, s. any edging sewed upon cloth
Goat, s. a ruminant animal that seems of a middle species between deer and sheep
Goat'herd, s. one who tends goats
Goat'ish, a. resembling a goat; lustful
Gob'bet, v. a. to swallow at a mouthful
Gob'ble, v. to swallow hastily with noise
Gob'let, s. a bowl or large cup
Gob'lin, s. an evil spirit, a fairy, a phantom
Go'cart, s. a thing to teach children to walk
God, s. the Supreme Being
God'child, s. a child for whom one became sponsor at baptism
God'dess, s. a female ethnic divinity
God'dess-like, a. resembling a goddess
God'father, s. a male sponsor at baptism
God'head, s. the Deity, the Divine Nature
God'less, a. wicked, impious, vile, atheistical
God'like, a. divine, supremely excellent
God'liness, s. piety to God, real religion
God'ly, a. pious, righteous, religious
God'mother, s. a female sponsor in baptism
God'son, s. a boy for whom one was sponsor
Gog'gle, v. n. to look askint
Gog'gle-eyed, a. having large eyes; squint-eyed
Go'ing, s. the act of walking, departure
Gold, s. a bright yellow metal, the purest and most valuable of all metals, and the heaviest except platinum; money; wealth
Go'dbater, s. one who beats or mites gold
Go'dbound, a. encompassed with gold
Go'dden, a. made of gold; bright, happy
Go'dditch, s. a small singing bird
Go'dsmith, s. one who manufactures gold
Golf, s. a game played with a ball and a club or bat
Gome, s. the black grease of a cart wheel
Go'n'dola, s. a boat much used at Venice
Gondolie'r, s. a boatman
Gone, part. of Go; past, lost, dead
Go'n'falon, s. a standard, an ensign
Gong, s. an instrument of martial music used by the Chinese and the Indians in general
Gonorrhoe'a, s. a morbid venereal discharge

Good, *a.* proper, wholesome, sound, not evil.
—*s.* the contrary to evil; virtue

Goodliness, *s.* beauty, grace, elegance

Goodly, *a.* beautiful, graceful, gay, splendid

Goodness, *s.* desirable qualities

Goods, *s.* furniture, freight, merchandise

Goodwill, *s.* kindness; premium paid for a business

Goody, *s.* a low term of civility

Goose, *s.* a large water-fowl; a tailor's iron

Gooseberry, *s.* a small tree and its fruit

Gooseberry-fool, *s.* a food made of boiled gooseberries, with milk, sugar, &c.

Gorbelled, *a.* fat, big-bellied, prominent

Gor'd, *s.* an instrument of gaming

Gor'dian-knot, *s.* an inextricable difficulty

Gore, *s.* clotted blood, congealed blood.

—*v.* *a.* to stab, to pierce with horns

Gorge, *s.* the throat, the swallow; in fortification the distance or space between the inner extremities of the two faces; a narrow pass.—*v.* *n.* to glut, to satiate, to swallow

Gorgeous, *a.* fine, splendid, glittering

Gorgeousness, *s.* magnificence, show

Gorget, *s.* a breastplate worn by military officers; formerly, armour for the throat

Gor'gon, *s.* any thing ugly or horrid

Gor'mandize, *v.* *n.* to feed ravenously

Gor'mandizer, *s.* a voracious eater, a glutton

Gor'mandizing, *part.* eating greedily

Gorse, *s.* furze, a thick prickly shrub

Gor'y, *a.* covered with blood; murderous

Gos'hawk, *s.* a hawk of a large kind

Gos'ling, *s.* a goose not yet full grown

Gos'pel, *s.* the holy book of the Christian revelation; God's word; divinity, theology.

—*v.* *n.* to fill with religious thought

Gos'pel, *part.* instructed in Christianity

Gos'samer, *s.* the fine down of plants; white combs which fly in the air

Gos'sip, *s.* a sponsor in baptism; a tattler.—*v.* *n.* to prate, to chat, to be merry

Got, Got'ten, *part. pass.* of *Get*

Goth'ic, *a.* in manner of the Goths, antique

Goths, *s.* an ancient people of Gothia, an island in the Baltic sea

Gounge, *s.* a chisel with a round edge

Goular'd, *s.* an extract of lead

Goul, *s.* an evil demon

Gourd, *s.* a plant resembling a melon; a bottle

Gour'dy, *a.* swelled in the legs, &c.

Gout, *s.* a periodical painful disease

Goutiness, *s.* state of being subject to the gout

Gouty, *a.* afflicted or diseased with the gout

Gov'ern, *v.* to rule, to manage, to direct

Gov'ernable, *a.* submissive to authority

Gov'ernance, *s.* government, rule, control

Gov'ernan'te, *s.* a governess of young ladies

Gov'erness, *s.* a tutress, a directress

Gov'ernment, *s.* an establishment of legal authority; executive power; rule

Gov'ernor, *s.* a ruler, a commander, a tutor

Gowk, *s.* a foolish fellow; a cuckoo

Gown, *s.* a long upper garment

Gow'nsman, *s.* a man devoted to the arts of peace; a student in divinity, law, &c.

Grab'ble, *v.* to grope; to lie prostrate

Grace, *s.* favour, kindness, virtue, privilege, pardon; beauty, ornament; a short prayer.

—*v.* *a.* to dignify, embellish, favour

Grac'e-*cup*, *s.* the cup of health after grace

grac'e-*ful*, *a.* beautiful with dignity, comely

Grac'e-fulness, *s.* elegance of manners

Grac'eless, *a.* without grace, abandoned

Grac'ile, *a.* slender, small, lean

Grac'ious, *a.* benevolent, virtuous, graceful

Grac'iousness, *s.* kind condescension

Grada'tion, *s.* a regular advance, order

Grad'atory, *s.* a flight of steps to the church

Grade, *s.* the rank or degree of a military officer

Grad'ient, *a.* walking, moving by steps

Grad'ual, *a.* done by degrees, step by step

Gradual'ity, Gradua'tion, *s.* a regular progression by succession of degrees

Grad'uate, *v.* *a.* to mark with degrees; heighten; dignify with a degree in the university.

—*s.* one who has taken a degree in a university; an academical

Gradua'tion, *s.* a regular progression by succession of degrees; conferring degrees

Graft, Graft, *s.* a young scion, &c.—*v.* *a.* to insert a scion or branch of one tree into the stock of another

Graft'ing, *s.* the art of inserting the branch of one tree into another

Grain, *s.* all kinds of corn; the seed of any fruit; the 34th part of a penny-weight; with apothecaries the 20th part of a scruple; direction of the fibres of wood, &c.; the form of the surface with regard to roughness or smoothness; a minute particle.—*v.* *a.* in painting to imitate the fibres of wood, &c.

Grain'd, *a.* rough, made less smooth

Grains, *s.* the husks of malt in brewing

Gramin'al, Gramin'ous, *a.* grassy

Gramin'ous, *a.* grass-eating

Gram'mar, *s.* the science of speaking or writing a language with precision; the book which teaches it

Gramma'rian, *s.* one who teaches grammar

Gramma'tical, *a.* belonging to grammar

Gramma'ticaster, *s.* a petty grammarian

Gram'pus, *s.* a large fish of the whale kind

Gran'ary, *s.* a storehouse for threshed corn

Grand, *a.* great, illustrious, high in power

Gran'dchild, *s.* the child of a son or daughter

Gran'dame, *s.* a grandmother

Gran'd-daughter, *s.* the daughter of a son, &c.

Grande'e, *s.* a man of high rank or power

Gran'deur, *s.* state, magnificence

Gran'dfather, *s.* father's or mother's father

Grandil'oquous, *a.* using a lofty style

Grandmother, *s.* father's or mother's mother

Grand'sire, *s.* a grandfather, an ancestor

Grand'son, *s.* the son of a son or daughter

Grange, *s.* a farm-house, a lone house

Granif'erous, *a.* bearing grain

Gran'ite, *s.* a hard kind of stone or granulate marble; a species of gem

Graniv'orous, *a.* eating or living on grain

Grant, *v.* *a.* to admit, to allow, to bestow.—*s.* the thing granted; a gift, a boon

Grantee, *s.* he to whom a grant is made

Grantor, *s.* he by whom any grant is made

Gran'ulary, *a.* resembling grains or seeds

Gran'ulate, *v.* to form into small grains

Granula'tion, *s.* breaking into small masses

Gran'ule, *s.* a small compact particle

Gran'ulous, *a.* full of little grains

Grape, *s.* fruit of the vine growing in clusters

Gras'pe-shot, *s.* in artillery a combination of small shot corded together in a canvas bag

Graph'ical, *a.* well delineated, pictured, or described

an iron hook to catch hold of and an enemy's ship; a small anchor
 to contest in close fight; to seize, at hold of, to fasten. to fix full of clusters of grapes
 a small chirping insect that the summer grass
 hold in the hand, to seize.—*v.* the of the hand, possession
 common herbage of fields, &c.
 a follower of cavalry regiments India [abounding in grass]
 a grassy state; the state of covered with grass
 an enclosure made with bars; the bars within which fires are made
 to rub or wear away; to offend
 a. willing to acknowledge and benefits; agreeable, pleasant, account
 a rough instrument to grate with
 a. pleasure, delight; reward
 a. to indulge, please, requite
 a. rubbing; disagreeable
 for nothing, without reward
 Gratitude, *s.* a desire to return
 duty to benefactors
 a. voluntary, bestowed without merit, asserted without proof
 a free gift, a recompense
 a. to congratulate, wish joy
 on, *s.* the act of rejoicing on behalf
 of; expression of joy, salutation
 a. expressing congratulation
 the place in which the dead are reposed, the name of an accent.—*a.* solemn, sober, not showy.—*v.* to carve in substance [carved part, inscribed in wood or metals]
 hea, *s.* pl. the dress of the dead
 a. hard sand; sandy matter con- the kidneys and bladder.—*v.* a. to lith gravel
 a. abounding with gravel
 one that engraves; a graving tool
 sediment of melted tallow
 a. a stone placed over the grave
 heavy, pregnant
 a. state of being with child
 a. to weigh or press downwards; to the centre of attraction
 on, *s.* act of tending to the centre
 Gravescence, *s.* seriousness; weight the juice of roasted meat, &c.
 white and black mixed; hoary
 a. an old man
 to feed on grass; to touch lightly
 one who feeds cattle
 the act of feeding on grass
 the soft part of the fat.—*v.* a. to lith fat; to bribe
 a. fatness, oiliness, unctuousness
 oily, fat, smeared with grease
 a. eminent, illustrious
 a. pregnant, teeming
 a. largeness, power, dignity, state
 armour for the legs
 a. of or belonging to Greece
 a. idiom of the Greek language
 a. ravenousness, voracity
 a. ravenous, eager, voracious
 belonging to Greece

Green, *a.* not ripe, young, fresh, new.—*s.* a colour; a grassy plain; verdure
 Green-eyed, *a.* having greenish eyes
 Greenfinch, *s.* a small singing bird; a fish
 Greenhouse, *s.* a species of plum
 Greenhouse, *s.* a conservatory for plants
 Greenish, *a.* inclining to a green colour
 Greenness, *s.* a green colour, unripeness
 Green-sick'ness, *s.* a disease incident to virgins, so called from the paleness it produces
 Greenward, *s.* turf on which grass grows
 Greet, *v.* to address, to congratulate
 Greeting, *s.* a kind salutation at meeting
 Greeze, *s.* a flight of steps, a step
 Gregarious, *a.* going in flocks or herds
 Grenade, Grenado, *s.* a little hollow ball of iron used in battle, which, being filled with fine powder, is set on fire by means of a small fuse, and bursts wherever it is thrown
 Grenadier, *s.* a tall foot soldier
 Greyhound, *s.* a tall fleet hunting dog
 Grice, *s.* a little pig; a flight of steps
 Grid'lin, *s.* a colour mixed of white and red
 Grid'iron, *s.* a grate to broil meat on
 Grief, *s.* sorrow, trouble of mind, disease
 Grievance, *s.* state of uneasiness, hardship
 Grieve, *v.* to afflict, hurt, mourn, lament
 Grievous, *a.* afflictive, painful, atrocious
 Grif'fin, Grif'fon, *s.* a fabulous creature, having the head and paws of a lion, and the body and wings of an eagle
 Grig, *s.* a small eel; a merry creature
 Grill, *v.* a. to broil on a gridiron
 Grim, *a.* ill-looking, ugly, hideous, horrible
 Grima'ce, *s.* a distortion of the countenance from habit or contempt; air of affectation
 Grimal'kin, *s.* an old cat, &c.
 Grime, *s.* dirt.—*v.* to dirty, daub, sully
 Grim'ness, *s.* frightfulness of visage
 Grin, *s.* an affected laugh; a snarl; a trap.
 —*v.* a. to shew the teeth set together
 Grind, *v.* to reduce any thing to powder; to sharpen; to harass, to oppress
 Grinder, *s.* one that grinds; the instrument of grinding; one of the back teeth
 Grinding, *s.* the act of sharpening an edged tool by friction
 Grindstone, *s.* a stone for grinding on
 Grippe, *v.* to clutch, to squeeze, to pinch.—*s.* a grasp; oppression; the collar
 Griper, *s.* an oppressor, a usurper
 Gris'amber, *s.* used by Milton for Ambergis
 Gris'kin, *s.* the back bone of a hog
 Gris'tly, *a.* dreadful, horrible, hideous
 Grist, *s.* corn to be ground; provision, supply
 Grist'le, *s.* a cartilaginous substance
 Gris'tly, *a.* full of gristle, cartilaginous
 Grit, *s.* the coarse part of meal; sand
 Grit'ness, *s.* sandiness, abounding in grit
 Grit'ty, *a.* full of hard particles
 Gris'zie, *s.* a mixture of white and black
 Gris'zled, Gris'zly, *a.* somewhat gray
 Groan, *v.* a. to breathe with a hoarse noise.
 —*s.* a deep sigh from sorrow or pain
 Groa'ning, *part.* a. fetching deep sighs
 Groat, *s.* four-pence.—*pl.* bulled oats
 Grocer, *s.* a dealer in tea, sugar, &c.
 Gro'cery, *s.* wares which are sold by grocers
 Grog, *s.* spirits and water without sugar
 Grog'ram, *s.* a kind of silken stuff with pla
 Groin, *s.* the part next the thigh
 Groom, *s.* one who tends horses, a servant

- Ham'mer, *s.* an instrument to drive nails.—*a.* to beat or form with a hammer
 Ham'mering, *s.* working with a hammer
 Ham'mock, *s.* a swinging bed in a ship
 Ham'per, *s.* a large basket for carriage.—*v. a.* to embarrass, to entangle, to perplex
 Ham'string, *s.* the tendon of the ham.—*v. a.* to cut the tendon of the ham
 Han'aper, *s.* a treasury; an exchequer
 Hand, *s.* the palm with the fingers; a measure of four inches; cards held in game.—*v. a.* to give, to deliver down; to guide
 Han'dbasket, *s.* a portable basket
 Han'dbell, *s.* a bell rung by the hand
 Han'dbreadth, *s.* a measure of four inches
 Han'dcuff, *v. a.* to confine the hands of prisoners with irons.—*s.* a fetter
 Han'ded, *a.* with hands joined; having the use of the hand, left or right
 Han'dful, *s.* as much as the hand can grasp
 Handgal'lop, *s.* a gentle easy gallop
 Han'dicraft, *s.* a manual occupation
 Han'dily, *ad.* with skill, with dexterity
 Han'diness, *s.* readiness, dexterity
 Han'diwork, *s.* work done by the hand
 Han'dkerchief, *s.* a piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face or cover the neck
 Han'dle, *v. a.* to touch, to handle, to treat of.—*s.* that part of a thing held
 Han'dmaid, *s.* a maid that waits at hand
 Han'dmill, *s.* a small mill for grinding
 Han'dsel, *v. a.* to use a thing the first time
 Han'dsel, Han'sel, *s.* the first act of sale
 Hand'some, *a.* beautiful, graceful, generous
 Hand'someness, *s.* beauty, elegance
 Han'dspeak, *s.* in artillery a kind of wooden lever, used in raising heavy weights or in moving guns
 Han'dwriting, *s.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand
 Han'dy, *a.* ready, dexterous, convenient
 Han'dy-dan'dy, *s.* a childish play
 Hang, *v.* to suspend, to choke; to dangle
 Hang'er, *s.* a short broad sword
 Hang'er-on, *s.* a dependant, a sponger
 Hang'ings, *s.* ornaments of silk, stuff, paper, &c. hung against walls
 Hang'man, *s.* the public executioner
 Hank, *s.* a skein of thread, &c.; a ring
 Han'ker, *v. n.* to long importunately
 Hap, *s.* chance, casual event.—*v. n.* to happen
 Haphaz'ard, *s.* mere chance, accident
 Hap'less, *a.* unhappy, unfortunate, luckless
 Hap'ly, *ad.* perventure, by accident
 Hap'pen, *v. n.* to fall out, to come to pass
 Hap'ply, *ad.* successfully, prosperously
 Hap'piness, *s.* felicity, good fortune
 Hap'py, *a.* felicitous, lucky, addressful
 Ha'ram, Ha'ram, *s.* a seraglio
 Harang'ue, *s.* a speech, a public oration
 Har'ass, *v. a.* to weary, to fatigue, to vex
 Har'assed, *part.* wearied, fatigued, tired
 Har'bing'er, *s.* a forerunner, a messenger
 Har'bour, *v.* to entertain, sojourn, shelter
 Har'bour, Har'bourage, *s.* a port or haven
 Har'd, *a.* firm, close; severe, difficult.—*ad.* laboriously; nimbly, diligently
 Har'den, *v. a.* to make obdurate, to indurate
 Har'di'voured, *a.* coarse of feature
 Har'di'voured, *a.* inexorable, merciless, cruel
 Har'diness, *s.* hardship, fatigue; boldness
 Har'dly, *ad.* with difficulty, oppressively
 Har'd-mou'thed, disobedient to the rein
 Har'dness, *s.* a hard quality; obduracy
 Har'dship, *s.* injury, oppression, fatigue
 Har'dware, *s.* ware made of iron, steel, &c.
 Har'dware'man, *s.* a maker of hardware
 Har'dy, *a.* bold, brave, daring; strong, firm
 Har'e, *s.* a well-known swift timid animal
 Har'ebrained, *a.* wild, unsettled, giddy
 Har'ier, *s.* a small dog for hunting hares
 Har'elip, *s.* a fissure in the upper lip
 Har'k! *interj.* hear! listen! attend!
 Har'lequin, *s.* a buffoon, a merry-andrew
 Har'lot, *s.* a strumpet, a prostitute
 Har'lotry, *s.* the trade of a harlot; fornication
 Har'm, *s.* injury, crime, wickedness, mischief
 Har'mful, *a.* hurtful, noxious, mischievous
 Har'mless, *a.* innocent, innoxious, unhurt
 Har'mlessness, *s.* harmlessness
 Harmon'ic, Harmon'ical, *a.* pertaining to harmony; adapted to each other
 Harmon'ics, *s.* the doctrine of sounds
 Har'mo'nious, *a.* musical, concordant
 Har'monize, *v. a.* to adjust in fit proportions
 Har'mony, *s.* concord, correspondent sentiment, just proportion of sound
 Har'ness, *s.* armour; furniture for horses
 Har'p, *s.* a lyre; a constellation.—*v. n.* to play on the harp; to dwell on
 Har'per, *s.* one who plays on the harp
 Har'poo'ner, *s.* he that throws the harpoon
 Har'poo'n, *s.* a dart to strike whales with
 Har'psichord, *s.* a musical instrument with keys, and strung with wires
 Har'py, *s.* a bird; a ravenous wretch
 Har'ridan, *s.* a decayed strumpet
 Har'row, *s.* a frame of timber set with iron teeth, to break the clods of earth, &c.—*v. a.* to break with the harrow; to tear up, to pillage, to lay waste, to disturb
 Har'ry, *v.* to tease, vex, rob, plunder
 Harsh, *a.* austere, peevish, rough, rigorous
 Har'shness, *s.* roughness to the ear; sourness
 Har'slet, Har'slet, *s.* the entrails of a hog
 Hart, *s.* the male of the roe, a stag
 Har'thorn, *s.* a spirit drawn from the horns of a hart or stag; a plant
 Har'vest, *s.* the season of reaping and gathering in the corn
 Har'vest-home, *s.* the feast or song at the end of harvest; time of gathering in harvest
 Hash, *v. a.* to mince, chop into small pieces
 Has'p, *s.* a clasp for a staple.—*v. a.* to shut
 Has'sock, *s.* a mat or cushion to kneel on
 Haste, Ha'sten, *v. a.* to hurry, to urge on
 Haste, *s.* quickness, passion
 Ha'stily, *ad.* speedily, rashly, passionately
 Ha'stiness, *s.* speed, hurry, angry testiness
 Ha'stings, *s.* peas that come early; early fruit
 Ha'sty, *a.* sudden, quick, vehement, rash
 Hastypud'ding, *s.* milk and flour boiled
 Hat, *s.* a covering for the head
 Hatch, *v.* to produce young from eggs; to plot, to contrive, to form by mediation.—*s.* an opening in a ship's decks; a sort of half door; a brood of young birds; disclosure, discovery
 Hat'chel, *v. a.* to beat flax.—*s.* the instrument with which flax is beaten
 Hat'chet, *s.* a small axe
 Hat'chet-face, *s.* an ugly deformed face
 Hat'chment, *s.* an eschequer for the dead
 Hat'chway, *s.* the place over the hatches

set, to abhor, to abominate
great dislike, ill-will
mant, malevolent
er of hate
low meadow; a close
ride, arrogance
id, lofty, arrogant
, to drag by violence

igh, the hip, the hind part
sent to a troublesome degree;
entily.—*s.* a place of resort
equented, followed
nd instrument resembling a
id of large strawberry
, haughtiness
sues, enjoy, receive, hold
our, port, shelter
rseer of a port
coarse linen bag issued to
r carrying provisions
non-commissioned officer or
g the Sepoys
don, hold, fortune
waste.—*s.* devastation, spoil
of the hawthorn
lous bird of prey.—*s.* to fly
; to force up phlegm with a
oods
carried about for sale
llar, a news-carrier
rison of catching game with a

thorn that bears haws
id in the sun; a dance
all heap of fresh hay
e employed in making hay
sok, *s.* a quantity of hay
thatched
e, danger; a game at dice.—
to chance or danger
able to chance, dangerous
ngerous, exposed to chance
bg, a mist; rise

—tree
s. light brown, like hazel
nasty, dark, rimy
t of the body which contains
hief; principal; the top; the
a to command, influence;

in in the head
list for the head; a topknot
a subordinate constable
dress of a woman's head
ng quality in liquors; hurry
romontory, a cape
out a head, inconsiderate
h, precipitate, thoughtless
e advanced, first
our; a helmet; force of mind
t, *s.* the locality where the
floor of an army is stationed
first or capital stone
ngovernable, unstrained
recipitate, violent, strong
wound; to reconcile
mild, sensitive, gentle
n from pain or sickness
thoma, *s.* a free from sickness,
wholesome, salutary
state of health

Heal'thless, *a.* sickly, infirm, weak
Heal'thy, *a.* free from sickness, in health
Heap, *s.* a pile, a confused jumble, a cluster.—
s. to pile, accumulate, heap up
Hear, *v.* to perceive by the ear, listen to
He'arer, *s.* one who attends to any discourse
He'aring, *s.* the sense by which sounds are
perceived; judicial trial; audience
Hear'ken, *v.* to listen, attend, regard
He'arsay, *s.* report, rumour, common talk
Hearse, *s.* a close carriage to convey the dead
Heart, *s.* the seat of life in an animal body
Heart'ach, *s.* sorrow, anguish of mind
Heart'burning, *s.* a pain in the stomach
Heart'clear, *a.* sincerely beloved
Heart'seasing, *a.* giving quiet
Hear'ten, *v.* to encourage, to animate, to
strengthen, to manure land
Heartfelt, *a.* felt in the conscience
Hearth, *s.* the place on which a fire is made
Heart'ily, *ad.* sincerely, fully from the heart
Heart'iness, *s.* sincerity, freedom from hypo-
crisy; vigour, diligence, strength
Heart'less, *a.* spiritless, wanting courage
Heart'sick, *a.* pained in mind; mortally ill
Heart'string, *s.* the tendons or nerves supposed
to brace and sustain the heart
Heart'whole, *a.* with the affections unfixed;
with the vitals yet unimpaired
Heart'y, *a.* healthy, strong, cordial, sincere
Heat, *s.* the sensation caused by fire; hot wea-
ther; violent passion; party rage; a course
at a race; a flush in the face.—*s.* to make
hot; to warm with passion

Heat'er, *s.* an iron made hot and put into a
box-iron to smooth and plait linen
Heath, *s.* a plant; common ground
Heat'heck, *s.* a fowl that frequents heaths
Hea'then, *s.* a gentle, a pagan, an idolater
Hea'then, Hea'thenish, *a.* pagan, savage
Hea'thenism, *s.* paganism; genti'ism; the
principles or practices of heathens
Heave, *s.* a lift; an effort to vomit.—*v.* to lift,
to raise; to pant; to heave
Heav'en, *s.* the regions above; the expanse of
the sky; the residence of the blessed
Heav'en-born, *a.* descended from heaven
Heav'only, *a.* supremely excellent, celestial
Heav'iness, *s.* depression of mind; weight
Heav'y, *a.* weighty; dejected, sluggish
Heb'domad, *s.* a week, a space of seven days
Hebdom'adal, Hebdom'adary, *a.* weekly
Heb'etate, *v.* to dull, to blunt, to stupefy
Heb'etude, *s.* bluntness, dulness, obtuseness
He'braism, *s.* a Hebrew idiom
Hebri'cian, *s.* one skilled in Hebrew
He'brow, *s.* the Jewish language
Hec'tomb, *s.* a sacrifice of a hundred cattle
Hec'tic, *s.* a fever
Hec'tic, Hec'tical, *a.* habitual, constitutional,
troubled with morbid heat
Hec'tor, *s.* a bully, a noisy fellow.—*v.* to v. n. m.
Hedera'ceous, Hed'eral, *a.* pertaining to ivy
Hederif'erous, *a.* producing ivy
Hedge, *v.* to make a hedge; enclose; shift.—
s. a fence made of thorns, shrubs, &c.
Hed'eborn, *a.* meanly born, low, obscure
Hed'eghog, *s.* a quadruped set with prickles
Hed'ger, *s.* one who makes hedges
Hed'gepig, *s.* a young hedgehog
Hed'gingill, *s.* a cutting hook used in making
hedges

Heed, *v. a.* to mind, to regard, to attend to.
—*s.* care, caution, seriousness

Hed'ful, *a.* cautious, attentive, careful

Hed'fulness, *s.* caution, vigilance

Hed'dless, *a.* negligent, inattentive, careless

Hed'dlessness, *s.* negligence, carelessness

Heel, *s.* the hind part of the foot

Heel'piece, *v. a.* to mend the heel of a shoe

Heft, *s.* a handle, an effort, a heave

Heg'ri, *s.* the epocha of the Turks, reckoned

from the day Mahomet fled from Mecca

Heifer, *s.* a young cow

Heighho! *interj.* denoting languor, &c.

Height, *s.* elevation or extension upwards;

elevation of rank; utmost degree

Heigh'ten, *v. a.* to raise, improve, exalt

Hein'ous, *a.* very wicked, atrocious

Hein'ousness, *s.* great wickedness

Heir, *s.* one who inherits by law, a successor

Heir'loom, *s.* succession by inheritance

Heir'ess, *s.* a female who inherits by law

Heir'less, *a.* having no heir

Heirloom, *s.* what descends with a freehold

Heir'ship, *s.* the state, &c. of an heir

Heil, *pr. of* *Heil*

Heil'al, pertaining to the sun

Heil'al, *a.* spiral, with many circumvolutions

Helio'centric, *a.* as appearing from the centre

of the sun

Heliotrope, *s.* a plant that turns to the sun; a

precious stone

Helix, *s.* a spiral line; the snail-shell

Hell, *s.* the abode of wicked spirits—*Hell* pre-

fixed to any word denotes detestation

Hell'doomed, *a.* consigned to hell

Hell'bore, *s.* the Christmas flower; a plant

Hell'ionism, *s.* an idiom of the Greek

Hell'hound, *s.* an agent or dog of hell, a wretch;

a demon

Hell'ish, *a.* infernal, wicked, sent from hell

Hell'kite, *s.* a kite of infernal breed.

Helm, *s.* the rudder; a headpiece

Helm'ed, *a.* furnished with a headpiece

Helm'et, *s.* a covering for the head in war

Help, *v.* to assist, to support, to cure, to aid

—*s.* assistance, remedy, succour, support

Help'ful, *a.* useful, salutary, assisting

Help'less, *a.* destitute of help, wanting power

to succour one's self, irremediable

Help'mate, *s.* a companion, a partner

Help'er-skel'ter, *ad.* confusedly, in a hurry

Helve, *s.* the handle of an axe

Helvet'ic, *a.* of or relating to the Swiss

Hem, *s.* the edge of a garment folded down

and sewed; a sudden expulsion of breath.

—*v. a.* to close with a hem; to shut in

Hem'i-sphere, *s.* the half of a globe

Hemispher'ical, *a.* being half round

Hemis'tic, Hemis'tich, *s.* half a verse

Hem'lock, *s.* a narcotic plant used in physic

Hem'o-rhage, *s.* a violent flux of blood

Hem'orrhoids, *s.* the piles, the emroids

Hemp, *s.* a plant of which ropes are made

Hemp'en, *a.* male of hemp

Hen, *s.* the female of any land fowl

Hence! *ad. or interj.* away, at a distance; from

this cause, for this reason

Hence-for'th, Hencefor'ward, *ad.* from this time

forward, from this time to futurity

Hend, *v. a.* to seize, to crowd, to surround

Hen'pucked, *a.* governed by a wife

Hen'roost, *s.* a place where poultry rest

Hepat'ical, *a.* belonging to the liver

Hep'tagon, *s.* a figure of seven equal sides

Hep'tarchy, *s.* a sevenfold government

Hier, *pron.* belonging to a female

Hier'ald, *s.* an officer whose duty is to pro-

claim peace and denounce war, to be em-

ployed in martial messages, and to judge an-

amine coats of arms; a precursor

Hier'al'dry, *s.* the art or office of a herald

Herb, *s.* a plant, chiefly of the esculent kind

Herba'ceous, *a.* relating to herbs

Herbage, *s.* pasture, grass, herbs in gen.

Her'bal, *s.* a treatise or book of plants

Her'balist, *s.* one skilled in herbs

Her'by, *a.* having the nature of herbs

Hercu'lean, *a.* very great or difficult

Herd, *s.* a flock, a drove, a company, an

associate, to put into a herd

Herd'sman, *s.* one employed in tending

Here, *ad.* in this place or state

Hereabout's, *ad.* about this place

Hereafter, *ad.* in a future state

Hereby, *ad.* by this; by these means

Here'd'itable, *a.* whatever may be inheri-

ted

Heredit'ament, *s.* an inheritance

Heredit'ary, *a.* descending by inheritance

Herein, Hereinto, *ad.* in or into this

Hereof, *ad.* of, from, or by means of this

Hereon, Hereupon, *ad.* upon this

Here'starch, *s.* a leader in heresy

Here'say, *s.* a fundamental error in religi-

on differing from the orthodox church

Here'tic, *s.* one who propagates he-

retical opinions in opposition to the estab-

lish religion

Heret'ical, *a.* relating to heresy

Hereto, Hereunto, *ad.* to this; unto this

Heretofore, *ad.* formerly, anciently

Herewith, *ad.* with this

Her'lot, *s.* a fine to the lord of the manor

Her'oon, *s.* in military defences a revet-

ment beam filled with iron spikes; a kind

of chevaux-de-frise

Her'itage, *s.* inheritance, estate by succe-

ssion

Hermaphrodite, *s.* an animal combined

with two sexes

Hermetic, Hermet'ical, *a.* chymical

Her'mit, *s.* a solitary devout person

Her'mitage, *s.* a hermit's cell

Hern, Her'on, *s.* a large water fowl

He'ro, *s.* a brave man, a great warrior

Hero'ic, Hero'ical, *a.* brave, noble

Hero'ine, *s.* a female hero

Hero'ism, *s.* the qualities of a hero

Her'ring, *s.* a small sea fish

Hesse, *s.* in fortification a grated door

full of iron spikes

Hersel'f, *pron.* the female personal pronoun

Hes'itate, *v. n.* to pause, to delay, to doubt

Hesita'tion, *s.* doubt, intermission of spee-

ch

Hest, *s.* a command, injunction, precept

Her'ecrites, *s. pl.* in grammar all

words which vary in their gender or declen-

sion

Her'etodox, *a.* deviating from the estab-

lish church opinions; not orthodox

Heteroge'neal, Heteroge'neous, *a.* unlike

a nature diametrically opposit

He'tuan, *s.* the general in chief of

Cossacks

Hew, *v. a.* to cut with an axe, chop, labo-

Hex'agon, *s.* a figure of six equal sides

Hexagonal, *a.* having six sides or angles

eter, *s.* a verse of six feet
terf, *a.* word expressive of joy
terf, *interj.* expressive of exultation
terf, *s.* an aperture, breach, opening
terf, *s.* belonging to the winter
th, *s.* a convulsive motion of
 aphragm and stomach
iden, *part. pass.* of *hide*
 to conceal, to cover, to lie hid.—*s.* the
 of an animal; a certain quantity of
 about 100 acres
s, *a.* horrible, dreadful, frightful
 sness, *s.* dreadfulness
s, *s.* to hasten, to go quickly
th, *s.* the chief of a sacred order
hal, *a.* belonging to ecclesiastical
 nment
thy, *s.* an ecclesiastical government
 phics, *s.* pl. the symbolical charac-
 ter by the ancient Egyptians
 phical, *a.* emblematical, allusive
 raphy, *s.* holy writing
s, *s.* to use many words in bargain-
 to carry about; to chaffer
ly-pig glely, *ad.* confusedly
s, *s.* one who hawks about provisions
 elevated, proud, great, exorbitant
 own, *part.* much swelled with wind
 orn, *part.* of noble extraction
 er, *s.* one extravagant in opinion
 nd, *s.* a mountainous country
 nder, *s.* a mountaineer
ad, *in* a great degree; arrogantly
 etitled, *a.* proud or ardent of spirit
 indeed, *a.* proud, haughty
 ss, *s.* dignity of nature; a title
 'somed, *part.* hot to the taste
 itted, *part.* a bold, daring, insolent
 ou'ght, *part.* splendidly finished
 'ter, *s.* the utmost flow of the tide
 y', *s.* a great road, a public path
 ayman, *s.* a robber on the highway
s, *s.* gaiety, mirth, cheerfulness
s, *s.* a term that begins in January
s, *s.* a mean cowardly wretch
 slevation of ground, a high land
s, *s.* a small hill
s, *s.* full of hills, unequal in surface
 the handle of a sword
s, *s.* having a hilt
ss, *s.* the oblique case of *He*
 the she stag; a boar, a peasant
inder, *a.* backward
s, *s.* to obstruct, stop, impede
 ance, *s.* an impediment, a stop
 most, *s.* the last
s, *s.* a joint on which a door turns; a
 that on which any thing depends
s, *s.* to allude to, to bring to mind.—
 mote suggestion, an intimation
 a joint of the thigh; the fruit of the
 a lowness of spirits
s, *s.* much dejected, low in spirits
 riff, *s.* a winged or fabulous horse
 'amus, *s.* the river horse; a large
 animal found in the Nile
s, *s.* sprained in the hip
s, *s.* resembling a goat
s, *s.* to engage for pay.—*s.* wages
s, *s.* one who serves for wages; a
 nary and unprincipled writer
s, *a.* rough, shaggy; of coarse manners

Hiss, *v.* to utter a noise like a serpent;
 to manifest disapprobation by hissing.—*s.* the
 noise of a serpent; an expression of contempt
 His'ding, *s.* an expression of contempt by hisses
 Hist! *interj.* exclamation commanding silence
 Histo'rian, *s.* a writer of facts and events
 Histor'ical, *a.* pertaining to history [facts]
 Historiography, *s.* art of explaining historical
 His'tory, *s.* a narration of facts
 Histrion'ic, *a.* befitting a stage or player
 Hit, *v.* to strike, clash, succeed, reach.—*s.* a
 stroke, a lucky chance
 Hitch, *s.* a catch, to move by jerks.—*s.* a
 kind of knot or noose
 Hithe, *s.* a landing place for goods, &c.
 Hith'er, *ad.* to this place.—*s.* nearer
 Hith'ermost, *a.* nearest on this side
 Hith'erto, *ad.* to this time; yet; till now
 Hive, *s.* a place for bees; a company
 Hiv'ing, *s.* process of putting bees into hives
 Ho, *interj.* stop! cease! enough! attend!
 Hoar, Hoar'y, *a.* gray with age, white-h
 Hoar'frost, *s.* frozen dew; a white frost
 Hoard, *v.* to lay up privately
 Hoar'ded, *part.* laid up in private
 Hoar'iness, *s.* state of being hoary or whitish
 Hoarse, *a.* having a rough deep voice
 Hoar'seness, *s.* roughness of voice
 Hoax, *s.* an imposition, a deception
 Hobble, *s.* to walk lamely or awkwardly
 Hobby, *s.* a species of hawk; a stupid fellow
 Hobbyhorse, *s.* a small horse; a plaything; a
 favourite thing or amusement
 Hobgoblin, *s.* a sprite, a fairy, an apparition
 Hob'nail, *s.* a nail used in shoeing horses
 Hoek, *s.* the small end of a gammon of bacon;
 a sort of German wine
 Hoekle, *v.* to hamstring, to lame
 Ho'cus-po'cus, *s.* a juggler, a cheat
 Hod, *s.* a bricklayer's trough
 Hod'dy-dod'dy, *s.* an awkward, foolish, or
 ridiculous person
 Hod'gepodge, *s.* a confused mixture
 Hodiernal, *a.* of or relative to this day
 Hoe, *s.* a garden tool for weeds, &c.—*s.* to
 cut or dig with a hoe
 Hoe'ing, *s.* method of clearing ground by
 cutting up superfluous plants with a hoe
 Hog, *s.* the general name of swine
 Hog'out, Hog'sty, *s.* a house for hogs
 Hog'eral, *s.* a ewe of two years old
 Hog'ish, *a.* selfish, brutal, greedy
 Hog'herd, *s.* a keeper of hogs
 Hog's, *s.* high flavour; strong scent
 Hog'shead, *s.* a measure of 63 gallons
 Hog'wash, *s.* draft which is given to swine
 Hol'den, *s.* an awkward country girl
 Hoist, *v.* to raise up on high
 Hol'y-to'ly, *interj.* on any sudden feeling
 Hold, *v.* to keep, to have within, to detain.
 —*s.* a support; custody, power.—*interj.* stop!
 forbear! be still!
 Hol'der, *s.* one who holds any thing
 Hol'dfast, *s.* an iron hook, a catch
 Hole, *s.* a hollow place; a mean habitation; a
 rent in a garment; a subterfuge
 Hol'ily, *ad.* piously, religiously, inviolably
 Hol'iness, *s.* the Pope's title; piety
 Hol'ia, Hollo', *interj.* stop! attend!
 Hol'land, *s.* a blue linen made in Holland
 Hol'low, *a.* having a void within; de'ceitful.
 s. a cavity, a hole, an opening

Hol'lowness, *s.* the state of being hollow
 Hol'ly, *s.* a tree; an evergreen shrub
 Hol'lyhock, *s.* the roe-mallow
 Holme, *s.* a river island; the evergreen oak
 Holocaust, *s.* a burnt sacrifice
 Holp, Hol'pen, *part. pass.* of *Help*
 Ho'later, *s.* a case for a horseman's pistols
 Holt, *s.* a hill; a wood; a forest
 Ho'ly, *a.* pure, religious, sacred, immaculate
 Ho'yday, *s.* an anniversary feast, a day of
 gaiety and mirth; a time of festivity
 Hom'age, *s.* duty, fealty, respect, service
 Home, *s.* country; place of con-stant residence
 Ho'mebred, *a.* native, plain, artless
 Ho'meliness, *s.* plainness, coarseness
 Ho'mely, *a.* not elegant, coarse
 Ho'memade, *a.* made at home; plain
 Homoeop'athist, *a.* a believer in homoeopathy
 Homoeop'athy, *s.* a method of practice which
 consists in the employment of various medi-
 cal agents in exceedingly minute doses
 Ho'mer, *s.* a measure of about three pints
 Ho'mespun, *a.* made at home; inelegant
 Ho'neward, *ad.* towards home
 Hom'icide, *s.* murder, a murderer
 Hom'ily, *s.* a discourse read in churches
 Homoeo'genous, *a.* of the same nature
 Homon'y'mous, *a.* equivocal, ambiguous
 Homono'ous, *a.* equable, correspondent
 Hone, *s.* a stone to whet razors, &c.
 Hon'est, *a.* sincere, upright, chaste, just, true
 Hon'esty, *s.* justice, truth, purity, virtue
 Hon'ey, *s.* the sweet concoction of bees, &c.
 Hon'eybag, *s.* the stomach of a bee
 Hon'eycomb, *s.* cells of wax for honey; in a
 military sense flaws or cavities in the metal
 of a gun which resemble the honey-cells of
 bees, and subject it to bursting
 Hon'eydew, *s.* a sweet dew on plants
 Hon'eyless, *a.* without honey, empty
 Hon'eymoon, *s.* first month after marriage
 Hon'eyuckle, *s.* an odorous woodbine
 Hon'ld, *part. a.* covered with honey
 Hon'orary, *a.* done or instituted in honour;
 conferring honour without gain
 Hon'our, *s.* dignity, reputation, virtue.—*a.* *a.* to
 reverence, dignify, exalt
 Hon'ourable, *a.* illustrious, generous, just
 Hood, *s.* an upper covering for the head
 Hood'wink, *v. a.* to blind, to hide, to deceive
 Hoof, *s.* the horny part of a horse's foot
 Hook, *s.* a bent piece of iron, wood, &c.—*v. a.* to
 catch, to ensnare, to fasten
 Hooked, *a.* bent, curved
 Hoop, *s.* any thing circular.—*a.* to bind with
 hoops; to shout
 Hoop'plough, *s.* a convulsive cough
 Hoop, *s.* a shout of contempt.—*v. a.* to shout
 Hop, *s.* a plant; a jump, a mean dance.—*v.* to
 leap on one leg, walk lamely, &c.
 Hope, *s.* confidence in a future event.—*v.* to
 expect with desire
 Ho'p'ful, *a.* full of expectation, promising
 Ho'p'less, *a.* without hope; left, abandoned
 Hop'ground, *s.* ground set apart for hops
 Hop'per, *s.* a part of a mill; a basket
 Hop'ple, *v. a.* to tie the feet together
 Ho'ral, Ho'rary, *a.* relating to an hour
 Hor'do, *s.* a clan, a migratory crew
 Hor'izon, *s.* a great imaginary line or circle,
 which divides the heavens and earth into
 two parts or hemispheres

Horizon'tal, *a.* near the horizon; level, flat
 Horn, *s.* defensive weapon of an ox; an in-
 strument of wind music
 Horn'bleude, *s.* a dark-green mineral
 Horn'book, *s.* the first book for children
 Horn'ed, *a.* furnished with horns
 Horn'er, *s.* one who deals in horns
 Horn'et, *s.* a large strong stinging fly
 Horn'pipe, *s.* a kind of single dance
 Horn'work, *s.* in fortification a work com-
 posed of two half-bastions and curtain
 Horn'y, *a.* made of horns, callous, hard
 Hor'ologe, *s.* an instrument denoting time
 Horn'o'meter, *s.* an instrument to measure the
 hours
 Hor'oscope, *s.* the configuration of the planets
 at the hour of a person's birth
 Hor'rible, *a.* dreadful, shocking, terrible
 Hor'rid, *a.* hideous, enormous
 Hor'rific, *a.* causing horror or dread
 Hor'ror, *s.* terror mixed with detestation
 Hors-de-com'bat, *a.* a military term signifying
 that a body of men are so completely beaten
 as to be rendered ineffective
 Horse, *s.* an animal; a wooden machine; a
 body of cavalry
 Hor'seback, *s.* the seat or state of riding
 Hor'seban, *s.* a small kind of bean
 Hor'sebreaker, *s.* one who tames horses
 Hor'secloth, *s.* a cloth to throw over a horse
 Hor'sely, *s.* a fly that stings horses
 Hor'shair, *s.* the hair of horses
 Hor'selaugh, *s.* a loud, violent, rude laugh
 Hor'seleech, *s.* a leech that bites horses
 Hor'seman, *s.* one skilled in riding
 Hor'semanship, *s.* art of managing a horse
 Hor'semeat, *s.* provender for horses
 Hor'seplay, *s.* rough play, rudeness
 Hor'sepond, *s.* a pond to water horses at
 Hor'serad'ish, *s.* a root acrid and biting, a
 species of scurvy-grass
 Hor'seshoe, *s.* a shoe for horses; a herb
 Hor'seway, *s.* a broad open way
 Horta'tion, *s.* the act of exhorting; advice
 Hor'tative, *a.* tending to exhort; animating
 Hor'ticulture, *s.* the art of cultivating gardens
 Hor'tulan, *a.* belonging to a garden
 Hosa'n'na, *s.* an exclamation of praise to God
 Hose, *s.* stockings; breeches
 Ho'sier, *s.* one who sells stockings, &c.
 Hos'pitable, *a.* kind to strangers, friendly
 Hos'pital, *s.* a receptacle for the sick and poor
 Hos'pitality, *s.* the practice of entertaining
 strangers; liberality in entertainments
 Host, *s.* a landlord; an army; a number
 Hos'tage, *s.* a person left as a pledge for ac-
 cording the performance of conditions
 Ho'stess, *s.* a female host, a landlady
 Hos'tile, *a.* adverse, opposite; warlike
 Hos'tility, *s.* open war, a state of warfare
 Hos'tier, *s.* the manager of horses at an inn
 Hot, *a.* having heat, furious, eager, lustful
 Hot'bed, *s.* a bed of earth made hot by the
 fermentation of dung and manure
 Hot'cookies, *s.* a species of childish play
 Hot'el, *s.* a genteel public lodging-house
 Hot'headed, *a.* passionate, violent
 Hot'house, *s.* a building contrived for ripen-
 ing exotics, &c. by means of heat
 Hot'spur, *s.* a violent man; an early pea
 Hot'tentot, *s.* a savage inhabitant of the
 southern extremity of Africa

Hough, *s.* the lower part of the thigh.—*v. a.* to hamstring, to cut up
 Hound, *s.* a dog who hunts by scent
 Hour, *s.* the 24th part of a day
 Hourglass, *s.* a glass filled with sand for the purpose of measuring time
 Hourly, *a.* done every hour, frequent
 House, *s.* a place of human abode.—*v.* to put under shelter, to harbour
 Housebreaker, *s.* one who robs houses
 Housebreaking, *s.* robbing of houses
 Household, *s.* a family living together
 Household-stuff, *s.* furniture, goods, utensils
 Housekeeper, *s.* a superintending female servant; one who keeps a house
 Housekeeping, *s.* domestic management
 Houseless, *a.* destitute of abode
 Housemaid, *s.* a female menial servant
 Housewren, *s.* a convenient apartment
 Housewarming, *s.* a feast usual on taking possession of a house
 Housewife, *s.* a female economist
 Housewifery, *s.* frugality in domestic affairs
 Howe, *Ho'sen*, *part. pass.* raised, swelled
 Howl, *s.* a shed, a shelter for cattle
 How'er, *v. n.* to hang over head, to wander
 How? *ad.* in what manner or degree
 Howbeit, *ad.* nevertheless, notwithstanding
 However, *ad.* notwithstanding; yet, at least
 How'itz, How'tizer, *s.* a kind of bomb
 Howl, *v. n.* to utter cries in distress as a dog.
 —*s.* a cry of distress
 How'ling, *s.* the noise of a dog, &c.
 Howsoever, *ad.* in whatever manner
 Hox, *s. a.* to hamstring, to hough
 Hoy, *s.* a coasting vessel, a small ship
 Huh'bab, *s.* a tumult, confusion, great noise
 Huck'aback, *s.* a kind of figured linen
 Hucklebone, *s.* the hip bone
 Hucker, *s.* a retailer of small wares
 Hud'dle, *v.* to do a thing in a hurry; to crowd together in a confused manner
 Hudibras'tic, *a.* doggrel, like Hudibras
 Hue, *s.* shade of colour, tint; clamour, pursuit
 Huff, *v.* to chide with insolence
 Huffish, *s.* arrogant, insolent, hectoring
 Hug, *v. a.* to embrace fondly, to hold fast
 Huge, *a.* vast, immense, large, enormous
 Hug'ger-mug'ger, *s.* a bye place; secrecy
 Hu'guenot, *s.* a French protestant
 Huik, *s.* the body of a ship; a clown
 Hull, *s.* the body of a ship; a shell or husk
 Hum, *v. n.* to sing low, to buzz; to deceive.
 —*s.* a buzzing noise; a deception
 Hum'an, *a.* having the qualities of a man
 Hum'ane, *a.* kind, good-natured, tender
 Human'ity, *s.* benevolence, compassion, generosity; the nature of man
 Humankind, *s.* the race of man
 Hum'ble, *a.* modest, submissive.—*v. a.* to subdue; to condescend
 Hum'drum, *s.* a stupid person.—*a.* dull
 Humectat'ion, *s.* a moistening or wetting
 Hum'eral, *a.* belonging to the shoulder
 Hum'id, *a.* wet, moist, watery, damp
 Humid'ity, *s.* moisture, dampness
 Humif'erous, *a.* producing moisture
 Humif'ic, *a.* causing dampness
 Humilia'tion, *s.* the act of humbling
 Humil'ity, *s.* freedom from pride, modesty
 Hum'ing-bird, *s.* the smallest of all birds
 Hu'mourist, *s.* one who gratifies his humour

Hu'mour, *s.* moisture; whim, jocularly.
 —*v. a.* to qualify, to soothe
 Hu'morous, *a.* jocular, whimsical, pleasant
 Hum'pback, *s.* a crooked back
 Hunch, *v. n.* to jostle; to crook the back
 Hundred, *s.* ten multiplied by ten; part of a shire or county
 Hundredweight, *s.* consisting of 112 pounds
 Hung, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of Hang
 Hungary-water, *s.* a water distilled from rose-mary flowers
 Hung'er, *s.* a desire of food; violent desire
 Hungry, *a.* in want of food
 Hunk, *s.* a covetous sordid wretch, a miser
 Hunt, *v.* to chase, to pursue, to search for.
 —*s.* a pack of hounds; a chase, a pursuit
 Hun'ter, *s.* one who chases animals
 Hun'ting, *s.* the diversion of the chase
 Hun'tman, *s.* one who manages the dogs for and one who delights in hunting
 Hur'den, *s.* a coarse kind of linen
 Hur'dle, *s.* a grate; sticks woven together for various uses; a sort of sledge, &c.
 Hurle, *s. pl.* the refuse of hemp or flax
 Hurl, *v. a.* to throw with violence
 Hur'bat, *s.* whirled; a weapon
 Hur'ly-bur'ly, *s.* bustle, tumult, confusion
 Hurra', *interj.* a shout of triumph
 Hur'ricane, *s.* a violent storm, a tempest
 Hurry, *v.* to hasten, to move with haste.
 —*s.* precipitation, haste; a tumult
 Hurry-scurry, *ad.* wildly
 Hurt, *s.* harm, mischief, wound or bruise.
 —*v. a.* to injure, to wound, to harm
 Hur'tful, *a.* pernicious, mischievous
 Hur'die, *v.* to skirmish, to move violently
 Hur'tless, *a.* harmless, innocent, innoxious
 Hur'tor, *s.* in fortification a piece of timber placed at the head of the platform next to the interior slope of the parapet
 Hus'band, *s.* a married man; an economist.
 —*r. a.* to manage frugally; to till
 Hus'bandless, *a.* without a husband
 Hus'bandman, *s.* one who works in tillage
 Hus'bandry, *s.* tillage; thrift, care, frugality
 Hush, *v.* to still, appease, quiet, forbid
 Hush'money, *s.* a bribe to induce secrecy
 Husk, *s.* the outward integument of fruits.—
 —*v. a.* to strip off the outward integument
 Husk'iness, *s.* the state of being dry, rough like a husk, hoariness of voice
 Hus'ky, *a.* abounding in husks, dry
 Hussar, *s.* a kind of horse-soldier
 Hus'sy, *s.* a sorry or bad woman
 Hus'tings, *s. pl.* a council, a court held
 Hus'tle, *v. a.* to shake together
 Hus'wife, *v. a.* to manage with frugality
 Hut, *s.* a poor cottage, a mean abode
 Hutch, *s.* a corn-chest; a rabbit-box
 Hux, *v. n.* to catch pike with a bladder, &c.
 Hussa', *interj.* a shout of joy or acclamation
 Hyacinth, *s.* a flower; a colour
 Hyacin'thine, *a.* like hyacinths [Taurus
 Hy'ades, *s. pl.* a cluster of stars in the head of
 Hyaline, *a.* glassy, crystalline, clear
 Hy'dra, *s.* a monster with many heads
 Hy'dragogues, *s. pl.* medicinal preparations for the purgation of watery humours
 Hy'draulical, *a.* relating to hydraulics
 Hy'draulics, *s. pl.* the sciences which treat of the motion of fluids and the art of creating water

Hy'drocele, *a*. a watery rupture
Hydroceph'alus, *a*. a dropsy in the head
Hy'drogen, *a*. inflammable air
Hydro'graph'er, *a*. one skilled in the art of hydrography; a teacher of hydrography
Hydro'graph'ical, *a*. belonging to a description or map of the seas
Hydro'graphy, *s*. the art of measuring and describing the sea and its boundaries
Hy'dromancy, *s*. a prediction by water
Hy'dromel, *s*. honey and water; mead
Hydrom'eter, *s*. an instrument used in the measurement of fluids
Hydro'pathy, *s*. treatment of disease by the application of wet sheets or blankets
Hydropho'bia, *s*. a distemper occasioned by the bite of a mad dog; dread of water
Hydr'pical, *a*. dropsical, watery
Hy'drops, *s*. the dropsy
Hydro'tat'ical, *a*. relating to hydrostatics
Hydrostat'ics, *s*. pl. the science of the gravitation of fluids; weighing fluids
Hy'e'mal, *a*. belonging to winter
Hy'e'na, *s*. a fierce animal like a wolf
Hyge'ian, *a*. relating to health, healthy
Hy'giene, *s*. that department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health
Hygrom'eter, *s*. an instrument for measuring atmospheric moisture
Hymene'al, *a*. pertaining to marriage
Hymn, *v*. *a*. to praise in songs of adoration.—
s. a divine song, a song of praise

Hym'nic, *a*. relating to hymns
Hyp, *v*. *a*. to make melancholy, to dispirit
Hypal'lage, *s*. change of cases, &c.
Hyper'bole, *s*. a rhetorical figure which consists in representing things much greater or less than they really are
Hyperbol'ical, *a*. exaggerating beyond fact
Hyperbol'ize, *v*. to exaggerate or extenuate
Hyperbo'rean, *a*. northern; cold
Hypercrit'ic, *a*. an unreasonable critic
Hypercrit'ical, *a*. critical beyond use
Hyphen, *s*. a short line thus (—) put between two words or syllables, to shew that they are to be joined together
Hypnot'ic, *s*. a medicine causing sleep
Hypo'chond'ria, *s*. melancholy
Hypo'chond'riac, *s*. one affected with melancholy, or disordered in the imagination
Hypo'chond'ri'cal, *a*. melancholy
Hypo'crisy, *s*. dissimulation, a pretence
Hypocrite, *s*. a dissembler in religion, &c.
Hypocrit'ical, *a*. dissembling, insincere, false
Hypo'tasis, *s*. a distinct substance; personality; a term more particularly used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity
Hypo'tat'ical, *a*. constitutive; distinct
Hypothesis, *s*. a system upon supposition
Hypothe'tical, *a*. supposed, conditional
Hys'sop, *s*. the name of a purgative plant
Hyster'ic, *s*. Hyster'ical, *a*. troubled with fits
Hyster'ics, *s*. fits peculiar to women
Hysterot'omy, *s*. the Cæsarian operation

I.

I, a pronoun of the *first person* indicating *myself*. As a vowel it has three distinct sounds—the first short and acute as in *bit*; the second long and diphthongal, as in *like*; and the third close and slender, as in *shield*. The second sound is peculiar to the English language, and is the usual vocal pronunciation of *i* when unaffected by the following consonant. As a Roman numeral it stands for *one* [syllable alternately
Iam'bic, *s*. verses composed of a short and long
I'bis, *s*. the name of an Egyptian bird
Ice, *s*. frozen water; sugar concretion
Ichnog'raphy, *s*. among painters a description of pictures, statues, and monuments of ancient art; in a military sense the plan or representation of a fortification
Ichthyog'raphy, *s*. a description of fishes
Ichthyol'ogy, *s*. a discourse on fishes
Ic'h'or, *s*. a humour arising from ulcers
Ic'horous, *a*. sharp, thin, indigested
I'cicle, *s*. dripping water frozen, hanging from the eaves of a house &c.
I'con, *s*. a picture, a representation
Icter'ical, *a*. afflicted with the jaundice
I'cy, *a*. full of ice; cold; frigid, backward
Ide'a, *s*. mentality, imagination; a notion
Ide'al, *a*. mental, intellectual, conceived
Ide'n'ic, *a*. identical, *a*. the same
Ide'n'ticalness, *s*. sameness
Ide's, *s*. pl. a term of time amongst the ancient Romans; the 13th day of each month, but the 15th of March, May, July, and October

Idio'rasy, *s*. peculiar constitution
Id'iom, *s*. a particular mode of speech
Id'iot, *s*. a fool, a changeling, a natural
Id'iotism, *s*. peculiarity of expression; folly; natural imbecility of mind
Id'le, *a*. lazy, unemployed, worthless.—*v*. *a*. to spend time in inactivity
Idlehead'ed, *a*. foolish, unreasonable
Idleness, *s*. sloth, laziness, folly
Id'ler, *s*. a lazy person, a sluggard
Idol, *s*. an image worshipped as a god
Idol'ater, *s*. a worshipper of idols
Idol'atress, *s*. a woman who worships idols
Idol'atrise, *v*. to worship idols
Idol'atrous, *a*. tending or given to idolatry
Idol'atry, *s*. the worship of images
Idolism, *s*. the worship of idols
Idolize, *v*. to worship as a deity
Idyl, *s*. a small short poem; an eclogue
If, *conj*. suppose it be so
Igne'ous, *a*. containing or emitting fire
Ignif'erous, *a*. producing fire
Ig'nis-fa'tus, *s*. a kind of fiery vapour, called Will-with-the-Wisp; a delusion
Igni'te, *v*. to kindle; to set on fire
Igni'tion, *s*. the act of setting on fire
Igni'tible, *a*. inflammable, easily set on fire
Ignob'le, *a*. mean of birth; worthless
Ignomin'ious, *a*. disgraceful, shameful
Ignominy, *s*. disgrace, reproach, shame
Ignora'tus, *s*. a foolish fellow, vain pretender
Ig'norance, *s*. want of knowledge
Ig'norant, *a*. illiterate, without knowledge

Ile, *s.* a walk or alley in a church
 Ilex, *s.* the great scarlet oak
 Il'iac, *a.* belonging to the lower bowels
 Il'lad, *a.* an heroic poem by Homer
 Ill, *a.* sick, disordered, not in health.—
s. wickedness, misery, misfortune
 Illab'orate, *a.* done without much labour
 Illap'se, *a.* a sliding or gently falling in or
 upon; a sudden attack; casual coming
 Illa'queate, *r.* *a.* to entangle, to ensnare
 Illa'tion, *s.* an inference, a conclusion
 Il'lat'ive, *a.* that which may be inferred
 Illau'dable, *a.* unworthy of commendation
 Ill'gal, *a.* contrary to law, unjust
 Ill'gal'ity, *s.* a contrariety to law
 Ill'gible, *a.* what cannot be clearly read
 Illegit'imate, *s.* a state of bastardy
 Illegit'imate, *a.* born out of w-diock
 Il-fa'voured, *a.* of a bad countenance
 Ilil'eral, *a.* sparing, mean, disingenuous
 Illic'it, *a.* unlawful, unfit; contraband
 Il'lim'itable, *a.* which cannot be bounded
 Illic'it'ary, Illic'it'eteness, *s.* want of learning;
 ignorance of sciences
 Illic'itate, *a.* unlearned, ignorant, untaught
 Il-na'ture, *s.* peevishness, malvolence
 Il-na'tured, *a.* peevish, untractable, cross
 Ill'ness, *s.* sickness, disorder, weakness
 Ill'og'ical, *a.* contrary to rules of reasoning
 Illu'de, *v.* *a.* to mock, play upon, deceive
 Illu'me, Illu'mine, Illu'minate, *v.* *a.* to en-
 lighten, to adorn, to illustrate
 Illu'minable, *a.* capable of being illuminated
 Illumina'tion, *s.* the act of giving light; bright-
 ness; lights set forth as a mark of joy
 Illu'sion, *s.* a false show, error, mockery
 Illu'sive, Illu'sory, *a.* deceiving, fraudulent
 Illu'strate, *v.* *a.* to brighten with light; to
 explain, to clear, to elucidate
 Illustra'tion, *s.* explanation, exposition
 Illus'trative, *a.* able or tending to explain
 Illus'trious, *a.* conspicuous, noble, eminent
 Im'age, *s.* a picture, a statue, an idol; an idea
 Im'agery, *s.* sensible representation; show
 Imag'inable, *a.* possible to be conceived
 Imag'inary, *a.* fancied, visionary, ideal
 Imagina'tion, *s.* fancy, conception, scheme
 Imag'ine, *v.* *a.* to fancy, to contrive
 Im'becile, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting strength
 Imbec'il'ity, *s.* weakness, feebleness
 Imbi'be, *v.* *a.* to drink in, to admit into
 Imbit'ter, *v.* *a.* to make bitter; to exasperate
 Imbod'y, *v.* *a.* to condense to a body; enclose
 Imbo'den, *v.* *a.* to make bold, encourage
 Imbo'som, *v.* *a.* to hold in the bosom
 Imbow, *v.* *a.* to arch, to vault
 Imbow'er, *v.* *a.* to shelter with trees
 Imbrica'tion, *s.* a tile-like overlapping forma-
 tion of any thing; tiling
 Imbrown, *v.* *a.* to make brown; to obscure
 Imbrue', *v.* *a.* to steep, soak, wet much
 Imbru'ed, *part.* soaked, dilt, wetted
 Imbru'te, *v.* *a.* to degrade to brutality
 Imbue', *v.* *a.* to tincture deep, to tinge
 Imbur'se, *v.* *a.* to stock with money
 Im'itable, *a.* worthy to be imitated
 Im'itate, *v.* *a.* to follow the manner, way, or
 action of another person; to copy
 Im'it'ative, *a.* inclined or tending to copy
 Imita'tion, *s.* the act of copying; an attempt
 to make a resemblance; a copy
 Im'itator, *s.* he who copies or imitates

Imita'trix, *s.* she who imitates, &c.
 Immac'ulate, *a.* spotless, pure, undefiled
 Immac'ulateness, *s.* innocence; purity
 Imman'acle, *v.* *a.* to fetter, to confine
 Immana'tion, *s.* a flowing or entering in
 Imma'ne, *a.* vast, prodigiously great
 Im'manent, *a.* inherent, intrinsic, internal
 Imman'ifest, *a.* not plain, uncertain
 Imman'ity, *s.* barbarity, savageness
 Immarces'sible, *a.* unfading, perpetual
 Immar'tial, *a.* not warlike, weak, impotent
 Immate'rial, *a.* incorporeal; void of matter
 Immate'riality, Immate'riality, *s.* the quality
 of being immaterial; incorporeality
 Immate'rialize, *v.* *a.* to make incorporeal
 Immatu're, *a.* not ripe, not perfect; hasty
 Immatu'rity, *s.* unripeness, incompleteness
 Immeas'urable, *a.* not to be measured
 Imme'diate, *a.* instant; acting by itself
 Imme'diate, *adv.* presently, instantly
 Imme'dicable, *a.* not to be healed, past cure
 Immem'o'rial, *a.* past time of memory
 Immen'se, *a.* unlimited, infinite, huge
 Immen'sity, *s.* greatness, infinity
 Immer'ge, Immer'se, *v.* *a.* to sink or plunge
 under water; to dip in water
 Immer'ged, Immer'sed, *part.* sunk deep
 Immer'sion, *s.* dipping under water
 Immetho'd'ical, *a.* confused, irregular
 Im'minence, *s.* an immediate danger
 Im'minent, *a.* impending, threatening
 Imminu'tion, *s.* a diminution, a decrease
 Im'mis'sion, *s.* a sending in, an injection
 Immix', Immix'gle, *v.* *a.* to mix, to unite
 Immix'able, *a.* impossible to be mixed
 Immob'il'ity, *s.* immovableness
 Immod'erate, *a.* excessive, more than enough,
 exceeding the due means
 Immod'est, *a.* shameless, obscene, impure
 Immod'esty, *s.* a want of purity or delicacy
 Im'molate, *v.* *a.* to sacrifice, to offer up
 Immola'tion, *s.* the act of sacrificing
 Immor'al, *a.* dishonest, irreligious, vicious
 Immoral'ity, *s.* want of virtue, vice
 Immo'rtal, *a.* perpetual, never to die
 Immortal'ity, *s.* an exemption from death
 Immo'rtalize, *v.* to make immortal
 Immo'veability, Immo'veableness, *s.* the qua-
 lity of being immovable; stability, firmness
 Immo'veable, *a.* unshaken, firm, stable
 Immu'nity, *s.* privilege, exemption, freedom
 Immu're, *v.* *a.* to enclose, shut in, confine
 Immu'sical, *a.* harsh, inharmonious
 Immutability, *s.* invariableness, constancy
 Immu'table, *a.* invariable, unalterable
 Imp, *s.* an offspring; a puny devil
 Impac't, *v.* *a.* to drive close or hard
 Impai'nt, *v.* *a.* to paint, adorn, decorate
 Impai'r, *v.* to lessen, injure, make worse
 Impai'nable, *a.* not perceptible by touch
 Impar'ity, *s.* disproportion, inequality
 Impar'lance, *s.* dislogue, conference
 Impar't, *v.* *a.* to communicate; grant unto
 Impar'tance, *s.* a grant; a communication
 Impar'tial, *a.* equitable, equal, just
 Impartial'ity, *s.* equitableness, justice
 Impass'able, *a.* that which cannot be passed
 Impas'sioned, *a.* seized with passion
 Impas'sence, *s.* uneasiness under sufferings;
 vehemence of temper, eagerness
 Impat'ient, *a.* eager, not able to endure
 Impaw'n, *v.* *a.* to paw, to give as a pledge

Impeach, *v. a.* to accuse by public authority
Impeachment, *s.* a legal accusation; an impeachment, hindrance, obstruction
Impearl, *v. a.* to form like pearls, to adorn
Impeccable, *a.* not subject to sin, perfect
Impeccance, *s.* exemption from falling
Impe'de, *v. a.* to hinder, to obstruct, to let
Impe'diment, *s.* hindrance, obstruction
Impel, *v. a.* to urge forwards, to press on
Impellent, *s.* a power to drive forward
Impen'd, *v. a.* to hang over, to be at hand
Impend, *s.* hanging over or near
Impending, *a.* hanging ready to fall
Impenetrable, *a.* that which cannot be penetrated or discovered; not to be pierced
Impenitence, *s.* hardness of heart, or a continuance in evil courses; obduracy
Impenitent, *a.* obdurate, remorseless
Imperate, *a.* done with consciousness
Imperative, *a.* commanding, ordering
Imperceptible, *a.* not to be perceived
Imperceptibility, *s.* imperceptibility, *s.* quality of eluding observation
Imperfect, *a.* frail, not complete, defective
Imperfection, *s.* a defect, a failure, a fault
Imperforate, *a.* not pierced through
Imperial, *a.* belonging to an emperor
Imperialist, *s.* one who is subject to an emperor
Impetuous, *a.* haughty, arrogant, lordly
Imperishable, *a.* not to be destroyed
Impersonal, *a.* having no person
Imperspicuous, *a.* not sufficiently clear
Impersuadable, *a.* not to be persuaded
Impetuousness, *s.* folly, intrusion; a trifle
Impertinent, *a.* intrusive, meddling
Impervious, *a.* impassable, inaccessible
Impe'tible, *a.* incapable of being come at
Impetrate, *v. a.* to obtain by entreaty
Impetuousity, *s.* violence, fury, vehemence
Impetuous, *a.* violent, forcible, fierce
Impetus, *s.* a violent effort, force, stroke
Impiety, *s.* wickedness, irreverence
Impignorate, *v. a.* to pawn, to pledge
Impinge, *v. a.* to fall or strike against, to clash
Impinguate, *v. a.* to fatten, to make fat
Impious, *a.* wicked, profane, irreligious
Impiabile, *a.* malicious, not to be appeased; inexorable, constant in enmity
Implant, *v. a.* to ingraft, to infix, to insert
Implausible, *a.* not specious, impersuasive
Implead, *v. a.* to prosecute, to sue at law
Implement, *s.* a tool, instrument; vessel
Implication, *s.* the act of filling up
Implicated, *a.* intricate, entangled, complicated
Implicate, *v. a.* to entangle, to embarrass
Implication, *s.* involution, a tacit inference; a necessary consequence
Implicit, *a.* tacitly understood; founded on the authority of others; involved
Implore, *v. a.* to ask, beg, beseech, entreat
Imply, *v. a.* to comprise, unfold, suggest
Impolite, *a.* to corrupt with poison
Impolite, *a.* unpolite, rude, ungentle
Impolitic, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet
Imporous, *a.* void of weight, light
Imporous, *a.* free from pores, compact
Import, *v. a.* to bring commodities from abroad; to signify or denote, to concern.
 —*s.* importance; things imported

Importance, *s.* a matter, subject, moment
Important, *a.* momentous, of consequence
Importation, *s.* act of bringing from abroad

Importer, *s.* one who brings from abroad
Importless, *a.* trifling, of no consequence
Importunate, *a.* incessant in solicitation
Importune, *v. a.* to tease with solicitations
Importunely, *ad.* incessantly, unseasonably
Importunity, *s.* incessant solicitation
Importuous, *a.* having no harbour
Impose, *v. a.* to enjoin as a duty; to deceive
Imposable, *a.* that may be laid by obligation
Imposer, *s.* one who imposes or enjoins
Imposition, *s.* an injunction; a tax or tribute; an oppression; a cheat or fraud
Impossibility, *s.* that which cannot be done
Impossible, *a.* impracticable
Impost, *s.* a tax, a custom to be paid
Impostunate, *v. a.* to form an abscess
Imposure, *s.* any swelling or gathering of corrupt matter in an abscess
Impostor, *s.* a false pretender, a cheat
Impotence, *s.* want of power, incapacity, feebleness
Impotent, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting power
Impotent, *v. a.* to shut up in a pinfold
Impracticable, *a.* impossible, unattainable
Imprecate, *v. a.* to invoke evil, to curse
Imprecation, *s.* an invocation of evil
Imprecatory, *a.* containing wishes of evil
Impragable, *a.* not to be taken, unmoved
Imprudent, *v. a.* to make prolific
Imprudent, *a.* unprejudiced, impartial
Imprudent, *s.* a want of preparation
Imprudent, *s.* without the compass of prescription; not to be alienated
Impress, *v. a.* to print, to stamp; to force
Impressible, *a.* that may be impressed
Impression, *s.* the print of a stamp or seal; an edition of a book; image fixed in the mind, or influence made on it
Impressive, *a.* capable of making impression
Impressure, *s.* a mark made by pressure
Imprimatur, *s.* a licence to print
Imprimis, *ad.* in the first place
Imprint, *v. a.* to print, to fix on the mind
Imprison, *v. a.* to confine, to shut up
Imprisonment, *s.* a confinement in prison
Improbable, *s.* unlikelihood
Improbable, *a.* incredible, unlikely
Improbate, *v. a.* to disapprove, to disallow
Improbation, *s.* the act of disallowing
Improbity, *s.* dishonesty, baseness
Improliferate, *v. a.* to make fruitful
Improptu, *s.* a short extemporaneous composition—*ad.* off-hand
Improper, *a.* unfit, unqualified, not just
Impropritate, *v. a.* to convert to private use
Impropritate, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice, or church lands in the immediate occupation of a layman
Impropritate, *s.* a layman having church lands wholly at his own disposal
Impropritate, *s.* unfitness, inaccuracy
Impropritate, *s.* unsuccessful, unfortunate
Improvable, *a.* capable of improvement
Improve, *v. a.* to raise from good to better
Improvement, *s.* progress from good to better; education; the act of improving
Improvidence, *s.* want of forethought
Improvident, *a.* wanting care to provide
Imprudence, *s.* indiscretion, folly
Imprudent, *a.* wanting prudence, injudicious
Impudence, *s.* shamelessness, immodesty
Impudent, *a.* shameless, wanting modesty

Impu'gn, *v. a.* to attack, to assault
 Impu'issance, *i.* weakness, inability, feebleness
 Im'pulse, *s. a.* a communicated force; an inward
 indignation; motive, idea
 Impul'sive, *a.* having power to impel
 Impunc'tual, *a.* not punctual
 Impu'nible, *a.* not liable to punishment
 Impu'nity, *a.* exemption from punishment
 Impu're, *a.* unholy; unchaste, drossy
 Impu'rity, *s.* lewdness, filthiness
 Impur'ple, *v. a.* to colour as with purple
 Impu'table, *a.* chargeable upon any one
 Impu'tation, *s.* an accusation or charge
 Impu'tative, *a.* that may be imputed
 Impu'te, *v. a.* to charge upon, to attribute
 Impu'trescible, *a.* not to be corrupted
 Inab'ility, *a.* a want of power, impotence
 Inacc'es'sible, *a.* not to be come at
 Inac'curacy, *s.* a want of exactness
 Inac'curate, *a.* not exact, not accurate
 Inac'tion, *s.* a cessation from labour; idleness
 Inac'tive, *a.* indolent, sluggish, not diligent
 Inac'tiveness, Inac'tivity, *s.* idleness; sluggish-
 ness
 Inad'equat, *a.* defective, disproportionate
 Inadmi'ssible, *a.* not to be allowed
 Inadver'tence, *s.* negligence, inattention
 Inadver'tent, *a.* inconsiderate, careless
 Inaff'ability, *s.* reservedness in conversation
 Inaff'able, *a.* reserved, not frank and open
 Inas'senable, *a.* that cannot be alienated
 Inalien'able, *a.* affording no nourishment
 Inam'able, *a.* unworthy of love
 Inamor'a, *s.* to a lover, a fond person
 Ina'ne, *a.* void, empty, useless
 Inan'imate, *a.* void of life, without energy
 Inan'ition, *s.* an emptiness of body
 Inap'etence, *s.* a want of appetite
 Inap'licable, *a.* out of place; not properly or
 seasonably applied
 Inap'plication, *s.* inactivity, indolence
 Inar'able, *a.* not capable of tillage
 Inap'posite, *a.* unfit, unsuitable, improper
 Inap'titude, *s.* unfitness
 Inartic'ulate, *a.* not uttered distinctly
 Inartifi'cial, *a.* contrary to art; artless
 Inatten'tion, *s.* disregard, carelessness
 Inatten'tive, *a.* regardless, negligent
 Inau'dible, *a.* not to be heard, void of sound
 Inau'gurate, *v. a.* to invest with solemnity
 Inaugura'tion, *s.* a solemn investiture
 In'surate, *v. a.* to gild with gold
 Inaura'tion, *s.* the act of covering with gold
 Inausp'icious, *a.* unlucky, unfortunate
 In'being, *s.* inheritance, inseparableness
 In'born, *a.* implanted by nature, innate
 In'bred, *a.* bred or hatched within
 In'ca, *s.* a title of the native sovereigns of Peru
 Incal'culable, *a.* beyond calculation
 Incales'cence, *s.* an increasing warmth
 Incanta'tion, *s.* an enchantment, a charm
 Incan'tatory, *a.* dealing by enchantment
 Incan'ton, *v. a.* to join to a canton
 Incap'ability, *s.* a disqualification, inability
 Inca'pable, *a.* unable, disqualified, unfit
 Incap'a'cious, *a.* narrow, of small content
 Incap'a'cite, *v. a.* to disable, to disqualify
 Incap'a'city, *s.* inability, a want of power
 Incer'cerate, *v. a.* to imprison, to confine
 Incarcera'tion, *s.* imprisonment
 Incer'nadine, *v. a.* to dye or tinge with red
 Incer'nate, *a.* clothed or embodied in flesh

Incarna'tion, *s.* the act of assuming a body
 Inca'se, *v. a.* to cover, to enclose, to enfold
 Incau'tious, *a.* unwary, heedless, careless
 Inca'vated, *a.* made hollow; bent in
 Incen'diary, *s.* one who sets houses or towns on
 fire; a sower of strife and sedition
 In'cense, *s.* a perfume offered to images
 Incon'se, *v. a.* to provoke, to enrage, stir up
 Incon'sed, *part.* provoked, exasperated
 Incon'sor, *s.* a kindler of anger
 In'censory, *s.* a vessel for burning incense in
 Incen'tive, *s.* an incitement or motive.—*a.* en-
 ticing, encouraging
 Incep'tion, *s.* a beginning, a commencing
 Incer'titude, *s.* uncertainty, doubtfulness
 Inces'sant, *a.* continual, unceasing
 In'cest, *s.* unnatural and criminal conjunction
 of persons too nearly related
 Inces'tuous, *a.* guilty of incest
 Inch, *s.* a measure, the twelfth part of a foot
 In'choate, *v. a.* to begin, to commence
 Inchoa'tion, *s.* a beginning of any work
 Incl'de, *v. a.* to cut, to cut into, to divide
 Incidence, In'cident, *s.* an accidental circum-
 stance, an event, a casualty
 In'cident, Incident'al, *a.* casual, happening by
 chance, fortuitous; occasional
 Incin'erate, *v. a.* to burn to ashes
 Incip'ency, *s.* commencement
 Inef'ficient, *a.* beginning, arising
 Incircumspec'tion, *s.* a want of caution
 Incl'ed, *a.* cut, made by cutting
 Incision, Incis'ure, *s.* a cut, a wound made
 Incis'sive, *a.* having the quality of cutting
 Incl'sor, *s.* a tooth so called, the cutter
 Incita'tion, Incite'ment, *s.* an incentive
 Incite, *v. a.* to stir up, to spur, to animate
 Incite'ment, *s.* excitation, a stirring up
 Inciv'ility, *s.* rudeness, a want of courtesy
 Inclas'p, *v. a.* to hold fast; to clasp
 Inclem'ency, *s.* cruelty, harshness
 Inclem'ent, *a.* unmerciful, rough, harsh
 Incl'nable, *a.* favourably disposed, willing
 Inclina'tion, *s.* tendency to a point; affection;
 propension of mind; natural aptness
 Incl'ne, *v. a.* to bend, to lean; to be disposed
 Incl'ly, *v. a.* to grasp, enclose, surround
 Inclo'ster, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister
 Inclon'd, *v. a.* to darken, to obscure
 Inclu'de, *v. a.* to enclose, shut, comprise
 Inclu'sion, *s.* the act of including
 Inclu'sive, *a.* comprehending, enclosing
 Incoag'ulable, *a.* incapable of concretion
 Incoexis'tence, *s.* the not existing together
 Inco'g, *ad.* unknown; in private
 Inco'g'itancy, *s.* a want of thought
 Inco'g'itative, *a.* wanting power of thought
 Inco'gnito, *ad.* in a state of concealment
 Incohe'rence, Incohe'rency, *s.* incongruity;
 want of connexion or cohesion
 Incohe'rent, *a.* inconsistent, disagreeing
 Incombust'ible, *a.* not to be consumed by fire
 In'come, *s.* profit, rent, revenue
 Incommen'surable, *a.* not to be measured
 Incommis'cible, *a.* not to be mixed
 Incommo'de, *v. a.* to trouble, to embarrass
 Incommo'dious, *a.* creating inconvenience;
 troublesome, vexatious; unsuitable
 Incommu'nicable, *a.* not to be communicated,
 imparted, or discovered
 Incommu'table, *a.* not to be exchanged
 Incompar't, *a.* not joined, not adhering

- Incom'parable, *a.* excellent, matchless
 Incompassionate, *a.* void of pity, cruel
 Incompatibility, *s.* inconsistency; incongruity
 Incompatible, *a.* inconsistent with another
 Incompensable, *a.* that cannot be recompensed
 Incompetency, *s.* inability, insufficiency
 Incom'petent, *a.* not adequate, unsuitable
 Incomplete, *a.* not finished, not perfect
 Incom'pliance, *s.* untractableness, refusal
 Incompliant, *a.* unyielding
 Incompos'd, *a.* disturbed, discomposed
 Incompos'ite, *a.* uncompounded, simple
 Incompos'sible, *a.* not possible together
 Incomprehensibility, Incomprehensibleness, *s.* the quality of being inconceivable
 Incomprehensible, *a.* not to be conceived
 Incompressible, *a.* not capable of being forced into a less space, not to be pressed
 Inconcealable, *a.* not to be hid or kept secret
 Inconceivable, Inconce'ptible, *a.* not to be conceived or imagined, incomprehensible
 Inconceivableness, *s.* the quality of being unintelligible; incomprehensibility
 Inconclu'dent, *a.* inferring no consequence
 Inconclu'sive, *a.* not conclusive, not convincing, not exhibiting cogent evidence
 Inconclu'siveness, *s.* a want of rational conviction, want of proof or cogency
 Inconcoct, *a.* unripened, immature
 Inconcoction, *s.* the state of being undigested
 Inconcur'ring, *a.* not agreeing or uniting
 Inconcu'sible, *a.* not to be shaken
 Incon'dite, *a.* irregular, rude, unpolished
 Incondi'tional, Incondi'tionate, *a.* unlimited, unrestrained; without condition
 Inconformity, *s.* Incompliance with practice
 Incongruous, Incongruity, *s.* inconsistency, disagreement, absurdity
 Incongruous, *a.* inconsistent, not fitting
 Inconnex'edly, *ad.* without any connexion
 Inconsequence, *s.* inconclusiveness
 Inconsequent, *a.* without regular inferences
 Inconsiderable, *a.* unworthy of notice
 Inconsiderableness, *s.* small importance
 Inconsiderate, *a.* careless, thoughtless
 Inconsiderateness, Inconsidera'tion, Incon'sideracy, *s.* want of thought, inattention
 Inconsistency, *s.* unsteadiness, incongruity
 Inconsistent, *a.* contrary, incompatible
 Inconsist'ing, *a.* disagreeing with
 Inconsu'lable, *a.* not to be comforted
 Inconsu'anancy, *s.* disagreement with itself
 Inconspic'uous, *a.* not discernible
 Inconstancy, *s.* unsteadiness, mutability
 Inconst'ant, *a.* not firm, unsteady, variable
 Inconsumable, *a.* not to be wasted
 Incontestable, *a.* not to be disputed, certain
 Incontig'uous, *a.* not joined together
 Incontinence, *s.* intemperance, unchastity
 Incontinent, *a.* unchaste, loose; immediate
 Incontro'lable, *a.* not to be resisted
 Incontro'versible, *a.* indisputable, certain
 Inconve'nience, *s.* unfitness, disadvantage
 Inconve'nient, *a.* incommodious, unfit
 Inconver'sible, *a.* stiff, formal, unsocial
 Inconver'tible, *a.* not to be changed
 Inconvincible, *ad.* obstinate
 Incorporal, Incorporal, Incorporate, *a.* immaterial, spiritual, distinct from body
 Incorporate, *v.* to form into one body, to mix, to unite, to associate, to embody
 Incorporality, Incorpority, *s.* immateriality
 Incorect, *a.* not exact, not accurate
 Incorectness, *s.* inaccuracy, carelessness
 Incorectible, *a.* bad beyond amendment
 Incorectness, *s.* hopelessness, depravity
 Incore'pt, *a.* honest, free from corruption
 Incore'ptibility, *s.* the quality of not being liable to decay or corrupt
 Incore'ptible, *a.* not admitting decay
 Incore'ption, *s.* a state of purity
 Incore'ptness, *s.* moral purity, integrity
 Incore'sate, *v.* to thicken, to make thick
 Incore'ssion, *s.* the act of thickening
 Incore'ssive, *a.* that thickens [mentation, &c.]
 Incore'ss, *v.* to grow, to make more.—*s.* aug-
 Incore'ss, *a.* not created
 Incore'dibility, *s.* an incredible quality
 Incore'dible, *a.* not to be believed
 Incore'dility, *s.* hardness of belief
 Incore'ulous, *a.* refusing credit, unbelieving
 Incore'mable, *a.* not consumable by fire
 Incore'ment, *s.* an increase, a produce
 Incore'pate, *v.* to chide, to reprehend
 Incore'pation, *s.* the act of chiding, reproof
 Incore'mate, *v.* to cover with a hard coat
 Incore'station, *s.* something superinduced
 Incore'st, *v.* to sit upon eggs, to hatch
 Incore'stion, *s.* the act of sitting upon eggs
 Incore'ss, *a.* a disorder; the nightmare
 Incore'ssate, *v.* to impress by admonitions
 Incore'ssation, *s.* the act of inculcating
 Incore'pable, *a.* unblamable, just, upright
 Incore't, *a.* unenlivened, untill'd, rude
 Incore'bency, *s.* the keeping a benefice
 Incore'bent, *s.* one who possesses a benefice
 Incore'bent, *a.* imposed as a duty; necessity
 of attention; lying or leaning upon
 Incore', *v.* to become liable to, to deserve
 Incore'able, *a.* hopeless, not to be cured
 Incore'rious, *a.* inattentive, careless
 Incore'sion, *s.* an invasion, attack, inroad
 Incore'vate, *v.* to bend, to make crooked
 Incore'vation, *s.* the act of bending, flexion of
 the body in token of reverence
 Incore'vity, *s.* crookedness; state of bending
 Incore'gate, *v.* to search diligently
 Incore'gation, *s.* a diligent search, an inquiry
 Incore'gator, *s.* a searcher, an examiner
 Incore't, *v.* to dart in, to strike in
 Incore'ted, *a.* in debt; obliged to or by
 Incore'gency, Incore'rum, *s.* any thing impro-
 per or unbecoming; unseemliness
 Incore'cent, *a.* unfit to be known, unbecoming
 Incore'iduous, *a.* not falling, not shed
 Incore'idion, *s.* want of determination
 Incore'sive, *a.* not determining
 Incore'idable, *a.* not varied by terminations
 Incore'rous, *a.* indecent, unbecoming
 Incore'd, *ad.* in truth, in reality, in verity
 Incore'figable, *a.* unwearied with labour
 unexhausted by attention or application
 Incore'fable, *a.* not to be cut off; irrevocable
 Incore'fible, *a.* not subject to defect
 Incore'fible, *a.* what cannot be defended
 Incore'fible, *a.* not to be defined
 Incore'fite, *a.* unlimited, undetermined
 Incore'fitude, *s.* an unlimited quantity
 Incore'ficate, *a.* unpremeditated, rash
 Incore'fible, *a.* not to be erased or annulled
 Incore'fency, *s.* a want of elegant decency
 Incore'fence, *a.* wanting decency, rude
 Incore'fication, *s.* security against loss

v. a. to maintain unhurt
s. exemption from punishment
rable, a. not to be proved
 to scold; to make a compact
dentation, s. an inequality
s. a covenant or deed indented
acc. Independency, *s.* freedom;
 tion from reliance or control
at, a. free, not controllable
ata, s. pl. a sect of dissenters, who
 as affairs hold that every congre-
 a complete church
ble, a. that cannot be described
 a want of worth or merit
, a. perpetual
ble, a. not to be destroyed
table, a. not to be fixed or defined
ate, a. indefinite, not defined
ed, a. unfixed, unsettled
, s. a want of devotion, irreligion
s. irreligious, not devout
 mark or hand thus (*L*), to direct
 thing remarkable; alphabetical
 contents to a book
, s. awkwardness, sluggishness
, s. showing, pointing out
, a. to point out, to show
, s. a mark, a sign, a symptom
, a. showing, pointing out; in
 a certain modification of a verb,
 g affirmation or indication
, s. to charge with some crime; to
 to write, to draw up
s. a declaration, a proclamation;
 ology the space of fifteen years,
 1 by Constantine the Great in
 the Olympiads
, s. in law a written accusation or
 charge of a crime or misdemeanour
ce, s. Impartiality; negligence
, a. of little concern; careless;
, s. impartial, unbiassed; regardless
, s. want, poverty, great need
, a. native to a country
, s. needy, poor, in want; empty
, a. not formed, not connected
le, a. not to be digested
, s. a failure in the conversion of
 ie stomach into nutritious aliment;

v. a. to point out, to show
a. the act of pointing out
 unworthy, bringing indignity
, a. angry, raging, inflamed
a. anger mixed with contempt
s. contumely, contempt, inult
 a plant used for dyeing blue
 not straight, not fair, not honest
ble, a. not discernible
ble, a. not to be separated
a. imprudent, injudicious
ness, s. imprudence
a. imprudence, Inconsiderateness
nate, a. not separated, confused
 nately, *ad.* without distinction
ble, a. not to be remitted
a. to make unfit, to disorder
, part. disordered, disqualified
oa, s. a disorder of health; dislike
le, a. unaccountable
ble, a. that cannot be dissolved
'ity, s. firmness, stability

Indis'soluble, *a.* binding for ever; firm, stable
 Indistinct, *a.* not plainly marked, confused
 Indistur'bance, *s.* calmness, quiet, peace
 Individ'ual, *a.* undivided; numerically one.—
s. every single person (by one
 Individ'ually, *ad.* with distinct existence; one
 Individuality, *s.* separate or distinct existence
 Indivis'ible, *a.* that cannot be divided
 Indoc'ile, Indoc'ile, *a.* unsusceptible of in-
 struction, stupid, dull, untractable
 Indoc'il'ity, *s.* untractableness, dullness
 Indoc't'inate, *v. a.* to instruct, to teach
 In'dolence, *s.* laziness, inattention
 In'dolent, *a.* lazy, careless, inattentive
 Indor'se, *v. a.* to write on the back
 Indor'sement, *s.* writing on the back
 In'draught, *s.* an inlet, a passage inwards
 Indren'ch, *v. a.* to soak, to drown
 Indu'bious, Indu'bitable, *a.* not doubtful,
 unquestionable, certain
 Indu'bitate, *a.* undoubted, certain, evident
 Indu'ce, *v. a.* to persuade, influence, bring on
 Indu'cement, *s.* motive for doing a thing
 Induc't, *v. a.* to put into actual possession of
 an ecclesiastical benefice; to bring in
 Induc'tion, *s.* taking possession, entrance
 Induc'tive, *a.* capable to infer
 Indu'e, *v. a.* to invest, to furnish with
 Indul'ge, *v. a.* to favour, humour, gratify
 Indul'gence, *s.* fondness, favour granted,
 kindness, gentleness, forbearance
 Indul'gent, *a.* kind, gentle, mild, favouring
 Indul't, Indul'to, *s.* privileges or exemption
 In'durate, *v.* to make hard, to harden the mind
 Indura'tion, *s.* obduracy, hardness of heart
 Indus'trious, *a.* diligent, laborious; designed
 In'dustry, *s.* diligence, assiduity
 Ineb'riate, *v.* to intoxicate, to grow drunk
 Ineb'riation, *s.* drunkenness, intoxication
 Inef'fable, *a.* unspeakable, inexpressible
 Ineffec'tive, *a.* that produces no effect
 Ineffec'tual, *a.* without power, weak
 Ineffica'cious, *a.* ineffectual, feeble, weak
 Inef'focacy, *s.* want of power, want of effect
 Ineff'icient, *a.* ineffective
 Inef'gance, *s.* want of elegance or beauty
 Inef'egant, *a.* not becoming, wanting polish or
 beauty in language or manners
 Inef'loquent, *a.* not persuasive, not oratorical
 Inep't, *a.* unfit, incapable, useless, foolish
 Inep'titude, *s.* unfitness, unsuitableness
 Inequal'ity, *s.* unevenness, disproportion
 Ineq'uitable, *a.* not equitable, unjust
 Iner'rabile, *a.* exempt from error
 Iner't, *a.* sluggish, motionless, dull
 Ines'cate, *v. a.* to deceive; to allure
 Inesca'tion, *s.* the act of baiting
 Ines'timable, *a.* above all price, invaluable
 Inev'ident, *a.* not plain, obscure
 Inev'itable, *a.* unavoidable, not to be escaped
 Inexcu'sable, *a.* not to be excused
 Inexhal'able, *a.* that cannot evaporate
 Inexha'usted, *a.* unemptied, unspent
 Inexha'ustible, *a.* not to be drained
 Inexhan'sive, *a.* not to be spent
 Inexis'tent, *a.* not in being, not existing
 Inex'orable, *a.* not to be moved by intrusy
 Inexpe'rience, *s.* want of fitness or propriety
 Inexpe'dient, *a.* improper, inconvenient
 Inexpe'rience, *s.* a want of experience
 Inexper't, *a.* unskilful, unskilled, unhandy
 Inexper'ience, *s.* unskilfulness

pliable, *a.* not to be atoned for
 plausible, *a.* incapable of being explained
 pressible, *a.* not to be told; unutterable
 pugnable, *a.* impregnable; not to be
 ken by assault; not to be subdued
 (in)guishable, *a.* unquenchable
 t'ricable, *a.* not to be dis-entangled
 y'e, *v. n.* to inoculate, to ingraft
 alibi'lity, *a.* exemption from error
 famous, *a.* notoriously bad, shameless
 fauny, *a.* society of bad character
 fancy, *s.* the first infantile years of life pre-
 vious to childhood; the beginning of any thing
 i'fant, *s.* a child under seven years of age;
 in law, a person under twenty-one years
 nian'ta, *s.* a pinesce descended from the
 blood royal of Spain or Portugal
 infan'ticide, *s.* the murder of infants
 in'fantile, in'fantine, *a.* like an infant
 in'fantine, *a.* pertai'ing to an infant
 in'fantry, *s.* the foot soldiers of an army
 infa'tuate, *v. a.* to strike with folly; bewitch
 infatua'tion, *s.* the act of striking with folly
 infa'table, *a.* impracticable
 infa'ct, *v. a.* to taint, to poison, to pollute
 infa'ction, *s.* a contagion, a corrupt effluvia
 infa'tious, *a.* contagious, apt to infect
 infa'tive, *a.* having the quality of contagion
 infa'und, *a.* unfruitful; barren
 infa'undity, *s.* want of fertility
 infa'licity, *s.* misery, calamity, unhappiness
 infa'r, *v. a.* to conclude from, to induce
 infa'ribile, infa'rrible, *a.* deducible from pre-
 mised grounds
 in'ference, *s.* a conclusion from premises
 infa'rior, *a.* one lower in rank or station.
 —*a.* lower in place, value, or station
 infa'riority, *s.* lower state of dignity or value
 infa'nal, *a.* hellish, tartarean, very bad
 infa'ntile, *a.* unfruitful, barren
 infa'ntility, *s.* unfruitfulness, barrenness
 infa't, *v. a.* to annoy, harass, plague, disturb
 in'fidel, *s.* an unbeliever, a pagan
 infa'delity, *s.* a want of faith, treachery
 in'finite, *a.* unbounded, immense, unlimited
 in'finiteless, infa'itute, *a.* immensity
 infa'ntive, *a.* in grammar the *infinitive* mood
 affirms, or intimates the intention of affirm-
 ing, but does not do it absolutely
 infa'ntity, *s.* immensity, endless number
 infa'r'm, *a.* weak of body or mind, not solid
 infa'r'mary, *s.* a residence for the sick
 infa'r'mity, *s.* weakness, falling, disease
 infa'r'mness, *s.* weakness, feebleness
 infa'r', *v. a.* to drive in; to fasten
 infa'te, *v. a.* to set on fire; to irritate
 infa'mmable, *a.* easy to be set on fire
 infa'mmation, *s.* the state of being in a flame;
 an unnatural heat of the blood
 infa'mmatory, *a.* having power to inflame
 infa'te, *v. a.* to swell or puff up with wind
 infa'tion, *s.* act of being swelled; flatulence
 infa'ct, *v. a.* to bend, bow, change, vary
 infa'ction, *s.* the act of bending; modulation
 of the voice; variation of nouns or verbs
 infa'xibility, *s.* stiffness, obstinacy
 infa'xible, *a.* not to be bent, immovable
 infa'x, *v. a.* to lay a punishment upon
 infa'ction, *s.* the act of using punishments
 infa'ctive, *a.* imposing punishment
 in'fluence, *a.* an ascendant power.—*v. a.* to
 have power over, to bias

in'fluent, *a.* flowing or running into
 infa'ntial, *a.* exerting influence or power
 infa'ntia, *s.* an epidemic disease
 in'flux, *s.* act of flowing into; infusion
 infa'ld, *v. a.* to wrap up, to enclose
 infa'late, *v. a.* to cover with leaves
 infa'r'm, *v. a.* to tell, to instruct, to animate
 infa'r'mal, *a.* irregular, disorderly
 infa'r'mant, *s.* one who prefers an accusa-
 tion
 infa'r'mation, *s.* intelligence given; charge
 accusation preferred; instruction
 infa'r'mer, *s.* one who gives intelligence
 infa'r'midable, *a.* not to be feared
 infa'r'mity, *s.* shapelessness, irregularity
 infa'r'mate, *a.* unhappy, unlucky
 infa'r't, *v. a.* to break in pieces
 infa'r'ction, *s.* the act of breaking; violation
 infa'r'm'dane, *a.* below the world
 infa'r'mible, *a.* not to be broken, strong
 infa'r'quency, *s.* rarity, uncommonness
 infa'r'quent, *a.* rare, uncommon, unusual
 infa'r'ction, *s.* act of rubbing in
 infa'r'ldate, *v. a.* to chill, to make cold
 infa'r'ge, *v. a.* to violate, break a contract
 infa'r'gement, *s.* a violation, a breach
 infa'r'mate, infa'r'me, *v. a.* to dry in the smoke
 infa'r'mation, *s.* act of drying in the smoke
 infa'r'iate, *a.* enraged, raging
 infa'r'cate, *v. a.* to obscure
 infa'r'ction, *s.* the act of making dark
 infa'r'e, *v. a.* to pour in, to instil, to inspire
 infa'r'ible, *a.* possible to be infused
 infa'r'ion, *s.* the act of pouring in or steeping
 infa'r'ive, *a.* having the power of infusion
 infa'r'ring, *s.* the getting in the harvest
 infa'r'mate, *v. a.* to double; to repeat often
 infa'r'crate, infa'r'crate, *a.* unbecom-
 ingly serious, *a.* witty, inventive
 in'genite, *a.* inborn, innate, native
 infa'r'mity, *s.* openness, candour; genius
 infa'r'mous, *a.* fair, open, generous, noble
 infa'r'mousness, *s.* candour, openness, fair-
 ness
 infa'r't, *v. a.* to throw into the stomach
 infa'r'rious, *a.* dishonourable, mean
 in'got, *s.* a mass of metal
 infa'r'f, infa'r'f't, *v. a.* to plant the sprig
 tree in the stock of another; to fix deep
 infa'r'ned, *a.* deeply infused
 in'grate, *s.* an ungrateful person
 infa'r'te, unthankful, ungrateful
 infa'r'tate, *v. a.* to get into favour, &c.
 infa'r'tating, *s.* the act of getting favour
 infa'r'titude, *s.* unthankfulness
 infa'r'dient, *s.* a part of any compound
 infa'r'ess, *s.* entrance, power of entrance
 infa'r'esion, *s.* the act of entering
 infa'r'ual, *a.* belonging to the groin
 infa'r'f, *v. a.* to swallow down as a re-
 ingurgitate, *v. a.* to swallow greedily
 infa'r'gitation, *s.* the act of swallowing
 infa'r'table, *a.* not to be tasted, inap-
 prehensible, *v. a.* to dwell, to occupy
 infa'r'table, *a.* that may be inhab-
 ited
 infa'r'tant, *s.* one who dwells in a
 infa'r'tation, *s.* act of respiration
 infa'r'le, *v. a.* to draw in with the al-
 infa'r'mous, *a.* unmusical, not a
 infa'r'ence, *s.* quality of that which
 infa'r'ent, *a.* existing in something
 innate, inborn; cleaving to
 infa'r'it, *v. a.* to possess by inheritance
 infa'r'table, *a.* obtainable by ev-

z. an hereditary possession
 in heir, one who inherits
 nher'itrix, z. an heiress
 to enclose in a monument
 to prohibit, hinder, repress
 a prohibition, an embargo
 o contain in itself
 a. unkind to strangers
 z. a want of hospitality
 barbarous, savage, cruel
 z. cruelty, savageness
 hu'me, v. a. to bury, to inter
 z. a burying, sepulture
 ostile, adverse, unkind
 above imitation
 unjust, wicked, sinful
 justice, wickedness, sin
 ced at the beginning
 to admit, to instruct
 the act of admitting a person
 ler or faculty
 introductory
 row in or up; to dart in
 the act of injecting
 not according to law
 z. void of judgment
 a command, a precept
 o wrong, to hurt unjustly
 unjust, hurtful, destructive
 chief, outrage, annoyance
 unfair dealing, iniquity
 k liquid for writing, &c.
 lackness, an ink colour
 nd of narrow fillet, a tape
 hint, a whisper, an intimation
 a utensil for holding an ink-
 ppedages
 k as ink, resembling ink
 mote from the sea, interior
 z. a. to turn to stone
 o clear of outlawry
 o variegate wood, &c.
 strance, a passage into
 rnally, secretly, in the heart
 lodger, an in-dweller
 ermost, a. deepest within
 e of entertainment for travellers;
 r students, &c.
 corn, ingenerate, natural
 a. not to be passed by sailing
 rior, more inward
 one who keeps a house of enter-
 r travellers (freedom from guilt
 purity, harmlessness, simplicity,
 pure, harmless, innoxious
 i. harmless in effect
 a. to introduce novelties
 z. the introduction of novelty
 one who introduces novelties
 not hurtful, harmless
 an oblique hint
 a. not to be numbered
 z. unworthy of observation
 a. to propagate by insertion
 z. a grafting in the bud; a
 ving the small-pox, by infusing
 a ripened pustules into the veins
 fected
 without the quality of scent
 z. harmless, innocent, hurtless
 not expected, sudden
 a. unseasonable, inconvenient

Inor'dinate, a. irregular, disorderly
 Inorgan'ical, a. without proper organs
 Inoc'ulate, v. n. to unite by contact
 Inoculation, z. a union; a kiss
 In'quest, z. a judicial inquiry or examination
 Inqui'etude, z. uneasiness, disquiet
 In'quinate, v. a. to pollute, corrupt, defile
 Inquina'tion, z. a pollution, a corruption
 Inqui're, v. a. to ask about, to seek out
 Inqui'ry, z. an examination, a search
 Inquisi'tion, z. a judicial inquiry; a papal court
 for the detection of heresy
 Inquis'i'tive, a. prying, curious, &c.
 Inquis'i'tor, z. a judge of the inquisition
 In'road, z. an incursion, a sudden invasion
 Insal'u'brious, a. unhealthy, bad
 Insan'able, a. incurable, irremediable
 Insane, a. mad, making mad
 Insane'ss, Insan'i'ty, z. madness
 Insat'iable, Insat'iate, a. not to be satisfied
 Insat'iate, a. never satisfied, greedy
 Insat'i'ety, z. quality of being unsatisfied
 Insatisfac'tion, z. an unsatisfied state
 Insat'urable, a. that cannot be glutted
 Inscr'i'be, v. a. to write upon; to dedicate
 Inscrip'tion, z. a title, name, or character writ-
 ten or engraved upon any thing
 Inscrip'tive, a. bearing inscription
 Inscr'u'table, a. unsearchable, hidden
 Inscul'p, v. a. to engrave, to cut on
 Inscul'pture, z. any thing engraved
 Inscam, v. a. to mark by a seam or scar
 In'sect, z. a small creeping or flying animal
 Insec'tion, z. the act of cutting into
 Insecu're, a. not secure, not safe
 Insecu'rity, z. unsafety, hazard, danger
 Insen'sate, a. stupid, wanting thought
 Insensibil'i'ty, z. stupidity, torpor
 Insen'sible, a. void of sense, imperceptible
 Insep'arable, a. not to be disjointed
 Insert, v. a. to place among other things
 Inser'tion, z. the act of inserting
 Inse'r'vient, a. conducive to some end
 Inship', v. a. to shut or stow in a ship
 Inshri'ne, v. a. to enclose in a shrine
 Inscen'ation, z. the act of drying in
 In'side, z. the inward or internal part
 Insid'i'ous, a. treacherous, sly, deceitful
 Insid'i'ousness, z. craftiness, deceit
 In'sight, z. an inspection; a deep view
 Insign'i'a, z. the distinguishing marks of office
 or honour; badges or visible impressions by
 which any thing is known
 Insignifi'cance, z. a want of meaning
 Insignifi'cant, a. unimportant, trifling
 Insincere, a. not hearty, unfaithful
 Insincer'i'ty, z. dissimulation, want of truth
 Insin'ew, v. a. to strengthen, to confirm
 Insin'uant, a. able to gain favour
 Insin'uate, v. to hint artfully, to wheedle
 Insinua'tion, z. the act of insinuating
 Insip'id, a. without taste; flat, dull
 Insip'id'i'ty, z. want of taste or spirit
 Insip'ience, z. silliness, foolishness
 Insis't, v. n. to persist in, to urge
 Insis'tent, a. standing or resting upon
 Insist'ency, z. an exemption from threat
 Insit'ion, z. the act of grafting, a graft
 Insna're, v. a. to entrap, to inveigle
 Inso'bri'ety, z. drunkenness, intemperance
 Inso'ciable, a.averse from conversation
 Inso'lation, z. exposition to the sun

In'solence, s. haughtiness, pride
In'solent, a. haughty, overbearing, proud
Insol'uble, a. not to be dissolved or cleared
Insol'vable, a. not to be solved or paid
Insol'vency, s. an inability to pay debts
Insol'vent, a. not able to pay debts
Insomuch, ad. so that, to such a degree
Inspec't, v. a. to look narrowly into, &c.
Inspection, s. a close examination
Inspe'ctor, s. a superintendent
Insper'sion, s. a sprinkling upon
Insphe're, v. a. to place in an orb
Inspira'tion, s. a drawing in of the breath; an infusing of supernatural ideas
Inspire, v. to breathe or infuse into
Inspir'it, v. a. to animate, to encourage
Inspis'sate, v. a. to thicken, to make thick
Inspissation, s. the act of thickening liquids
Instability, s. fickleness, mutability
Instable, a. inconstant, changing
Instal', v. a. to put into possession, invest
Installa'tion, s. a putting into possession; the act of investing any one with a military order
Instal'ment, s. the act of installing
Instance, s. importunity; earnestness; motive; process of a suit; example
Inst'ant, s. the present moment or month.
a. urgent, immediate, quick
Instantaneous, a. done in an instant
Instantly, ad. immediately, momentarily
Insta'te, v. a. to place in a certain rank
Instaura'tion, s. a restoration, a renewal
Instead, ad. in place of, equal to
Instee'p, v. a. to soak, to lay in water, &c.
In'step, s. the upper part of the foot
In'stigate, v. a. to tempt or urge to ill
Instiga'tion, s. an incitement to a crime
In'stigator, s. an inciter to ill
Instil', v. a. to infuse by drops; insinuate
Instilla'tion, s. the act of pouring in by drops; the act of infusing into the mind
Instimula'tion, s. an urging forward
Instinct, a. moved, animated
In'stinct, s. a natural desire or aversion
Instin'ctive, a. acting without the direction of choice or reason (established law, a precept
In'stitute, v. a. to fix, establish, appoint—*s.* an institution, *s.* an establishment, a law
In'stitutor, s. an establisher; an instructor
Instruc't, v. a. to teach, direct, train up
Instruc'tor, s. a teacher, an instructor
Instruction, s. the act of teaching; information; mandate, precept
Instructive, a. conveying knowledge
Instruc'tress, s. an instructing female, real or imaginary
In'strument, s. a tool; a deed or contract
Instrumental, a. conducive to some end
Insufferable, a. insupportable, intolerable
Insufficiency, s. inadequateness, inability
Insuffic'ient, a. inadequate to any purpose
Insuffia'tion, s. the act of breathing upon
In'sular, a. belonging to an island
In'sulate, v. a. to make an island
In'sulated, a. not contiguous on any side
In'sult, s. act of insolence or contempt
Insult, v. a. to treat with insolence
Insuperability, s. quality of being invincible
Insu'perable, a. insurmountable, invincible
Insu'pp'ortable, a. not to be endured
Insu'rable, a. capable of being insured
Insu're, v. a. to make certain; to secure

Insurmountable, a. unconquerable
Insurrec'tion, s. a rebellion, a sedition
Intac'tible, a. not perceptible to the touch
Intaglio, s. what has figures engraved in it, that an impression from it would appear relief
In'teger, s. the whole of any thing
In'tegral, a. whole, not fractional, complete
In'teg'rant, a. contributing to a whole
Integ'riety, s. honesty, purity of mind
Integ'ument, s. a covering
Intellect, s. perception, understanding
Intellec'tive, a. able to understand
Intellec'tual, a. belonging to the mind
Intell'igence, s. notice; spirit; skill
Intell'igent, a. knowing, instructed, skilful
Intell'igible, a. easily understood
Intem'perance, s. excess, irregularity
Intem'perate, a. immoderate, ungovernable
Intem'perature, s. a disorder in the air, or the body; excess of some quality
Inten'd, v. a. to mean, to design, to regard
Inten'dant, s. an officer who superintends
Inten'crate, v. a. to make tender, to soften
Inten'ible, s. that which cannot be held
Inten'se, a. vehement, ardent, attentive
Interseness, s. eagerness, closeness
Inten'sity, s. excess
Inten'sive, a. intent, full of care
Inten't, a. anxiously and unceasingly dilige
Inten't, s. a design, purpose, drift, view
Inten'tion, s. a design, a purpose
Inten'tional, a. designed, done by design
Inten'tive, a. diligently applied, attentive
Inter', v. a. to bury, to put under ground
Inter'calary, a. inserted out of the comm order to preserve the equation of time; the 29th of February in a leap-year is *intercalary* day
Intercala'tion, s. insertion of a day
Intercede, v. n. to mediate, pass between
Intercedent, a. mediating, going between
Intercept, v. a. to stop, to seize, to obstruct
Interces'sion, s. mediation, interposition
Interces'sor, s. a mediator, an agent
Interces'sory, a. interceding
Intercha'in, v. a. to chain, to link together
Intercha'nge, v. a. to exchange, &c.
Interchange, s. an exchange, a bargain
Intercha'ngeable, a. mutually received
Intercep'tent, a. that which intercepts
Interclu'de, v. n. to shut out, to intercept
Intercolumnia'tion, s. the space or distance between the pillars
Interco'stal, a. placed between the ribs
Intercourse, s. communication, exchange
Intercur', v. n. to intervene; to happen
Intercur'rence, s. a passage between
Intercur'rent, a. running between
Interdic't, v. a. to prohibit, to forbid
Interdic'tion, s. a prohibition, a curse
Interdic'tory, a. belonging to an interdict
In'terest, v. to concern, affect, influence.—*s.* concern, influence; usury
Interfe're, v. n. to interpose, intermeddle
Interfe'rence, s. interposition
Interfluent, a. flowing between
Interflu'ent, a. shining between
Interfu'ed, a. poured forth, in, or among
Interfu'cent, a. intervening, lying between
Interfec't, v. to come between; to meet
Interfec'tion, s. a sudden exclamation

new time or while
 a. to join mutually, intermarry
 internal, not outward
 ledge, *s.* a mutual knowledge
 a. to internix, put together
 i. the time between two events
 a. to insert between; to diversify
 a. to mix meat with bacon, &c.
 v. a. to insert blank leaves
 a. to write between lines
 on, *s.* a correction made by writing
 in lines
 a. to join chains together
 n, *s.* interchange of speech
 y, *s.* one that talks with another
 y, *s.* consisting of a dialogue
 n. to intrude in or between
 s. one who engages in a trade to
 has no right; an intruder
 a. shining between
 a short prelude or farce
 a. between old and new moon
 ge, *s.* a marriage in two families,
 h takes one and gives another
 i, *v. a.* to interpose officiously
 y, *s.* interposition, intervention
 i. intermediate, *a.* intervening,
 reen, intervening
 n, *s.* a distance between
 i. sepulture, burial
 jon, *s.* an exchange of place
 le, inter'minate, *a.* unbounded
 i, *v. a.* to mingle, mix together
 a, *s.* a cessation for a time
 a. inter'mittent, *a.* not continual;
 f for a while
 to grow mild between fits
 to mingle, to join together
 v, *s.* a mixture of ingredients
 me, *a.* subsisting between worlds,
 a orb and orb
 a. lying between walls
 i, *a.* mutual, interchanged
 inward, not external, intrinsic
 a. endeavouring mutual de-
 deadly; sanguinary
 s. massacre, slaughter
 s. a messenger passing and re-
 tween two parties
 ce, *a.* a treaty, mutual talk
 on, *s.* a summons, a call
 v. a. to discuss an accidental
 ng in dispute, before the principal
 issue can be decided
 v. a. to insert words improperly
 m, *s.* something foisted in or added
 final matter
 r, *s.* one who falsifies a copy by
 counterfeit passages
 Interposit'ion, *s.* intervention,
 tween parties, mediation
 i. to mediate, to intervene
 a. to explain, to translate
 ion, *s.* an explanation
 s. an expostor, a translator
 n, Interrel'ign, *s.* the time in which
 s vacant between the death of one
 i the accession of another
 v. to examine by questions
 on, *s.* a question, an inquiry; *a.*
 ked thus (?) denoting a question
 J, *s.* a question, an inquiry

Interrog'ative, *s.* a pronoun used in asking
 questions, as who? what? which?
 Interrupt, *v. a.* to hinder; divide, separate
 Interrup'tion, *s.* hindrance, intervention
 Intersect'ant, *a.* dividing into parts
 Intersect'ed, *v.* to cut, to cross each other
 Intersec'tion, *s.* a point where lines cross
 Intersem'inate, *v. a.* to sow between
 Interse't, *v. a.* to put in between
 Interse'tion, *s.* an insertion, a thing inserted
 Interse'pse, *v. a.* to scatter here and there
 Interstel'lar, *a.* placed between the stars
 Inter'stice, *s.* a space between things
 Intertex'ture, *s.* a weaving between
 Intertwine, *v. a.* to unite by twisting
 Inter'val, *s.* interstice, vacuity; time elapsing
 between two assignable points; remission
 of a distemper or delirium
 Interv'ne, *v. a.* to come between persons or
 things; to interpose
 Interv'nent, *a.* coming between
 Interv'ntion, *s.* interposition, agency
 Interv'it, *v. a.* to turn another way
 In'terview, *s.* a sight of one another
 Intervol've, *v. a.* to involve one in another
 Intervoa've, *v. a.* to mix one with another
 Intes'table, *a.* disqualified to make a will
 Intes'tate, *a.* dying without a will
 Intes'tinal, *a.* belonging to the bowels
 Intes'tine, *a.* internal, inward; domestic
 Intes'tines, *s.* the bowels, the entrails
 Inthral'; see Enthral
 Intimacy, *s.* pl. close familiarity
 In'timate, *v. a.* to hint, to suggest.—*a.* Inmost,
 inward, familiar.—*s.* a familiar friend, a
 confidant
 Intima'tion, *s.* a hint; an obscure or indirect
 declaration or direction
 Intim'idate, *v. a.* to frighten, to daunt
 Intimida'tion, *s.* the act of intimidating
 In'to, *prep.* noting entrance
 Intol'erable, *a.* insufferable, very bad
 Intol'erance, *s.* want of toleration
 Intol'erant, *a.* not able to endure
 Intona'tion, *s.* the manner of sounding
 Intor't, *v. a.* to twist, wrest, wring
 Intor'locate, *v. a.* to make drunk, inebriate
 Intoxica'tion, *s.* inebriation, ebriety
 Intrac'table, *a.* unmanageable, unruly
 Intra'neous, *a.* internal
 Intran'sitive, *a.* not passing into another
 Intransmu'table, *a.* unchangeable in sub-
 stance, not to be changed
 Intrea'sure, *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury
 Intren'ch, *v.* to fortify with a rampart, &c.
 to encroach, to break with hollows
 Intren'chant, *a.* not to be divided, indivisible
 Intren'chment, *s.* a fortification with a trench
 and parapet to defend against attack
 Intrep'id, *a.* fearless, resolute, brave
 Intrepid'ity, *s.* fearlessness, courage, boldness
 Intricacy, *s.* perplexity, difficulty
 Intricate, *a.* perplexed, involved, obscure
 Intrigue, *s.* a plot, cabal; an amour.—*v. a.* to
 carry on private designs
 Intriguingly, *ad.* with secret plotting
 Intrin'sic, intrin'sical, *a.* inward, true, real,
 natural, not accidental; closely familiar
 Introdu'ce, *v. a.* to bring or usher in
 Introdu'ction, *s.* a bringing in; a preface
 Introduc'tive, Introduc'tory, *a.* previous,
 serving as preparatory to something else

- Introduc'tor**, *a. one who introduces another to a person or place*
Introgres'sion, *s. the act of entering*
Int'rict, *s. the beginning of inane; a paalm sung on approaching the altar*
Intromission, *s. the act of sending in, &c.*
Int'ruct, *v. a. to send or let in; to admit*
Introspection, *s. a view of the inside*
Introve'nient, *a. entering, coming in*
Introver't, *v. a. to turn inward*
Intro'de, *v. a. to inter-meddle, to thrust one's self rudely into company, to encroach*
Intro'd'r, *s. an encroacher, an interloper*
Int'rusion, *s. the act of intruding*
Intrusive, *a. intruding upon*
Intru'st, *v. a. to put in trust with, &c.*
Intuition, *s. immediate knowledge*
Intuitive, *a. seen by the mind immediately without the intervention of reason*
Intumes'cence, *s. a swelling, a tumour*
Intur'escence, *s. the act or state of swelling*
Intw'ine, *v. a. to twist or wreath together*
Intum'brate, *v. a. to cover with shades*
Intum'ction, *s. the act of anointing*
Intum'de, *v. a. to overflow a place with water; to overwhelm*
Inunda'tion, *s. an overflow of water, deluge*
Inurban'ity, *s. rudeness, unkindness*
Inu're, *v. a. to habituate, to accustom*
Inu'rement, *s. custom, use, frequency*
Inu'r'n, *v. a. to intomb, to bury*
Inu'st'ation, *s. a state of being unused*
Inu'stion, *s. the act of marking by fire*
Inu'tile, *a. useless, unprofitable*
Inu'tility, *s. unprofitableness, uselessness*
Inva'de, *v. a. to enter in a hostile manner*
Inva'der, *s. an assailant, intruder, encroacher*
Inva'scence, *s. health, strength*
Inva'id, *a. weak, of no force or weight*
Inva'id', *s. a soldier or other person disabled by sickness or wounds*
Inval'idate, *v. a. to weaken; to make void; to deprive of force or efficacy*
Inval'id'ity, *s. weakness, want of strength*
Inval'uable, *a. precious above estimation*
Inva'riable, *a. unchangeable, constant*
Inva'sion, *s. a hostile entrance, an attack*
Inva'sive, *a. entering in a hostile manner*
Invec'tive, *s. railing, sharp expressions.*
— a. satirical, abusive
Invel'gh, *v. a. to rail at, declaim against*
Invel'gic, *v. a. to allure, to entice*
Invel'giment, *s. allurements, seduction*
Invel'gier, *s. a deceiver, an allurer*
Inven'dible, *a. unusable*
Inven't, *v. a. to discover, to forge, to feign*
Inven'tful, *a. full of invention*
Inven'tion, *s. a fiction, discovery, forgery*
Inven'tive, *a. apt to invent, ingenious*
Inven'tor, *s. a contriver, a finder out*
Inven'torial, *a. belonging to an inventory*
Inven'tory, *s. a catalogue of goods, &c.*
Inver'se, *a. inverted, opposed to direct*
Inver'sion, *s. change of order, time, place, &c.*
Inver't, *v. a. to turn upside down; place the last first; turn into another channel*
Inver'tedly, *ad. in contrary or reversed order*
Inve't, *v. a. to confer; to array; to enclose*
Inve'stigable, *a. that may be searched out*
Inve'stigate, *v. a. to trace or search out*
Investiga'tion, *s. an examination*
Investiture, *s. the act of giving possession*
Invective, *a. encircling, enclosing*
Invet'ement, *s. clothes, dress, habit*
Invet'eracy, *s. long continuance of any thing bad, as disease, &c.; obstinacy of mind*
Invet'erate, *a. long established, obstinate*
Invet'erateness, *s. continuance, obstinacy*
Invet'eration, *s. the act of hardening or confirming by long experience*
Invid'ious, *a. envious, malignant*
Invid'iousness, *s. quality of provoking envy*
Invis'orate, *v. a. to strengthen, to animate*
Invis'orator, *s. the act of invigorating*
Invincibility, *s. the quality of being invincible*
Invincible, *a. unconquerable, insuperable*
Invol'dable, *a. not to be profaned or broken*
Invol'ate, *a. uninjured, unbroken*
Invol'cate, *v. a. to slime, to entangle with glutinous matter; to catch with bird-line*
Invisib'ility, *s. the state of being invisible*
Invisible, *a. not to be seen, imperceptible*
Invitation, *s. an inviting, a bidding*
Invita't, *v. to bid, call, persuade, entice*
Inviter, *s. one who invites or allures others*
Invitingly, *ad. in an enticing manner*
Invocate, *v. a. to implore, to call upon*
Invoca'tion, *s. a calling upon in prayer*
Invo'ice, *s. a catalogue of a ship's freight*
Invo'ke, *v. a. to call upon, to pray to*
Invol'v'e, *v. a. to involve; to compromise; to entangle*
Invol'untary, *a. not done willingly*
Involu'tion, *s. a complication, rolling up*
Invol'nerable, *a. that cannot be wounded*
Inward, *a. placed within; internal*
In'ward, *ad. inwardly, ad. within; privately*
Inwardness, *s. intimacy, familiarity*
Inwe've, *v. a. to mix in weaving, entwine*
Inwrap, *v. a. to involve, perplex, puzzle*
Inwre'the, *v. a. to surround with a wreath*
Inwrought, *a. adorned with work*
Ionia, *s. in architecture, an order so called from Ionia, a city of Lesser Asia*
Ipecacuan'ha, *s. an emetic Indian plant*
Inscrutability, *s. state of being angry*
Inscrut'ible, *a. apt to be easily provoked*
Inscrutibleness, *s. aptness to be angry*
Ire, *s. anger, rage, passionate hatred*
I'reful, *a. very angry, raging, furious*
I'ris, *s. the rainbow; the circle round the pupil of the eye; the flower-de-luce*
Ir'acund, *a. tedious, wearisome*
Ir'acundness, *s. wearisomeness*
Ir'on, *s. a common useful metal.— a. harsh.*
— a. a. to smooth with a hot iron
Iron'ical, *a. expressing one thing and meaning another; pertaining to irony*
Iron'ing, *s. smoothing with an iron*
Ironmonger, *s. a dealer in iron*
Ironmould, *s. a yellow stain in linen*
Irony, *s. a manner of speaking quite contrary to what we mean*
Irra'diance, *s. irradiation, s. emission of rays or beams of light upon any object*
Irra'diate, *v. a. to brighten, to illuminate*
Irradia'tion, *s. an enlightening, &c.*
Irra'tional, *a. contrary to reason, absurd*
Irra'tionality, *s. want of reason*
Irreclaimable, *a. not to be reclaimed*
Irreconcilable, *a. not to be reconciled*
Irrecoverable, *a. not to be regained*
Irreduc'ible, *a. that cannot be reduced*
Irrefragability, *s. strength of argument not to be refused; undeniableness*

a. not to be confuted
 . that cannot be refuted
 . unmethodical, disorderly
 . neglect of method and order
 a. to make irregular
 single, unconnected
 . state of being irrelevant
 not to the purpose
 contempt of religion, impiety
 ungodly, impious
 . admitting no return
 a. admitting no cure, not to be
 curable
 a. not to be pardoned
 . a. not to be moved
 a. incapable of being rewarded
 a. not to be repaired or re-
 coverable
 . a. not to be redeemed
 le, a. exempt from blame
 le, a. not to be represented
 le, a. free from reproach
 a. not to be blamed
 . that cannot be resisted
 . force above opposition
 . not to be broken or dissolved
 not determined, not steady
 s. want of firmness of mind
 a. irrecoverable, irreparable
 t. want of veneration
 . not paying due respect
 s. not to be changed, or recalled
 a. not to be recalled, &c.
 to moisten, to water, to wet
 watery, dewy, moist, wet

Irris'ion, s. the act of laughing at another
 Ir'ritable, a. easily provoked
 Ir'ritate, v. a. to provoke, fret, agitate
 Irrita'tion, s. provocation, stimulation
 Irrup'tion, s. an inroad, entrance by force
 Is, v. the third person sing. *pres.* of *To be*
 Is'chury, Is'chury, s. a stoppage of urine
 Is'inglas, s. a lightish firm glue, prepared
 from the intestines of certain fish
 Is'land, Isle, s. land surrounded by water
 Is'lander, s. an inhabitant of an island
 Is'let, s. a little island
 Is'olated, a. detached, separate
 Isos'celes, s. a triangle with two equal sides
 Is'sue, s. an event; termination; offspring; a
 fontanel; a vent made in a muscle for the
 discharge of some humours.—v. to send out,
 to come out, arise
 Is'sueless, a. without any descendants
 Is'thmus, s. a neck or jut of land
 It, *pron. rel.* of the neuter gender; the thing,
 matter, affair
 Ital'ic, a. the name of the leaning type first
 used by Italian printers
 Itch, s. a disease; a teasing desire
 It'ern, s. a hint, innuendo, new article
 It'erant, s. repeating
 It'erate, v. a. to repeat, to do over again
 Itera'tion, s. a recital over again, repetition
 Itin'erant, a. wandering, unsettled
 Itin'erary, s. a diary or book of travels
 Itself, *pronoun* *is* and *self*; that very thing
 Ivory, s. the tooth of the elephant
 Ivory-black, s. a fine kind of blacking
 Ivy, s. a climbing evergreen plant

J.

nant, which has invariably the
 the softened g. It is here ar-
 linely from the vowel l
 . to talk much or idly, to chatter
 me who talks inarticulately
 ng at length; extended
 precious gem; the hyacinth
 ; an engine; a young pike
 coat somewhat resembling a fox,
 t or start prey for the lion
 a simple sheepish fellow
 s. a monkey; a coxcomb
 pl. cavalry boots made of thick
 sather
 a black chattering bird
 close waistcoat, a short coat
 species of monk, a pigeon; a per-
 ted to the state
 t. the principles of the revolution-
 in France
 . partisan of James II.
 . the act of throwing or darting
 orthless horse; a sorry woman.
 re, to weary, to ride down
 ruly, vicious; unchaste
 notch.—s. a denticulation
 even, notched, ragged
 argative root from New Spain
 nerve of fruit; a child's frog
 mine between, to wedge in

Jamb, s. the upright post of a door
 Jan'gle, v. to wrangle, to be out of tune
 Jan'itor, s. a door-keeper, a porter
 Jan'isary, s. a Turkish soldier; a guard
 Jan'ty, Jan'ty, s. showy, gay, giddy
 Jan'uary, s. the first month of the year
 Japan', s. a varnish made to work in colours
 Japan'ner, s. one skilled in japan work
 Jar, v. n. to clash, to disagree, to differ.—s. a
 harsh sound; an earthen vessel
 Jar'gon, s. gibberish, gabble, nonsensical talk
 Jar'gonelle, s. a species of pear
 Jas'mine, ad. consisting of jasmine, &c.
 Jas'per, s. a precious green stone
 Jav'elin, s. a spear or half pike
 Jau'ndice, s. a distemper caused by the ob-
 structions of the gall in the liver
 Jaun'diced, a. affected with the jaundice
 Jaunt, v. n. to walk or travel about.—s. a ram-
 ble, a flight, an excursion
 Jau'ntiness, s. alriness, flutter, briskness
 Jaw, s. the bone in which the teeth are fixed
 Jay, s. a bird with gaudy feathers
 Ja'zel, s. a precious azure or blue stone
 Jeal'ous, s. suspicious, fearful, cautious
 Jeal'ousy, s. suspicion in love especially
 Jeer, v. to treat with scorn, to scoff, to flout
 Jeh'o'vah, s. the supreme name of God in the
 Hebrew language
 Jeju'ne, a. hungry, unaffected, striking

- Jeju'nessa, *s.* poverty; a want of matter
 Jel'ly, *s.* a light transparent sily broth; a
 sweetmeat of various species
 Jen'net, *s.* a Spanish or Barbary horse
 Jen'neting, *s.* a species of forward apple
 Jen'ny, *s.* a machine for cotton spinning
 Jeop'ard, *v. a.* to hazard, to put in danger
 Jeop'ardous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous
 Jeop'ardly, *s.* danger, peril, hazard
 Jerk, *s.* a quick smart lash; a quick jolt
 Jer'kin, *s.* a jacket; a kind of hawk
 Jer'sey, *s.* a fine yarn of wool
 Jes'samine, *s.* a fragrant flower
 Jest, *s.* any thing ludicrous; a laughing-stock
 Jest'ing, *s.* talk to raise laughter
 Jes'suit, *s.* one of a religious order, founded by
 Ignatius Loyola, which assumed the name
 of the Society of Jesus
 Jesuit'ical, *a.* insinuating, hypocritical, artful,
 deceitful
 Jes'uitism, *s.* slyness, deceitfulness
 Jet, *s.* a curious black fossil; a spout of water.
 —*v. n.* to shoot forward, to protrude
 Jet'sam, Jet'son, Jet'tison, *s.* goods thrown
 ashore by shipwreck
 Jet'ty, *a.* made of jet, black as jet
 Jew'el, *s.* a precious stone, a gem
 Jew'eller, *s.* one who deals in precious stones
 Jew's-harp, *s.* a small musical instrument
 Jig, *s.* a light careless dance or tune
 Jilt, *s.* a deceiving woman.—*v. a.* to deceive
 Jin'gle, *s.* any thing sounding; a rattle
 Jin'ral, *s.* an eastern match-lock of large
 calibre
 Job, *s.* a piece of chance work, &c.—*v.* to buy
 and sell as a broker; to strike suddenly with
 a sharp instrument
 Job'ber, *s.* one who does chance work
 Jock'ey, *s.* one who rides or deals in horses.
 —*v. a.* to jostle, to cheat, to trick
 Joco'se, Joc'ular, *a.* merry, waggish
 Joco'seness, Joco'sity, Jocular'ity, *s.* merriment; disposition to jest
 Joco'serious, *a.* partaking of mirth and so-
 lemnity
 Joc'und, *a.* merry, blithe, lively, airy
 Jog, Jog'gle, *v.* to shake, to push
 Jog'ger, *s.* one who moves heavily and dully
 Join, *v.* to unite together, combine, close
 Joi'nder, *s.* a conjunction, a joining
 Joi'ner, *s.* one who makes wooden utensils
 Joint, *s.* the articulation where bones meet.
 —*v. a.* to divide a joint; to join.—*a.* shared
 among many, combined
 Joi'nted, *a.* full of joints, knots, &c.
 Joi'nter, *s.* a kind of long plane
 Joi'ntly, *ad.* together, not separately
 Joi'tress, *s.* she who has a jointure
 Joi'ture, *s.* an income settled on a wife, to be
 enjoyed after her husband's decease in con-
 sideration of her dowry
 Joist, *s.* the secondary beam of a floor
 Joke, *v. n.* to jest, to be merry.—*s.* a jest
 Jo'ker, *s.* a jester, a merry fellow
 Jole, *s.* the face or cheek; the head of a fish
 Jol'ly, *ad.* in a very merry manner
 Jol'ity, *s.* merriment, festivity, gaiety
 Jol'ly, *a.* brisk, merry, cheerful, plump, like
 one in good health
 Jolt, *v.* to shake or jostle to and fro
 Jolt'head, *s.* great head, a blockhead, a dolt
 Jowl'quill, *s.* a species of daffodil
 Jor'den, *s.* a pot, a chamber pot
 Jos'tle, *v. a.* to push with the elbows, &c.
 Jot, Jo'ta, *s.* a point, a title
 Jot'ting, *s.* a memorandum
 Jour'nal, *s.* a diary, a paper published daily
 Jour'nalist, *s.* a writer of journals
 Jour'ney, *s.* travel by land or by sea
 Jour'neyman, *s.* a hired workman
 Joust, *s.* a tilt, a tournament; a mock fight
 Jo'vial, *a.* jolly, merry, airy, gay
 Jovial'ity, *s.* merriment, jollity
 Jo'vialness, *s.* gaiety, merriment, jollity
 Jow'ler, *s.* a hunting dog or beagle
 Joy, *s.* gladness, mirth, happiness, festivity.
 —*v.* to rejoice, gladden, exhilarate
 Joy'ful, *a.* full of joy, merry, exalting
 Joy'fulness, *s.* joy, gladness, exultation
 Joy'less, *a.* destitute of joy or pleasure
 Joy'ous, *a.* glad, merry, giving joy
 Ju'bilate, *s.* uttering songs of triumph
 Ju'bilation, *s.* the act of declaring triumph
 Ju'bilee, *s.* a public festivity
 Juven'dity, *s.* pleasantness, agreeableness
 Ju'daism, *s.* the religion of the Jews
 Juda'ical, *a.* Jewish, belonging to the Jews
 Ju'daize, *v. n.* to conform to Judaism
 Judge, *s.* an officer who presides in a court of
 Judicature; one who has authority to decide
 upon the merit of any thing.—*v. a.* to pass
 sentence, decide, discern
 Jud'gment, *s.* an opinion, sentence, &c.
 Jud'iciary, *s.* a court of justice, &c.
 Ju'dicature, *s.* a power to distribute justice
 Judic'ial, Judic'ary, *a.* done in due form of
 justice, &c.; passing judgment
 Judic'ious, *a.* prudent, wise, skilful
 Judic'iousness, *s.* state of being judicious
 Jug, *s.* a large drinking vessel
 Jug'ated, *a.* yoked or coupled together
 Jug'gle, *v. n.* to play tricks by sleight of hand.
 —*s.* a trick, imposture, deception
 Jug'ler, *s.* a cheat, one who juggles
 Jug'ling, *part.* playing tricks, deceiving
 Jug'ular, *a.* belonging to the throat
 Jugula'tion, *s.* act of killing
 Juice, *s.* sap in vegetables; fluid in animals
 Ju'iceless, *a.* dry, without moisture
 Ju'iciness, *s.* plenty of juice, succulence
 Ju'icy, *a.* moist, full of juice, succulent
 Juke, *v. n.* to perch upon any thing as birds
 Jul'ep, *s.* a pleasant liquid medicine
 July, *s.* the seventh month of the year
 Ju'mart, *s.* offspring of a bull and a mare
 Jum'ble, *s.* to mix confusedly together.—*s.* a
 confused mixture
 Ju'ment, *s.* a beast of burden
 Jump, *v. n.* to leap, skip, jolt, leap suddenly
 Jun'cate, *s.* a chesscake; an entertainment
 Jun'cons, *a.* full of burlesques
 June'tion, *s.* a union, a coalition
 Jun'cture, *s.* a joint; union; critical time
 June, *s.* the sixth month of the year
 Ju'nior, *a.* one younger than another
 Ju'niper, *s.* a plant which produces a berry
 Junk, *s.* a small Chinese ship; an old cable
 Jun'ket, *s.* a sweetmeat.—*v. n.* to feast secretly
 Jun'to, *s.* a cabal, a faction
 Jupon, *s.* a short close coat
 Ju'rat, *s.* a magistrate in some corporations
 Ju'ratory, *a.* giving an oath
 Jurid'ical, *a.* used in courts of law, &c.
 Ju'riscounsel, *s.* one who gives law opinions

1. a legal authority; a district
100. a. the science of law
 civil lawyer, a civilian
yma. a. one serving on a jury
 certain number of persons sworn to
 tell truth upon such evidence as
 is before them
1. a sea-term for whatever is set up
 'a mast lost in fight, &c.
 ght, honest, regular, virtuous.—
 ght on horseback, a tilt.—*ad.* ex-
 arately, nearly
 quity, right law; an officer
 , a rank or office of a justice

Justic'iary, *s.* one who administers justice
Just'idable, *a.* conformable to justice
Justifica'tion, *s.* a defence, vindication
Justifica'tor, *s.* one who justifies
Just'ifier, *s.* one who justifies or defends
Just'ify, *v. a.* to clear from guilt, defend
Just'le, *s.* to encounter, to clash; to push
Just'y, *ad.* uprightly, honestly, properly
Just'ness, *s.* justice, reasonableness
Jut, *v. a.* to push or shoot out
Ju'venile, *a.* youthful, young
Juvenili'ty, *s.* youthfulness of temper, &c.
Juxtaposi'tion, *s.* a placing by each other
Ju'sail, *s.* a heavy ride used by the Afghans

K

Hebrew measure containing about
 vnts
ind of cabbage
1. an ephemeris or almanac; an
 f time
a-weed, of the ashes of which glass
 whence the word *Alkali*
 an elegant evergreen plant
1. an animal of South Wales
.pl. metaphysical doctrines of Kant
 to cry as a raven, crow, or rook.—*s.*
 'a raven or crow
 ineplins, kettleplins, nine holes
 to retch at vomiting, to heave
1. to tie a rope round a cable
k'ay, *s.* dry hollow stalks
 a small anchor used in a river
 solid lump or mass
 bottom of a ship
a vessel for liquor to cool in
1. *a.* to drag under the keel
 arp, eager, acrimonious
1. sharpness, asperity, vehemence
 to retain, preserve, maintain
dy, restraint, guard
one who keeps or holds any thing
 custody, support
1. a gift in token of remembrance
 or
 sail barrel for fish, &c.
 lid's caul; the omentum
 slit from calcined sea-weed
 el'son, *s.* a piece of timber in the
 d lying next the keel
 see at a distance, descry, know.
 the reach of sight
 a cot for dogs; a water course
 and part. *pass.* of *Keep*
 a kind of head-dress
 Irish foot soldier; a hand-mill.—*a.*
 to grains; to granulate
 he substance within a shell
 kind of coarse stuff
 heavy ship
 vessel to boil liquor in
1. *s.* a drum with a body of brass
 instrument to open a lock, &c.; a
 uio; a wharf for goods
 money paid for wharfe
 she hole to put a key in

Key'stone, *s.* the middle stone of an arch
Kiba, *s.* a chap in the heel, a chilblain
Kick, *v. a.* to strike with the foot.—*a.* a blow
 with the foot
Kick'shaw, *s.* a fantastical dish of meat
Kid, *s.* the young of a goat; a bundle of furze,
 —*a.* to bring forth kids
Kid'der, *s.* an ingrosser of corn
Kid'ling, *s.* a young kid
Kid'nup, *v. a.* to steal children, &c.
Kid'napper, *s.* one who steals human beings
Kid'neybean, *s.* a garden herb
Kid'neys, *s.* certain parts of an animal which
 separate the urine from the blood
Kil'derkin, *s.* a beer measure of 18 gallons
Kill, *v. a.* to deprive, to destroy [of a fort
Kil'ladar, *s.* the governor or commandant
Kil'ler, *s.* one who deprives of life
Kil'low, *s.* a blackish kind of earth
Kiln, *s.* a stove for drying or burning in
Kim'bo, *a.* crooked, bent, arched
Kin, *s.* a relation, kindred, the same kind
Kind, *a.* benevolent, favourable, good.—*s.* gene-
 ral class, particular nature
Kin'dle, *v.* to set on fire; to exasperate
Kin'dly, *a.* homogeneous, mild, softening
Kin'dness, *s.* benevolence, good will, love
Kin'dred, *s.* relation, affinity, relatives.
 —*a.* congenial, related, allied
Kine, *s.* the plural of *Cow*
King, *s.* a monarch, a chief ruler
King'craft, *s.* the act or art of governing
King'dom, *s.* the dominion of a king
King'fisher, *s.* a beautiful small bird
King'ly, *a.* royal, august, noble, monarchial
King'sevil, *s.* the scrofulous disease
King'ship, *s.* royalty, monarchy
Kin'sfolk, *s.* relations, persons related
Kin'sman, *s.* a man of the same family
Kin'swoman, *s.* a female relation
Kirk, *s.* a church; the church of Scotland
Kirtle, *s.* an upper garment, a gown
Kisa, *v. a.* to touch with the lips.—*s.* a salute
 given by joining lips
Kiss'ing-crust, *s.* a crust formed in the oven
 by one loaf touching another
Kit, *s.* a small fiddle; a wooden vessel; the
 necessities of a soldier packed up in a small
 compass
Kitch'en, *s.* a room used for cookery. — *Am.*
 1. 2

Impeach, *v. a.* to accuse by public authority
Impeachment, *s.* a legal accusation; an impediment, hindrance, obstruction
Impearl, *v. a.* to form like pearls, to adorn
Impeccable, *a.* not subject to sin, perfect
Impeccance, *s.* exemption from fault
Impe'de, *v. a.* to hinder, to obstruct, to let
Impe'diment, *s.* hindrance, obstruction
Impel, *v. a.* to urge forwards, to press on
Impellent, *s.* a power to drive forward
Impe'd, *v. n.* to hang over, to be at hand
Impend, *a.* hanging over or near
Impending, *a.* hanging ready to fall
Impenetrable, *a.* that which cannot be penetrated or discovered; not to be pierced
Impetence, *s.* hardness of heart, or a continuance in evil courses; obduracy
Impetent, *a.* obdurate, remorseless
Imperato, *a.* done with consciousness
Imperative, *a.* commanding, ordering
Imperceptible, *a.* not to be perceived
Imperceptibility, *s.* imperceptibility, *s.* quality of eluding observation
Imperfect, *a.* frail, not complete, defective
Imperfection, *s.* a defect, a failure, a fault
Imperforate, *a.* not pierced through
Imperial, *a.* belonging to an emperor
Imperialist, *s.* one who is subject to an emperor
Imperious, *a.* haughty, arrogant, lordly
Imperishable, *a.* not to be destroyed
Imperious, *a.* having no person
Imperiousness, *s.* not sufficiently clear
Impersuadable, *a.* not to be persuaded
Impetence, *s.* folly, intrusion; a trifle
Impetuous, *a.* intrusive, meddling
Imperious, *a.* impassable, inaccessible
Impe'tile, *a.* incapable of being come at
Im'petrate, *v. a.* to obtain by entreaty
Impetuosity, *s.* violence, fury, vehemence
Imperious, *a.* violent, forcible, fierce
Im'petus, *s.* a violent effort, force, stroke
Im'petry, *s.* wickedness, irreverence
Im'petrate, *v. a.* to pawn, to pledge
Im'petre, *v. n.* to fall or strike against, to clash
Im'petuate, *v. a.* to fatten, to make fat
Im'petious, *a.* wicked, profane, irreligious
Im'petable, *a.* malicious, not to be appeased; inexorable, constant in enmity
Im'plant, *v. a.* to ingraft, to infix, to insert
Im'plantable, *a.* not specious, impersuasive
Im'plead, *v. a.* to prosecute, to sue at law
Im'plement, *s.* a tool, instrument; vessel
Im'pletion, *s.* the act of filling up
Im'plex, *a.* intricate, entangled, complicated
Im'plicate, *v. a.* to entangle, to embarrass
Im'plication, *s.* involution, a tacit inference; a necessary consequence
Im'plicit, *a.* tacitly understood; founded on the authority of others; involved
Im'plore, *v. a.* to ask, beg, beseech, entreat
Im'ply, *v. a.* to comprise, unfold, suggest
Im'pose, *v. a.* to corrupt with poison
Im'polute, *a.* unpolite, rude, ungenteel
Im'polute, *a.* imprudent, indiscreet
Im'pound, *s.* a void of weight, light
Im'pound, *a.* free from pores, compact
Im'port, *v. a.* to bring commodities from abroad; to signify or denote, to concern
Im'portant, *s.* a matter, subject, moment
Im'portant, *a.* momentous, of consequence
Im'portation, *s.* act of bringing from abroad

Im'porter, *s.* one who brings from abroad
Im'portless, *a.* trifling, of no consequence
Im'portunate, *a.* incessant in solicitation
Im'portune, *v. a.* to tease with solicitations
Im'portunely, *ad.* incessantly, unseasonably
Im'portunity, *s.* incessant solicitation
Im'portuous, *a.* having no harbour
Im'pose, *v. a.* to enjoin as a duty; to deceive
Im'posable, *a.* that may be laid by obligation
Im'poser, *s.* one who imposes or enjoins
Im'position, *s.* an injunction; a tax or tribute; an oppression; a cheat or fraud
Im'possibility, *s.* that which cannot be done
Im'possible, *a.* impracticable
Im'post, *s.* a tax, a custom to be paid
Im'postumate, *v. n.* to form an abscess
Im'posure, *s.* any swelling or gathering of corrupt matter in an abscess
Im'pose, *s.* a false pretender, a cheat
Im'potence, *s.* want of power, incapacity, feebleness
Im'potent, *a.* weak, feeble, wanting power
Im'pound, *v. a.* to shut up in a prison
Im'practicable, *a.* impossible, unattainable
Im'precate, *v. a.* to invoke evil, to curse
Im'precation, *s.* an invocation of evil
Im'precatory, *a.* containing wishes of evil
Im'pregnable, *a.* not to be taken, unmoved
Im'pregnate, *v. a.* to make prolific
Im'prejudice, *a.* unprejudiced, impartial
Im'preparation, *s.* a want of preparation
Im'prescriptible, *a.* without the compass of prescription; not to be alienated
Im'press, *v. a.* to print, to stamp; to force
Im'pressible, *a.* that may be impressed
Im'pression, *s.* the print of a stamp or seal; an edition of a book; image fixed in the mind, or influence made on it
Im'pressive, *a.* capable of making impression
Im'pressure, *s.* a mark made by pressure
Im'primatur, *s.* a licence to print
Im'prima, *ad.* in the first place
Im'print, *v. a.* to print, to fix on the mind
Im'prison, *v. a.* to confine, to shut up
Im'prisonment, *s.* a confinement in prison
Im'probability, *s.* unlikelihood
Im'probable, *a.* incredible, unlikely
Im'probate, *v. a.* to disapprove, to disallow
Im'probation, *s.* the act of disallowing
Im'probability, *s.* dishonesty, baseness
Im'proliferate, *v. a.* to make fruitful
Im'promptu, *s.* a short extemporaneous composition—*ad.* off-hand
Im'proper, *a.* unfit, unqualified, not just
Im'propriate, *v. a.* to convert to private use
Im'propriation, *s.* an ecclesiastical benefice, or church lands in the immediate occupation of a layman
Im'propriator, *s.* a layman having church lands wholly at his own disposal
Im'propriety, *s.* unfitness, inaccuracy
Im'prosperous, *a.* unsuccessful, unfortunate
Im'provable, *a.* capable of improvement
Im'prove, *v. n.* to raise from good to better
Im'provement, *s.* progress from good to better; education; the act of improving
Im'providence, *s.* want of forethought
Im'provident, *a.* wanting care to provide
Im'prudence, *s.* indiscretion, folly
Im'prudent, *a.* wanting prudence, injudicious
Im'pudence, *s.* shamelessness, immodesty
Im'pudent, *a.* shameless, wanting modesty

ck, to assault
ness, inability, feebleness
indicated force; an inward
e, idea
power to impel
uctual
ble to punishment
lon from punishment
inehaste, drossy
s, filthiness
lour as with purple
table upon any one
cusation or charge
may be imputed
ge upon, to attribute
: to be corrupted
of power, impotence
o be come at
it of exactness
act, not accurate
on from labour : illness
sluggish, not diligent
'ity, s. illness; sluggish-
ive, disproportionals
to be allowed
licence, inattention
siderate, careless
edness in conversation
i, not frank and open
cannot be alienated
fling no nourishment
thy of love
; a fond person
r, useless
f life, without energy
tiness of body
nt of appetite
of place; not properly or
nivity, indolence
ble of tillage
unsuitable, improper
ss
stered distinctly
ry to art; artless
ard, carelessness
fless, negligent
e heard, void of sound
nvest with solemnity
mn investiture
l with gold
: of covering with gold
sky, unfortunate
ce, inseparableness
by nature, innate
tebed within
native sovereigns of Peru
and calculation
creasing warmth
chantment, a charm
ng by enchantment
i to a canton
qualification, inability
, disqualified, unfit
w, of small content
disable, to disqualify
ty, a want of power
mprison, to confine
risonment
dye or tinge with red
or embodied in flesh

Incarna'tion, s. the act of assuming a body
Inca'se, v. a. to cover, to enclose, to enfold
Inca'tious, a. unwary, heedless, careless
Inca'vated, a. made hollow; bent in
Incen'diary, s. one who sets houses or towns on
fire; a sower of strife and sedition
In'cense, s. a perfume offered to images
Incen'se, v. a. to provoke, to enrage, stir up
Incen'sed, part. provoked, exasperated
Incen'sor, s. a kindler of anger
In'censory, s. a vessel for burning incense in
In'censive, s. an incitement or motive.—a. en-
ticing, encouraging
Incep'tion, s. a beginning, a commencing
Incer'titude, s. uncertainty, doubtfulness
Inces'sant, a. continual, unceasing
In'cest, s. unnatural and criminal conjunction
of persons too nearly related
Inces'tuous, a. guilty of incest
Inch, s. a measure, the twelfth part of a foot
In'chose, v. a. to begin, to commence
Incho'stion, s. a beginning of any work
Inci'de, v. a. to cut, to cut into, to divide
In'cidence, In'cident, s. an accidental circum-
stance, an event, a casualty
In'cident, Incident'al, a. casual, happening by
chance, fortuitous; occasional
Inci'nate, v. a. to burn to ashes
Inci'pency, s. commencement
Inci'pient, a. beginning, arising
Incircumspec'tion, s. a want of caution
Inci'ed, a. cut, made by cutting
Inci'sion, Inci'sure, s. a cut, a wound made
Inci'sive, a. having the quality of cutting
Inci'sor, s. a tooth so called, the cutter
Inci'tation, Inci'tement, s. an incentive
Inci'te, v. a. to stir up, to spur, to animate
Inci'tement, s. excitation, a stirring up
Inci'vity, s. rudeness, a want of courtesy
Inclasp, v. a. to hold fast; to clasp
Inclen'ency, s. cruelty, harshness
Inclen'ent, a. unmerciful, rough, harsh
Incl'nable, a. favourably disposed, willing
Inclina'tion, s. tendency to a point; affection;
propension of mind; natural aptness
Incl'ne, v. to bend, to lean; to be disposed
Incl'p', v. a. to grasp, enclose, surround
Incl'o'ster, v. a. to shut up in a cloister
Inclou'd, v. a. to darken, to obscure
Inclu'de, v. a. to enclose, shut; comprise
Inclu'sion, s. the act of including
Inclu'sive, a. comprehending, enclosing
Incoag'ulable, a. incapable of coagulation
Incoexis'tence, s. the not existing together
Inco'g', ad. unknown; in private
Inco'gitancy, s. a want of thought
Inco'gitative, a. wanting power of thought
Inco'gnito, ad. in a state of concealment
Incohe'rence, Incohe'rency, s. incongruity;
want of connexion or cohesion
Incohe'rent, a. inconsistent, disagreeing
Incumbus'tible, a. not to be consumed by fire
In'come, s. profit, rent, revenue
Incommen'surable, a. not to be measured
Incommis'cible, a. not to be mixed
Incommo'de, v. a. to trouble, to embarrass
Incommo'dious, a. creating inconvenience;
troublesome, vexatious; unsuitable
Incommu'nicable, a. not to be communicated,
imparted, or discovered
Incommu'table, s. not to be exchanged
Incompac't, a. not joined, not adhering

Kit'chen-garden, *s.* a garden for roots, &c.
Kit'chen-maid, *s.* an under cook-maid
Kit'chenstuff, *s.* the fat scummed off a pot or gathered out of a dripping pan
Kite, *s.* a bird of prey; a fictitious bird of paper, serving as a plaything for boys
Kitten, *s.* a young cat.—*v. n.* to bring forth young cats
Kit'wake, *s.* a bird of the gull kind
Klick, *v. n.* to make a small sharp noise
Klick'ling, *s.* a regular sharp noise
Knab, *v. s.* to bite with noise
Knack, *s.* dexterity, readiness; a toy
Knag, *s.* a hard knot in wood, a wart
Knag'gy, *s.* a knotty, set with hard rough knots; rough in temper
Knap, *s.* prominence upon cloth, &c.—*v.* to bite, to break in sunder
Knapsack, *s.* a soldier's leather case containing his regimental necessaries
Knar, **Knur**, **Knarle**, *s.* a hard knot
Knave, *s.* a petty rascal, a scoundrel
Knave'ry, *s.* dishonesty, craft, deceit
Knave'ish, *s.* fraudulent, waggish, wicked
Knead, *v. s.* to work dough with the fist
Knead'ing-trough, *s.* a trough to knead in
Knee, *s.* a joint between the leg and thigh
Knee'deep, *s.* rising or sunk to the knees
Knee'pan, *s.* a small round bone at the knee, a little convex on both sides
Kneel, *v. n.* to bend or rest on the knee
Knell, *s.* the sound of a funeral bell
Knew, *preterite of Know*

Knife, *s.* a steel utensil to cut with
Knight, *s.* a title next in dignity to a baronet; a champion; one of the pieces at the game of chess.—*v. a.* to create a knight
Knight-errant, *s.* a wandering knight
Knight-errantry, *s.* the feats, character, or manners of a knight-errant
Knight'hood, *s.* the dignity of a knight
Knif'gdy, *s.* a befitting a knight
Knit, *v. n.* to weave without a loom; join
Knit'ch, *s.* a faggot of wood
Knit'ter, *s.* one who knits or weaves
Knit'ting-needle, *s.* a wire used in knitting
Knit'tle, *s.* a string that gathers a purse round
Knob, *s.* the protuberance of a tree, &c.
Knob'bed, **Knob'by**, *s.* full of knobs, hard
Knock, *s.* a sudden stroke, a blow.—*v.* to clash, to strike with noise
Knock'er, *s.* a hammer hanging at the door
Knoll, *v.* to ring or sound as a bell
Knott, *s.* a part which is tied; a difficulty; the shoulder-wing or epauletta worn by non-commissioned officers; a nautical term for mile.—*v.* to make knots; unite; perplex
Knott'ed, **Knott'y**, *s.* full of knots; hard
Know, *v.* to understand, to recognise
Know'ing, *s.* skilful, intelligent, conscious
Know'ledge, *s.* skill, learning, perception
Knuckle, *v. a.* to beat with the knuckles
Knuck'le, *v. n.* to submit, to bend
Knuck'led, *s.* jointed; having knuckles
Knuck'les, *s.* the joints of the fingers
Knuff, *s.* an awkward person, a lout

L

L as a Latin numeral stands for fifty, and **L**, with a dash over it for fifty thousand
La' interj. look! behold! see
Lab'danum, *s.* a resin of the softer kind
Labefac'tion, *s.* the act of weakening
Lab'efy, *v. a.* to weaken, to impair
La'bel, *s.* a short direction upon any thing
La'bent, *s.* sliding, gliding, slipping
La'b'al, *s.* uttered by or relating to the lips
La'biolate, *s.* formed with lips
Lab'orant, *s.* a chymist
Lab'oratory, *s.* a chymist's workroom; a place where ammunition and fireworks are prepared
Labo'rious, *s.* diligent in work; tiresome
Labo'riously, *ad.* with labour or toil
La'bour, *s.* pain, toil, work; childbirth.—*v.* to toil, to work; to be in travail
La'bours, *s.* one who toils or takes pains
La'bouring, *s.* striving with effort
La'b'rinth, *s.* a maze full of windings
Lace, *s.* a kind of drug
Lace, *s.* a platted cord of gold, silver, or thread.—*v. a.* to fasten with a lace; to adorn
La'ceman, *s.* one who deals in lace
La'c'erable, *s.* that may be rent or torn
La'c'erate, *v. a.* to tear in pieces, to rend
Lac'eration, *s.* the act of tearing or rending
Lachrymal, *s.* generating tears
Lachrymary, *s.* containing tears
Lachrymatory, *s.* a vessel to preserve tears

Lac'in'ated, *s.* adorned with fringes
Lack, *v.* to be in want, need, be without
Lackaday, *interj.* alas!
Lack'brain, *s.* one that wants wit
Lack'er, *s.* a kind of yellow varnish.—*v. a.* to cover with lacker (*v. a.* to attend servilely)
Lack'ey, *s.* a footboy, an attending servant
Lack'lustre, *s.* wanting brightness, dull
Lacon'ic, *s.* short, brief, concise
Lac'onism, *s.* a concise pithy style
Lac'tant, *s.* suckling, giving milk
Lac'tary, *s.* milky.—*s.* a dairy-house
Lac'tation, *s.* the act of giving suck
Lac'teal, *s.* a vessel that conveys chyle
Lac'teal, **Lac'teous**, *s.* conveying chyle
Lac'tes'cent, **Lac'tif'ic**, *s.* producing milk
Lad, *s.* a boy, a stippling
Lad'der, *s.* a frame with steps for climbing
Lade, *v. a.* to load, freight; throw out
La'ding, *s.* a freight, cargo of a ship
La'dle, *s.* a large spoon; a vessel; a handle
La'dy, *s.* a female title of honour; a woman
La'dybird, **La'dycrow**, *s.* a small red insect
Lady'day, *s.* the 25th of March, the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary
La'dylike, *s.* soft, delicate, elegant
La'dyship, *s.* the title of a lady
Lag, *s.* coming behind, sluggish, last.—*v. a.* to loiter, to stay behind
Lag'gard, *s.* backward, sluggish, slow
La'ic, **La'ical**, *s.* pertaining to the laity

erite participle of *Lay*
erite participle of *Lie*
 a couch of a boar or wild beast
 Scotch lord of a manor
 the people, as distinguished from the
 the state of a layman
 large inland water; a colour
 the young of a sheep
 to, *a.* taken by licking
 , *a.* playing about, gliding over
 , *a.* a little or young lamb
 , *a.* meek, mild, gentle
 ol, *s.* ale and apple pulps
 crippled, hobbling, imperfect.
 o make lame, to cripple
 ed, *a.* covered with plates
 s, *s.* the state of a cripple
 n, to mourn, grieve, bewail
 ble, *a.* mournful, sorrowful
 tion, *s.* an expression of sorrow
 r, *s.* he who mourns or laments
 s, a thin plate or scale
 id, *a.* plated, covered with plates
 , *s.* the first of August
 a light made with oil and a wick
 ck, *s.* a black made by holding a
 torch under a basin
 i, *s.* a personal satire; abuse, censure.
 o abuse personally
 ier, *s.* a writer of personal satire
 , *s.* a fish like an eel
 i, *s.* a kind of sea fish
 a, *a.* pertaining to wool
 a long spear.—*s.* *a.* to pierce, cut
 , a small pointed instrument
 e, *v.* *a.* to tear, to rend
 country, region, earth, estate.—*v.* to
 one on shore
 s, a kind of coach
 a. having a fortune in land
 , *s.* a sudden translation of property
 by the death of a rich man
 d, *s.* inundation by rain
 ve, *s.* a German title of dominion
 der, *s.* one who possesses land
 , *s.* place to land at; the stair-top
 ber, *s.* one who buys and sells land
 y, *s.* the mistress of an inn, &c.
 sed, *a.* shut in or enclosed by land
 l, *s.* the master of an inn
 rk, *s.* a mark of boundaries
 pe, *s.* the prospect of a country
 rm, *s.* the local militia of Prussia
 , *s.* a tax upon land and houses
 er, *s.* the militia of Germany
 iter, *s.* an officer of the customs, who
 s the landing of goods
 narrow street or alley; the military
 pplied to a body of soldiers in two
 standing face to face
 ge, *s.* human speech in general
 , *s.* any thing cut like a tongue
 , *a.* weak, faint, heartless
 ness, Languid'ity, *s.* feebleness, weak-
 h, *v.* *n.* to grow feeble, to pine
 hingly, *ad.* weakly, tenderly
 hment, *s.* a softness of mind
 , *s.* want of strength or spirit
 , *s.* a woollen manufacture
 ns, *a.* bearing wool
 louse, not fat, slender, languid

Lan'kness, *s.* a want of plumpness
 Lan'squenet, *s.* game at cards; a foot soldier
 Lan'tern, *s.* a case for a candle.—*a.* thin
 Lap, *s.* that part of a person sitting which
 reaches from the waist to the knees.—*v.* *a.* to
 wrap round, to lick up
 Lap'dog, *s.* a little dog for the lap
 Lapel', *s.* that part of the coat which wraps
 over the breast
 Lap'ful, *s.* as much as the lap can hold
 Lap'idary, *s.* a polisher of precious stones
 Lap'idate, *v.* *a.* to stone, to kill by stoning
 Lapida'tion, *s.* a stoning
 Lapid'eous, *a.* stony, of the nature of stone
 Lapides'cence, *s.* stony concretion
 Lapidific', *a.* forming stones
 Lap'idist, *s.* a dealer in stones or gems
 Lap'per, *s.* one who wraps up or laps
 Lap'pet, *s.* loose part of a head-dress
 Lapse, *s.* a small error or mistake; fall
 Lapsa, *v.* *n.* to fall from perfection, truth or
 faith; to glide slowly; to slip by mistake
 Lap'wing, *s.* a swift and noisy bird
 Lar'board, *s.* the left hand side of a ship
 Lar'ceny, *s.* a petty theft or robbery
 Lard, *s.* the fat of swine melted.—*v.* *a.* to stuff
 with bacon; to fatten
 Lar'der, *s.* a place where meat is kept
 Largo, *a.* big, wide, copious, abundant
 Lar'geous, *s.* bulk, greatness, extension
 Lar'gess, *s.* a present, bounty, gift
 Lark, *s.* a small singing bird
 Lar'kasur, *s.* a plant
 Lar'um, *s.* an alarm; a machine contrived to
 make a noise at a certain hour
 Las'car, *s.* an Indian seaman or gunner
 Las'civious, *a.* lewd, lustful, wanton, soft
 Las'civiousness, *s.* wantonness
 Lash, *s.* a part of a whip; a stroke.—*v.* *a.* to
 scourge, to strike, to satirize
 Las'squenet; see Lansquenet
 Lass, *s.* a girl, maid, young woman
 Las'situde, *s.* fatigue, weariness, languor
 Lass'torn, *a.* forsaken by a mistress
 Last, *a.* latest, hindmost, utmost.—*s.* the
 wooden mould on which shoes are formed;
 a certain measure or weight.—*ad.* the last
 time; in conclusion.—*v.* *n.* to endure, to
 continue
 Las'tage, *s.* custom paid for freightage
 Las'ting, *part.* *a.* durable, perpetual
 Las'tly, *ad.* in the last time or place
 Latch, *s.* a fastening of a door, &c.
 Lat'chet, *s.* a shoe-string; a fastening
 Late, *a.* slow, tardy; deceased.—*ad.* far in the
 day or night; lately
 La'tely, Lat'terly, *ad.* not long ago
 La'tency, *s.* obscurity, abstruseness
 La'teness, *s.* time far advanced
 La'tent, *a.* secret, hidden, concealed
 Lat'eral, *a.* growing out on the side, &c.
 Lat'eran, *s.* the Pope's palace at Rome
 Lath, *s.* a long thin slip of wood; a division of
 a country, usually containing three and
 sometimes more hundreds.—*v.* *a.* to fit up
 with laths
 Lathe, *s.* a turner's implement
 Lath'er, *s.* the froth of water and soap
 Lat'in, *s.* the ancient Roman language
 Lat'inism, *s.* an idiom of the Latin tongue
 Lat'itist, *s.* one well versed in Latin
 Lat'lulze, *v.* to make or use Latin

- Lick'erish, *a.* nice, delicate, greedy
 Lie'orice, *s.* a root of a sweet taste
 Lie'tor, *s.* a beadle amongst the Romans
 Lie'torian, *a.* pertaining to officers who attended on the Roman consuls
 Lid, *s.* a cover for a pan, box, &c.
 Lie, *s.* a fiction, a falsehood; any thing impregnated with another body, as soap, &c.
 —*v.* *n.* to tell a lie; to lean upon; to rest
 Lief, Lieve, *ad.* willingly
 Liege, *s.* a sovereign.—*a.* subject; trusty
 Lie'ger, *s.* a resident ambassador
 Lieu, *s.* place, room, stead, behalf
 Lieuten'ant, *s.* the office of a lieutenant
 Lieuten'ant, *s.* a deputy, a second in rank
 Lieuten'antship, *s.* the rank of a lieutenant
 Lie, *s.* animal being; conduct, condition
 Lie'guard, *s.* guard of a prince's person
 Lie'feless, *a.* dead; without force or spirit
 Lie'felime, *s.* the duration of life
 Lift, *v.* *a.* to raise up, elevate, support.—*s.* the act of lifting up; a struggle
 Lig'ament, *s.* a band to tie parts together
 Lig'ature, *s.* a bandage, any thing bound on; the act of binding
 Light, *s.* the transparency of air caused by the rays of the sun, &c.; mental knowledge; situation; a taper.—*a.* not heavy; active; bright; not dark.—*v.* to kindle, to lighten; to rest on
 Lig'hten, *v.* to flash with lightning
 Lig'hter, *s.* a boat for unloading ships
 Lig'hterman, *s.* one who manages a lighter
 Light-fin'gered, *a.* thievish, dishonest
 Light-foot'ed, *a.* nimble, swift, active
 Light-headed, *a.* delirious, thoughtless
 Light-hear'ted, *a.* gay, merry, cheerful
 Lig'htly, *ad.* without reason; nimbly
 Lig'htness, *s.* a want of weight; levity
 Lig'htning, *s.* the flash before thunder
 Lights, *s.* the lungs; organs of breathing
 Lig'htsome, *a.* luminous, gay, airy
 Lig'hteous, *s.* made of wood, like wood
 Lig'ure, *s.* a kind of precious stone
 Like, *a.* resembling, equal, likely.—*ad.* in the same manner, probably.—*v.* to choose; approve, be pleased with
 Lik'elihood, *s.* appearance, probability
 Lik'ely, *a.* probable.—*ad.* probably
 Lik'en, *v.* *a.* to make like, to compare
 Lik'eness, *s.* a resemblance, similitude, form
 Lik'ewise, *ad.* in like manner, also
 Lik'ing, *s.* plumpness; state of trial
 Lik'ied, *a.* embellished with lilies
 Lik'y, *s.* a beautiful flower
 Lik'yilvered, *a.* whitelivered, cowardly
 Lima'ceous, *a.* belonging to a snail
 Lima'tion, *s.* the act of filing or polishing
 Lim'ature, *s.* the filings of any metal
 Limb, *s.* a member, bough, border, edge.
 —*v.* *a.* to tear asunder, dismember
 Lim'bec, *s.* a still; a vessel to distil
 Lim'bed, *a.* formed with regard to limbs
 Lim'ber, *a.* flexible, easily bent, pliant.—*s.* in artillery the fore part of a travelling gun-carriage to which the horses are attached
 Lim'bo, *s.* a place of restraint, a prison
 Lime, *s.* a stone; a fruit.—*v.* *a.* to ensnare
 Lim'eklin, *s.* a kiln for burning limestone
 Lim'it, *s.* bound, border, utmost reach.—*v.* to restrain, to circumscribe
 Lim'itary, *a.* placed at the boundaries
 Limita'tion, *s.* restriction; a boundary
 Lim'itless, *s.* boundless
 Limn, *v.* *a.* to draw, to paint any thing
 Lim'ner, *s.* a painter, a picture maker
 Lim'ous, *a.* muddy, slimy, miry
 Limp, *v.* *n.* to halt, walk lamely.—*s.* a halt
 Lim'pet, *s.* a kind of shell-fish
 Lim'pid, *a.* clear, pure, transparent
 Lim'pidness, *s.* clearness, purity
 Lim'y, *a.* viscous; containing lime
 Lin'chpin, *s.* the iron pin of an axletree
 Lin'ctus, *s.* a medicine to be licked up
 Lin'den, *s.* the lime tree
 Line, *v.* *a.* to guard within; to cover; to place troops in a line.—*s.* a string; an angler's string; the equinoctial circle; extension; limit; progeny; lineaments; tenth of an inch; the numbered succession of the ordinary regiments of the regular army
 Lin'eage, *s.* a family, race, progeny
 Lin'eal, *a.* descending in a right line
 Lin'eament, *s.* a feature; a discriminating mark in the form
 Lin'ear, *a.* composed of lines, like lines
 Linea'tion, *s.* a draught of a line or lines
 Lin'en, *s.* cloth made of hemp or flax
 Lin'en-dra'per, *s.* one who deals in linen
 Lines, *s.* in military matters a series of field works formed for the intrenchment of an army either continuous or at intervals, as the "Chatham Lines."
 Ling, *s.* a kind of sea fish; heath
 Lin'ger, *v.* to remain long; pine; hesitate
 Lin'get, *s.* a small mass of metal; a bird
 Lin'go, *s.* a language, tongue, speech
 Lingua'eous, *a.* full of tongue, talkative
 Lin'guist, *s.* one skilful in languages
 Lin'im'ent, *s.* an ointment, a balsam
 Lin'ing, *s.* that which is within any thing
 Link, *s.* a ring of a chain; a torch of pitch.
 —*v.* *a.* to unite, to join, to connect
 Lin'kboy, Lin'kman, *s.* one who accommodates passengers with light
 Lin'net, *s.* a small singing bird
 Lin'seed, *s.* the seed of flax
 Lin'seywooley, *a.* made of linen and wool
 Lin'stock, *s.* a staff with a match at the end
 Lint, *s.* linen scraped soft; flax
 Lin'tel, *s.* the upper part of a door frame
 Li'on, *s.* the most magnanimous of beasts
 Li'onesse, *s.* a she lion
 Lip, *s.* the outer part of the mouth; the edge of any thing, &c.
 Lipoth'y'mous, *a.* swooning, fainting
 Lipoth'y'my, *s.* a swoon, a fainting fit
 Lip'ititude, *s.* blearedness of eyes
 Liqua'tion, *s.* art or capacity of melting
 Liquefac'tion, *s.* state of being melted
 Liq'uefiable, *a.* that may be melted
 Liq'uefy, *v.* to melt, to dissolve
 Liques'cent, *a.* melting, dissolving
 Liques'cence, *s.* liability to melt
 Liq'uid, *a.* not solid; fluid, dissolved.—*s.* a fluid substance, a liquor
 Liq'uids, *s.* the four letters L, M, N, R
 Liq'uidate, *v.* *a.* to lessen debts, to clear
 Liquida'tion, *s.* act of liquidating
 Liquid'ity, *s.* subtileness, thinness
 Liq'uous, *s.* any thing liquid, drink
 Lisp, *v.* *n.* to speak with too frequent apposition of the tongue to the teeth

house; enlist soldiers; listen.—*s.* a
 logue; place for fighting; desire;
 v of cloth
 striped, party-coloured
 o hearken, hear, attend to
 careless, heedless, indifferent
u. *s.* inattention
t. of Light; properly Lighted
 a form of supplicatory prayer
 not figurative, exact
l. respecting letters or learning
 men of learning
s. learning, skill in letters
s. lead vitrified, either alone or with
 of copper
 besome, *s.* limber, flexible
 by, *s.* an engraving on stone
 cy, *s.* a prediction by stones
 st, *s.* one who cuts for the stone
 s, one engaged in a lawsuit
 a. *s.* to contest in law, to debate
 l, *s.* a judicial contest, lawsuit
 c. quarrelsome, disputable
 cess, *s.* a wrangling disposition
 a kind of portable bed; a birth of
 things thrown sluttishly about;
 aid under animals.—*v.* a. to bring
 o cover with straw; to supply cattle
 edling
 small in quantity, diminutive.—*s.* a
 space, not much.—*ad.* in a small
 y or degree
 a. belonging to the sea shore
 z. the public form of prayer
 l. to be in a state of life; to feed.
 ick, active; not extinguished
 od, *s.* the means of living, support
 sa, *s.* swiftness, vivacity
 r, *s.* tedious, lasting, durable
 s. brisk, gay, strong, energetic
 one of the entrails; one who lives
 our, *s.* a very dark red
 own, *s.* having a great liver
 xt, *s.* a plant
 s. clothes with different trimmings
 by servants
 nan, *s.* one who wears a livery; a
 an in a company, &c.
 etable, *s.* a public stable
 pl. of Life
 l. discoloured as with a blow
 r, *s.* discoloration as by a blow
 s. maintenance, support; a benefice
 the sum by which the French reckon
 money, value 10*l.* sterling
 l, *s.* impregnated with salts
 ua, *s.* obtained by lxivium
 to, *s.* making a lxivium
 m, *s.* lye made of ashes, water, &c.
 s. a small creeping animal, a serpent
 vj. look! see! behold!
 s. a small fish
 s. a burden; leading vein in a mine.
 to burden, freight; charge a gun
 one, *s.* the magnet, a stone with an
 sting and repellent power
 s. a mass of bread or sugar, &c.
 s. a fat unctuous earth, marl
 ous, *s.* the quality of being sticky
 y, *s.* of the nature of loam, marly
 any thing lent, interest
 unwilling, disliking, not ready

Loathe, *v.* a. to hate, to nauseate
 Loathful, *a.* hating, abhorred, odious
 Loathing, *s.* hatred, abhorrence, disgust
 Loathsome, *a.* abhorred, causing dislike
 Loathsomeness, *s.* the quality of hatred
 Loaves, *s.* pl. of Loaf
 Lob, *s.* a clumsy person; a prison; a worm
 Lobby, *s.* an opening before a room
 Lobe, *s.* a part of the lungs; a division
 Lobscouse, *s.* hash of meat; a sea-faring dish
 Lobster, *s.* a crustaceous shell-fish
 Local, *a.* relating to or being of a place
 Locality, *s.* existence or relation of place
 Local'ty, *s.* a. to place
 Local'don, *s.* the act of placing; a situation
 Lock, *s.* an instrument to fasten doors, &c.
 —*v.* to fasten with a lock, to close
 Lock'er, *s.* a drawer, a cupboard, &c.
 Lock'et, *s.* an ornamental lock, &c.
 Lock'ram, *s.* a sort of coarse linen
 Locomotion, *s.* power of changing place
 Locomotive, *a.* able to change place
 Lo'cust, *s.* a devouring insect [lic ore
 Lode, *s.* a vein in a mine containing metal-
 Lodge, *v.* to place, settle, reside; lie flat
 Lodgment, *s.* an encampment; possession of
 the enemy's works
 Lod'ger, *s.* one who hires a lodging
 Lod'ging, *s.* a temporary abode; rooms hired
 Loft, *s.* a floor; the highest floor
 Loftiness, *s.* height, pride, sublimity
 Lot'y, *a.* high, sublime, haughty, proud
 Log, *s.* a piece of wood; a Hebrew measure
 Logarithms, *s.* a series of artificial numbers
 for the expedition of calculation
 Log'book, *s.* a journal of a ship's course, &c.
 Log'gats, *s.* an old play or game
 Log'gerhead, *s.* a dolt, a thickskull
 Log'ic, *s.* the art of using reason well in our
 inquiries after truth
 Log'ical, *a.* of or pertaining to logic
 Logic'an, *s.* one versed in logic
 Logic'ic, *a.* relating to sexagesimals; logical
 Log'line, *s.* a line to measure a ship's way
 Logomachy, *s.* a contention about words
 Log'wood, *s.* a wood brought from Campeachy
 Bay, used in dyeing dark colours
 Loin, *s.* the reins, the back of an animal
 Loiter, *v.* a. to linger, to spend time idly
 Loiterer, *s.* a lingerer, idler, lazy wretch
 Loil, *v.* to lean idly, to hang out
 Lon'doner, *s.* an inhabitant of London
 Lone, *a.* solitary, single, lonely
 Loneliness, Loneliness, *s.* solitude
 Lo'nely, Loneliness, *a.* solitary, dismal
 Long, *a.* not short, either as applied to time,
 place, or dimensions.—*ad.* to a great extent.
 —*v.* a. to wish or desire earnestly
 Longanimity, *s.* forbearance, patience
 Long'boat, *s.* the largest boat of a ship
 Lounge, *s.* a thrust or push in fencing
 Longevity, *s.* great length of life
 Longevous, *a.* long-lived, living long
 Longim'amous, *a.* having long hands
 Longim'etry, *s.* art of measuring distances
 Long'ing, *s.* an earnest wish or desire
 Longingly, *ad.* with incessant wishes
 Lon'gitude, *s.* length; the distance of any part
 of the earth, east or west from London
 Paris, or any other given place
 Longitu'dinal, *a.* running in the long
 direction; extended lengthwise

- Long'some, *a.* tedious, tiresome, long
 Long'spun, *a.* tedious, wearisome
 Long-suffering, *a.* patient.—*s.* clemency
 Long'ways, Long'wise, *ad.* in length
 Longwin'ded, *a.* tedious, long-breathed
 Loo, *s.* the name of a game of cards
 Loo'bily, *ad.* awkwardly, clumsily
 Loo'by, *s.* a lubber, a clumsy clown
 Loof, *s.* a part of a ship
 Look, *v.* to seek for, expect, behold.—*a.* the air of the face, mien.—*interj.* see! behold! observe!
 Look'ing-glass, *s.* a reflecting mirror
 Loom, *v. n.* to appear indistinctly at sea.
 —*a.* a weaver's frame for work
 Loon, *s.* a mean or simple fellow; a scoundrel
 Loop, *s.* a noose in a rope, &c.
 Loo'phole, *s.* an aperture; shift, evasion; in fortification an oblong narrow opening through which musketry is fired
 Loose, *v.* to unbind, relax, to set free.—*a.* unbound, wanton.—*s.* liberty
 Loo'sen, *v.* to relax any thing, to part
 Loo'seness, *s.* a flux; irregularity, unchastity
 Lop, *v. a.* to cut or chop short
 Loqua'cious, *a.* full of talk, blabbing
 Loqua'city, *s.* too much talk, prate
 Lord, *s.* a monarch; a supreme person; a ruler; a nobleman; a title of honour.
 —*v. n.* to domineer, to rule despotically
 Lor'ding, Lor'ding, *s.* a lord in contempt
 Lor'dliness, *s.* dignity, high station, pride
 Lor'dly, *a.* proud, imperious, lofty
 Lor'dship, *s.* dominion; a title given to lords
 Lore, *s.* doctrine, instruction, learning
 Lor'icate, *v. a.* to plate over
 Lor'imier, *s.* a bridle-cutter; a maker of bits; a saddler
 Lorn, *a.* forsaken, lost, forlorn
 Lose, *v.* to suffer loss, not to win; to fail
 Lo'ser, *s.* one who has suffered a loss
 Loss, *s.* damage; forfeiture; puzzle
 Lost, *part.* *a.* perished, gone; imperceptible
 Lot, *s.* fortune, state assigned, portion
 Lote, Lo'tus, *s.* a tree of Barbary
 Lo'tion, *s.* a medicinal wash
 Lot'tery, *s.* a distribution of prizes by chance; a game of chance; a sortilege
 Loud, *a.* noisy, clamorous, turbulent
 Loudness, *s.* noise, clamour, turbulence
 Lough, Loch, *s.* a lake; standing water
 Louis-d'or, *s.* a French gold coin, the old ones worth 17s. and the new about 14
 Lounge, *v. n.* to idle or live lazily
 Lou'nger, *s.* an idler, an indolent man
 Louse, *s.* a small animal of which different species live on the bodies of men, of beasts, and perhaps of all living animals
 Lou'sily, *ad.* in a paltry, mean, scurvy way
 Lou'siness, *s.* the state of being lousy
 Lou'sy, *a.* swarming with lice; mean
 Lout, *s.* an awkward fellow, a clown
 Lou'tish, *a.* clownish, bumpkinly
 Lou'ver, *s.* an opening for the smoke
 Love, *v. n.* to regard with affection.—*s.* the passion between the sexes; good-will, courtship; liking, fondness, concord
 Lov'elatter, *s.* a letter of courtship
 Lov'eliness, *s.* amiableness
 Lov'elorn, *a.* forsaken by one's love
 Lov'ely, *a.* amiable, exciting love
 —*er*, *s.* one who is in love; a friend
 Lov'esick, *a.* disordered with love, languishing
 Lov'esong, *s.* a song expressing love
 Lov'esuit, *s.* courtship
 Lov'etale, *s.* narrative of love
 Lov'etoy, *s.* a small present made by a lover
 Lov'etrick, *s.* the art of expressing love
 Lov'ing, *part.* *a.* kind, affectionate
 Loving-kindness, *s.* tenderness, mercy
 Low, *a.* not high; humble, dejected, mean.
 —*v.* to bellow as a cow.—*ad.* with a low voice, abjectly
 Low'er, Lour, *s.* cloudiness of look, gloominess
 —*v.* to humble, depress, sink, fall
 Lower'ingly, *ad.* gloomily, cloudily
 Low'ermost, *a.* lowest, deepest
 Low'ing, *s.* the bellowing of oxen, &c.
 Low'land, *s.* a low country, a marsh
 Low'liness, *s.* humility, want of dignity
 Low'ly, *a.* humble, meek, not lofty
 Low'ness, *s.* absence of height, meanness of condition; want of rank; dejection
 Low'spirited, *a.* dejected, not lively
 Loxodrom'ic, *s.* the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian
 Loy'al, *a.* true to a prince, a lady, or a lover
 Loy'alist, *s.* one faithful to his king
 Loy'alty, *s.* fidelity, adherence
 Loz'enge, *s.* a medicine made in small pieces to melt gradually in the mouth
 Lub'ber, Lub'bard, *s.* a lazy idle fellow
 Lub'berly, *a.* awkward, clumsy.—*ad.* clumsily
 Lub'ric, Lub'ricous, *a.* slippery, unsteady
 Lub'ricate, *v.* to make smooth or slippery
 Lub'rication, *s.* the act of making smooth
 Lub'ricity, *s.* slipperiness; wantonness
 Luce, *s.* a pike full grown
 Lu'cent, *a.* shining, bright, splendid
 Lu'cern, *s.* a remarkably quick-growing herb
 Lu'cid, *a.* shining, bright, pellucid, clear
 Lucid'ity, *s.* splendour, brightness
 Lucif'er, *s.* the devil; the morning star
 Lucif'erous, Lucif'ic, *a.* giving light
 Lu'ciform, *a.* having the nature of light
 Luck, *s.* chance; fortune, good or bad
 Luck'ily, *ad.* fortunately, by good hap
 Luck'iness, *s.* good hap, casual happiness
 Luck'less, *a.* unfortunate, unhappy
 Luck'y, *a.* fortunate, happy by chance
 Lu'crative, *a.* profitable, gainful
 Lu'cre, *s.* gain, profit, pecuniary advantage
 Lucta'tion, *s.* a struggle, effort, contest
 Lucif'erous, Lucif'ic, *a.* causing sorrow
 Lucub'rate, *v. n.* to study by night
 Lucub'ration, *s.* nightly study or work
 Lu'cubratory, *a.* composed by candle-light
 Lu'culent, *a.* clear, lucid, certain, evident
 Lu'dicrous, *a.* sportive, merry, burlesque
 Ludi'fication, *s.* the act of mocking
 Luff, *v. n.* to keep close to the wind
 Luzz, *v.* to pull with violence, to drag.—*s.* a fish; a pole or perch; an ear
 Luzz'age, *s.* any cumbersome heavy thing
 Lug'sail, *s.* a kind of square sail
 Lu'kewarm, *a.* cool, indifferent
 Lu'kewarmness, *s.* moderate heat, &c.; coolness; indifference
 Lull, *v. a.* to compose to sleep, put to rest
 Lullaby, *s.* a song to quiet infants
 Lamb'go, *s.* pains about the loins and back
 Lum'ber, *s.* old useless furniture, &c.
 Lu'minary, *s.* any body that gives light

- Mag'got**, *s.* a small grub; a whim, caprice
Mag'goty, *a.* full of maggots; capricious
Ma'gi, *s.* eastern astrologers and priests
Mag'ic, *s.* a dealing with spirits, &c.
Mag'ic, **Mag'ical**, *a.* performed by magic
Mag'ician, *s.* one skilled in magic
Magis'tral, *a.* lofty, arrogant, proud
Mag'istracy, *s.* the office of a magistrate
Mag'istrate, *s.* one vested with authority
Mag'na-Char'ta, *s.* the great charter of liberties granted by King John
Magnanim'ity, *s.* greatness of mind
Magnan'imous, *a.* great of mind, brave
Magne'sia, *s.* a powder gently purgative
Mag'net, *s.* a stone that attracts iron
Magnet'ic, **Magnet'ical**, *a.* attractive
Mag'netism, *s.* the power of attraction
Magnif'ic, **Magnif'ical**, *a.* illustrious
Magnif'icence, *s.* grandeur, splendour
Magnif'icent, *a.* fine, splendid, pompous
Magnif'ico, *s.* a grandee of Venice
Mag'nifier, *s.* a glass that increases the bulk of any object; an extoller
Mag'nify, *v. a.* to make great, to extol
Mag'nif'quence, *s.* a lofty manner of speaking; boasting
Mag'nitude, *s.* greatness, comparative bulk
Magno'lia, *s.* an exotic plant, the tulip tree
Mag'pie, *s.* a bird; a talkative person
Mahog'any, *s.* a valuable reddish wood
Mahom'etan, *s.* a disciple of Mahomet
Maid, *s.* a virgin; a woman-servant; a fish
Maid'en, *s.* a virgin; a machine with which criminals were formerly beheaded.—*a.* fresh, new, unpolluted
Maid'enhead, *s.* virginity; newness
Maid'hood, **Maid'hood**, *s.* virginity
Maid, *s.* armour; the postman's bag
Maim, *v. a.* to hurt, to wound, to cripple.
 —*s.* lameness, injury, defect
Main, *a.* principal, chief, forcible; gross.
 —*s.* the gross, the whole; the ocean
Main'land, *s.* a continent
Main'ly, *ad.* chiefly, powerfully
Main'mast, *s.* the chief or middle mast
Main'prise, *s.* a bail, pledge, surety
Main'sail, *s.* the sail of the mainmast
Maintai'n, *v.* to defend, to justify, support
Maintai'nable, *a.* defensible, justifiable
Mai'ntenance, *s.* sustenance, defence
Main'top, *s.* the top of the mainmast
Main'yard, *s.* the yard of the mainmast
Maize, *s.* a sort of Indian wheat
Maj'esty, *s.* dignity, grandeur, elevation; a title of the sovereign
Majes'tic, *a.* noble, august, dignified
Ma'jor, *a.* greater, senior, elder.—*s.* a field officer; in logic the first proposition of a syllogism
Majora'tion, *s.* enlargement, increase
Major-gen'eral, *s.* the lowest permanent grade of general officers
Major'ity, *s.* the greater number; the office of a major; full age; end of minority
Make, *v.* to create, force, gain, reach.—*s.* form, structure, nature
Ma'ker, *s.* the Creator; he who makes
Ma'kepeace, *s.* a peace-maker, reconciler
Ma'king, *s.* the act of forning
Ma'chite, *s.* a beautiful green-veined marble, the native carbonate of copper
Mal-administra'tion, *s.* mismanagement of any public employ; bad direction
Mal'ady, *s.* a distemper, a sickness
Mal'apert, *a.* saucy, impertinent, bold
Malax'ate, *v. a.* to make soft, to moisten
Mal'content, *a.* discontented.—*s.* a rebel
Male, *s.* the he of any species
Malic'ious, *a.* accused or banned
Malic'ious, *s.* a curse, an exorcism
Malefac'tion, *s.* a crime, an offence
Malefac'tor, *s.* an offender against law
Malef'ic, *a.* mischievous, hurtful
Malev'olence, *s.* ill-will, malignity, spite
Malev'olent, *a.* ill-natured, malignant
Mal'ice, *s.* badness of design, ill-will
Malic'ious, *a.* full of malice, malignant
Malic'iousness, *s.* malice, intention of mischief to another
Mal'ign, *a.* unfavourable, infectious, fatal
Malig'nancy, **Malig'nity**, *s.* malevolence
Mal'ignant, *a.* malicious, mischievous
Malin'gerer, *s.* a soldier who feigns illness to avoid his duty
Mall, *s.* a public walk; a beater or hammer.
 —*v. a.* to strike or beat with a mall
Mallard, *s.* a wild drake
Malleabil'ity, *s.* the quality of enduring the hammer, and spreading without breaking
Malle'able, *a.* capable of being spread by beating; gold is eminently so
Mallet, *v. a.* to beat with a hammer
Mallet, *s.* a wooden hammer
Malmsey, *s.* a sort of grape; a kind of wine
Mal-practice, *s.* bad practice or conduct
Malt, *s.* barley steeped in water and dried
Malt'door, *s.* a floor for drying malt on
Malt'house, *s.* a house for making malt in
Maltres't, *v. a.* to treat ill or smite
Malt'ster, *s.* one who deals in malt
Mal'vera'tion, *s.* misbehaviour in any office, mean artifices or shifts
Mam, **Mamma**, *s.* a fond word for Mother
Mam'met, *s.* a puppet; artificial figure
Mam'elon, *s.* in fortification an advanced outwork for defensive and offensive operations
Mam'mif'erous, *a.* having milk-bearing breasts
Mam'millary, *a.* belonging to the paps
Mam'mon, *s.* riches, wealth
Mam'monist, *s.* a worldly-minded person
Man, *s.* human being; the male; not a boy.
 —*v. a.* to furnish with men, &c.
Man'acles, *s.* chains for the hands
Man'age, *v. a.* to conduct, to govern, to carry on.—*s.* a. to superintend affairs.—*s.* discipline; management of a horse
Man'agement, **Man'agery**, *s.* conduct, frugality; superintendence
Man'ageable, *a.* governable, tractable
Man'ager, *s.* a frugal person; a conductor
Man'cipate, *v. a.* to enslave, bind, tie
Man'cip'ation, *s.* subjection, slavery
Man'ciple, *s.* a purveyor, a steward
Manda'mus, *s.* a writ in the king's bench
Mandar'in, *s.* a Chinese magistrate or noble
Man'date, *s.* a command, a precept
Man'datory, *a.* perceptive, directory
Man'dible, *s.* the jaw
Man'drake, *s.* a plant with singular roots
Man'ducate, *v. a.* to chew, to eat
Man'duca'tion, *s.* the act of masticating
Man'e, *s.* the hair on the neck of a horse
Man'eater, *s.* one who eats human flesh
Man'ege, *s.* place where horses are trained
Ma'nee, *s.* a ghost, shade, departed soul

Man'ful, *a.* bold, stout, daring, valiant
 Man'ranese, *a.* a poor sort of iron ore
 Mange, *s.* a filthy disease in cattle
 Man'ger, *s.* a long wooden trough for animals to eat out of
 Man'giness, *s.* scabby disease of the skin.
 —*s.* state of being mangy; scabbiness
 Man'gla, *a.* to lacerate; to cut or tear in pieces; to smooth linen
 Man'gler, *s.* a hacker; one that mangles
 Man'go, *s.* an Indian fruit and pickle
 Ma'ngy, *a.* infected with the mange
 Man'hood, *s.* courage, bravery, virility
 Ma'nia, *s.* madness
 Ma'nias, *s.* a mad person
 Man'i'cal, *a.* affected with madness
 Man'ifest, *a.* plain, evident, clear.—*s.* to shew plainly, &c.
 Man'ifesta'tion, *s.* discovery, publication
 Man'ifesto, *s.* a public declaration
 Man'ifold, *a.* many in number, divers
 Man'ikin, Man'nikin, *s.* a little man
 Man'il'io, Man'il'lo, *s.* a ring or bracelet
 Man'iple, *s.* a handful; a band of soldiers
 Man'kind, *s.* the human race
 Man'like, Man'ly, *a.* firm, brave, stout
 Man'liness, *s.* bravery, stoutness, dignity
 Man-mid'wife, *s.* a male midwife, accoucheur
 Man'na, *s.* a medicinal drug, &c.
 Man'ner, *s.* form, habit, mien, kind
 Man'nerly, *a.* civil, well-behaved
 Man'ners, *s.* polite behaviour, morals
 Man'o'u're, *s.* skillful management; stratagem.
 —*s.* to manage skillfully
 Man'or, *s.* a lord's jurisdiction
 Manse, *s.* a parsonage house
 Man'sion, *s.* a dwelling-house, an abode
 Man'slaughter, *s.* murder without malice
 Man'tel, *s.* raised work over a chimney
 Man'telet, *s.* a kind of short cloak; in fortification a penthouse for shelter
 Man'tle, *s.* a cloak.—*s.* to ferment, cover
 Mantol'ogy, *s.* the art of divination
 Man'tua, *s.* a woman's gown
 Man'tua-maker, *s.* one who makes gowns
 Man'ual, *a.* performed by the hand.—*s.* a small book of prayer, &c.
 Manu'al, *s.* taken as spoils in war
 Manu'caption, *s.* a writ that lies for a man who has been taken into custody on suspicion, and not committed to bail
 Manu'duc'tion, *s.* a guidance by the hand
 Manu'factory, *s.* the place where a manufacture is carried on.—*s.* to make by art
 Manufacture, *s.* any thing made by art
 Manu'facturer, *s.* an artificer, a workman
 Manumission, *s.* the act of freeing slaves
 Manumit', *v.* to release from slavery
 Manu'nable, *a.* capable of cultivation
 Manu'rance, *s.* agriculture, cultivation
 Manu're, *v.* to enrich.—*s.* soil for land
 Man'uscript, *s.* a written book not printed
 Man'y, *a.* numerous, several
 Man'y-coloured, *a.* having many colours
 Man'y-headed, *a.* having many heads
 Man'y-languaged, *a.* having many languages
 Map, *s.* a delineation of countries, &c.
 Map'le, *s.* a tree belonging to the genus *Acer*
 Map'pery, *s.* the art of planning, &c.
 Mar, *v.* to injure, spoil, damage
 Maran'ath's, *s.* a form of anathematizing
 Maras'mus, *s.* a consumption

Maran'der, *s.* a plundering soldier
 Marau'ding, *s.* ranging in quest of plunder
 Marave'di, *s.* a small Spanish copper coin
 Mar'ble, *s.* a stone of fine polish.—*a.* made of or like marble
 Mar'ble-hearted, *a.* cruel, hard-hearted
 Mar'castle, *s.* a hard bright fossil
 Marces'cent, *a.* growing withered
 Marces'cible, *a.* liable to wither or fade
 March, *s.* the third month of the year; a journey of soldiers; a solemn procession.—*s.* to bring up in regular procession.—*s.* to walk in a steady soldier-like manner
 Mar'chness, *s.* the limits of a country
 Mar'chness, *s.* the wife of a marquis
 Mar'chpane, *s.* a kind of sweet bread
 Mar'cid, *a.* lean, withered, faded, rotten
 Mare, *s.* the female of a horse; a kind of torpor called the night-mare
 Mar'garite, *s.* a pearl; a herb
 Mar'gent, Mar'gin, *s.* an edge, a border
 Mar'ginal, *a.* placed in the margin
 Mar'grave, *s.* a German title of sovereignty
 Margra'viate, *s.* the territory of a margrave
 Margravine, *s.* the wife of a margrave
 Mar'gold, *s.* a yellow flower, a pot-herb
 Mar'ne, *a.* belonging to the sea.—*s.* a sea soldier; sea affairs
 Mar'iner, *s.* a seaman, a sailor
 Mar'joram, *s.* a sweet smelling herb
 Mar'ish, Mar'ishy, *a.* moorish, spongy, boggy
 Mar'ish, Marsh, *s.* a morass; a watery ground
 Mar'ital, *a.* pertaining to a husband
 Mar'time, *a.* performed on the sea, relating to the sea, bordering on the sea
 Mark, *s.* a stamp, an impression, a proof; a silver coin worth 13s. 4d.—*v.* to make a mark, to note
 Mar'ket, *s.* the place for and time of sale
 Mar'ketable, *a.* fit for sale at market
 Marksman, *s.* one who can hit a mark
 Mari, *s.* a sort of fat clay or manure
 Mar'ine, *s.* hemp dipped in pitch
 Mar'ipit, *s.* a pit out of which mari is dug
 Mar'ly, *a.* abounding with mari
 Mar'malade, *s.* quinces boiled with sugar
 Mar'morean, *a.* made of marble
 Mar'moset, *s.* a small kind of monkey
 Mar'quee, *s.* licence for reprisals
 Mar'quee, *s.* an officer's field tent
 Mar'quis, *s.* a title next to a duke
 Mar'quisate, *s.* dignity or power of a marquis
 Mar'riage, *s.* the act of uniting a man and woman together according to law
 Mar'riageable, *a.* of age to be married
 Mar'ried, *part.* joined in wedlock
 Mar'row, *s.* an oily substance in bones
 Mar'rowfat, *s.* a fine large species of pea
 Mar'rowless, *a.* void of marrow, dry
 Mar'y, *v.* to join in or enter into marriage
 Marsh, Mar'ish, *s.* a bog, a fen, a swamp
 Mar'shiness, *s.* state of swampiness
 Mar'shal, *s.* the chief officer of arms; the highest military dignity in England and France.
 —*s.* to arrange, rank in order
 Mar'shalea, *s.* a prison in Southwark
 Mar'shalship, *s.* the office of a marshal
 Marshmal'low, *s.* the name of a plant
 Marshmar'igold, the name of a flower
 Mar'shy, *a.* boggy, wet, swampy, lenny
 Mar'splal, *a.* pertaining to a bag or pouch, to which the opossum or kangaroo is peculiar

Mart, *s.* a place of public sale; a bargain
Marten, *s.* a large weasel; a swallow
Martial, *a.* warlike, valiant, brave
Martialist, *s.* a warrior, a fighter
Martingal, *s.* a l-athern thing for a horse
Martinmas, *s.* the feast of St. Martin
Martinet, *s.* a kind of swallow
Martyr, *s.* one who dies for the truth
Martyrdom, *s.* the death of a martyr
Martyrize, *v. a.* to put to death for a testimony to the truth
Martyrology, a register of martyrs
Marvel, *s.* a wonder.—*v. n.* to wonder at
Marvellous, *a.* astonishing, strange
Masculate, *v. a.* to make strong
Masculine, *a.* male, like a man, manly
Mash, *s.* a mixture of water, bran, &c. for cattle; space between the threads of a net.—*v. a.* to break, bruise, or squeeze
Mashy, *a.* produced by crushing
Mask, *s.* a disguise; an entertainment
Masker, *s.* one who revels in a mask
Maskon, *s.* one who works in stone
Masonic, *a.* relating to free-masons
Masonry, *s.* the craft or work of a mason
Masquade, *s.* an assembly of maskers
Masquade, *s.* a person in a mask
Masa, *s.* a lump: Roman church service
Masacre, *s.* butchery, slaughter, murder.—*v. a.* to butcher indiscriminately
Masiveness, *s.* weight, bulk
Masive, *s.* a weighty, bulky
Mast, *s.* the beam raised above the ship to which the sail is fixed; the fruit of beech and oak
Mastodon, *s.* a gigantic antediluvian quadruped
Master, *s.* the chief of any place or thing; one who teaches; a title in universities.—*v. a.* to rule, govern, conquer
Masterless, *a.* having no master, unruly
Masterly, *a.* skillful, artful; imperious
Masterpiece, *s.* chief excellence; a performance done with extraordinary skill
Mastership, *s.* power, pre-eminence, skill
Masterstroke, *s.* capital performance
Mastery, *s.* dominion, superiority, skill
Mastication, *s.* the act of chewing
Masticatory, *s.* a medicine to be chewed
Mastic, *s.* a sweet scented gum; cement
Mastiff, *s.* a large fierce species of dog
Mastless, *a.* bearing no mast
Mast, *s.* a texture of rushes, sedge, or flags
Matachin, *s.* an old kind of dance
Matadore, *s.* a term at ombre or quadrille
Match, *s.* a contest; an equal; marriage; a strip of wood tipped with brimstone.—*v. a.* to be equal to; suit; marry; tally
Matchable, *a.* suitable, equal, correspondent
Matchless, *a.* having no equal
Matchmaker, *s.* one who makes matches
Mate, *s.* a companion; one having a subordinate command on board a merchantman, as the *muster's mate*
Mateless, *a.* without a companion
Material, *a.* important, essential; corporeal; consisting of matter, not spiritual
Materialism, *s.* opinions of a materialist
Material, *s.* what any thing is made of
Materialist, *s.* one who denies the doctrine of spiritual substances [substantiality]
Materiality, *s.* material existence, corporeity, material, *a.* motherly, fond, kind

Mathemat'ic, **Mathematical**, *a.* considered according to the doctrine of mathematics
Mathematician, *s.* one skilled in or a teacher of the mathematics
Mathematics, *s.* that science which teaches the art of calculating and measuring whatever is capable of it, comprised under lines, numbers, superficies, solids, curves, &c.
Mathe'sis, *s.* the doctrine of mathematics
Mat'in, *a.* used in the morning
Mat'ins, *s.* morning worship
Mat'raas, *s.* a chymical glass vessel
Mat'rice, **Mat'rix**, *s.* the womb; a mould; that which gives form to what is enclosed
Matric'ide, *s.* the murdering of a mother
Matric'ulate, *v. a.* to admit to a membership of the universities of England
Matricula'tion, *s.* the act of matriculating
Matrimo'nial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
Matrimony, *s.* marriage, wedlock
Mat'ron, *s.* a prudent motherly woman
Mat'ronly, *a.* elderly, ancient, motherly
Mat'ross, *s.* a soldier in the artillery
Mat'ter, *s.* body or substance; affair; occasion; subject; purulent rupturing
Mat'toc, *s.* a pickaxe, a tool to grub weeds.—*a.* pioneer's implement resembling a pick-axe
Mat'tress, *s.* a quilted bed to lie on
Matura'tion, *s.* supuration, ripening
Mat'urative, *a.* ripening, digesting
Mat'ure, *a.* ripe, perfect; well disposed
Mat'urity, *s.* ripeness, completion
Mau'dlin, *a.* drunk, fuddled—*a.* a plant
Mau'gre, *ad.* in spite of, notwithstanding
Maul, *v. a.* to bruise or beat soundly, &c.—*a.* a heavy wooden hammer
Maul'd, *s.* a hammer with handles
Mau'nder, *v. n.* to grumble, to murmur
Mau'ndy-Thurs'day, *s.* the day before Good-Friday, on which alms are distributed from *maunds* or hampers
Mausole'um, *s.* a pompous funeral monument
Maw, *s.* the stomach, the crop of birds
Maw'lish, *a.* apt to cause a loathing, &c.
Maw'met, *s.* a puppet, anciently an idiot
Maw'mish, *a.* foolish, idle, nauseous
Maw'worm, *s.* a worm in the stomach
Max'illary, *a.* pertaining to the jaw-bone
Max'im, *s.* a general principle, an axiom
May, *s.* the fifth month of the year.—*a.* *aux.* to be permitted, to have power
May'flower, *s.* the name of a flower
May'fly, *s.* an insect peculiar to May
May'game, *s.* a sport, diversion, play
May'ing, *s.* gathering May flowers
May'ly, *s.* the lily of the valley
May'or, *s.* chief magistrate of a corporation
May'oralty, *s.* the office of a mayor
May'orress, *s.* the wife of a mayor
May'pole, *s.* a pole danced round in May
May'weed, *s.* a species of chamomile
Maze, *s.* confusion of thought; a labyrinth
Me'zy, *a.* intricate, confused, perplexed
Me, pron. the accusative case of I
Mead, *s.* a drink made of honey and water
Mead, *s.* pasture land
Mea'gre, *a.* lean, poor in flesh, hungry
Mea'griness, *s.* leanness, scantiness, bareness
Meuk, *s.* a hook with a long handle
Meal, *s.* edible part of corn; a repeat
Mea'liness, *s.* a mealy quality
Mea'leman, *s.* one that deals in meat

of the taste or softness of meal
 uttered, a. basifful of speech
 of low rank, base, contemptible
 um, measure, revenue.—v. to intend,
 signify
 s. a serpentine winding; a maze,
 run with a serpentine course; to
 und
 s. a signification, intention
 d. without dignity, ungenerously
 s. lowness of mind, sordidness
 rt. pass. of *To Mean*
 t measure of 500 herrings
 Meas'ly, a. spotted with measles
 t. a kind of fever, attended with in-
 fection, eruptions, &c.
 de, a. that may be measured
 v. a. to compute or allot quantity
 by which any thing is measured;
 time; metre; proportion; allotment,
 undary, degree
 ss, a. immense, boundless
 sent, s. act of measuring
 s. one that measures
 s. pl. ways, means, &c.
 sh to be eaten; food in general
 fed, foddered
 ring, s. an offering to be eaten
 s. Mecha'nic, a. skilled in me-
 s; servile; of mean occupation
 s. a manufacturer, artificer
 lan, Mecha'nic, s. one studying the
 tion of machines
 s. s. the geometry of motion; the
 of forces and powers
 in, s. artificial construction
 n, s. expressed juice of poppies
 an ancient coin; a piece stamped in
 of some victory. &c.
 t, s. a large medal or coin
 s. one curious in medals
 t. to interpose, to have to do
 s. an officious busybody
 v. to interpose as an equal friend to
 rities; to be between two
 t, s. an interposition, agency
 s. an intercessor, an adviser
 ship, s. the office of a mediator
 t, s. a female mediator
 s. a. that may be healed
 Medici'nal, a. physical
 ant, s. any thing used in healing
 v. a. to tincture with medicines
 s. a remedy in physio
 s. a middle state; half
 y, s. a middle state; small degree
 v. to plan, scheme, contemplate
 n, s. deep thought, contemplation
 e, a. given to meditation, serious
 'nean, a. encircled with land.—a. the
 called, which is in the middle of or
 ded by Europe, Africa, and Asia
 s. a mean or middle state
 s. the name of a tree and its fruit
 s. a mixture, mingled mass
 s. pertaining to marrow
 reward, s. recompence, a gift
 nild of temper, gentle, soft
 t, s. gentleness, quietness, mildness
 boundary, a lake
 o encounter, find, join.—s. proper
 s. an assembly, a conveticle

Mee'tness, s. fitness, propriety
 Megalosau'rus, s. a gigantic fossilised reptile
 of the Wealden formation
 Megathe'ron, s. a gigantic antediluvian animal
 Me'grim, s. a painful disorder of the head
 Mel'ancholic, Mel'ancholy, a. fanciful, gloomy,
 hypochondriacal, dismal
 Mel'ancholy, s. sadness, pensiveness
 Mel'ée, s. a confused mixture; a military hand-
 to-hand conflict
 Me'l'iorate, v. a. to make better, to improve
 Mellora'tion, Mellor'ity, s. improvement
 Mellif'erous, a. producing honey
 Mellifica'tion, s. the act of making honey
 Mellif'luous, s. a flow of sweetness
 Mellif'luent, Mellif'luous, a. flowing with
 honey, sweet; eloquent
 Mel'low, a. soft in sound; full ripe; drunk
 Mel'owness, s. ripeness, maturity
 Melo'dious, a. harmonious, full of melody
 Mel'ody, s. music, harmony of sound
 Mel'on, s. a plant and its fruit
 Melt, v. to make or become liquid, dissolve
 Mem'ber, s. a limb, part, clause; one individual
 of a community
 Mem'brane, s. a web of many fibres
 Membra'neous, a. consisting of membranes
 Meme'to, s. a hint, notice, memorial
 Memo'r, s. a biographical account; the history
 of some particular person or institution
 Mem'orable, a. worthy of remembrance
 Memor'an'dum, s. note to help memory
 Memo'rial, s. a monument; something to pre-
 serve memory; a writing about public busi-
 ness by a public minister, &c.
 Memo'riatist, s. one who writes memorials
 Memory, s. the power of retaining or recol-
 lecting things past; that faculty by which
 we call to mind any past transaction
 Men, s. pl. of Man
 Men'ace, v. a. to threaten.—s. a threat
 Mens'ge, Mens'gerie, s. a collection of wild
 animals
 Mend, v. a. to repair, correct, improve
 Mendac'ity, s. a falsehood
 Men'der, s. one who mends or improves
 Men'dicant, a. begging.—s. a beggar
 Men'dicate, v. a. to beg, to ask alms
 Mendic'ity, s. the life of a beggar
 Men'ial, s. a servant.—s. domestic
 Meno'logy, s. a register of months; a mar-
 tyrological calendar
 Men'strual, a. monthly, lasting a month
 Men'strum, s. a subtilised fluid; a solvent
 Men'surable, a. that may be measured
 Men'surate, v. a. to measure any thing
 Mensura'tion, s. the act of measuring
 Men'tal, a. intellectual; in the mind
 Men'tion, s. oral recital of any thing.—s. a. to
 express in words, &c.
 Mephit'ic, a. noxious
 Mephit'ical, a. ill savoured, stinking
 Mera'city, s. pureness, clearness
 Mer'cantile, a. trading, commercial
 Mer'cenary, s. a hireling.—s. venal, selfish
 Mer'cer, s. one who sells silk, &c.
 Mer'cery, s. the trade of mercers
 Mer'chandise, s. trade, commerce, wares
 Mer'chant, s. a dealer by wholesale
 Mer'chantman, s. a ship of trade
 Mer'ciful, a. compassionate, tender, kind
 Mer'ciless, a. void of mercy, pitiless

Mercur'ial, *a.* consisting of mercury
Mer'cury, *a.* quicksilver; sprightliness
Mer'cy, *a.* clemency, pardon, mildness
Mere, *a.* that of this only, nothing else
Me'rely, *ad.* simply, only, in this manner
Meretric'ious, *a.* whorlish, lewd, gaudy
Mer'ge, *v.* to plunge, to immerse
Merid'ian, *a.* mid-day; the line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon; highest point of glory and power
Merid'ional, *a.* southern, southerly
Mer'it, *a.* desert, due reward, claim, right
Merito'rious, *a.* deserving of reward
Mer'kin, *a.* a mop to clean cannon
Mer'lin, *a.* a sort of hawk; *a.* hand-spike
Mer'lon, *a.* the space between two embrasures in the parapet of a fort
Mer'maid, *a.* a fabulous sea creature, with the upper parts described like those of a woman, and the lower like a fish
Mer'riment, *a.* cheerfulness, laughter
Mer'ry, *a.* cheerful, causing laughter
Mer'ry-an'drew, *a.* a buffoon
Mer'rythought, *a.* a bone of a fowl
Mer'sion, *a.* the act of dipping or plunging
Mesenter'io, *a.* relating to the mesentery
Mes'entery, *a.* that membranous part round which the intestines are convolved
Mesh, *a.* space between the threads of a net
Mes'merism, *a.* the pretended faculty of lethargizing the senses by animal magnetism
Mess, *a.* a dish or portion of food; a kind of table d'hôte, where the officers of a regiment dine together at a regulated price.
—v. *n.* to eat, to feed together
Mes'sage, *a.* an errand, advice sent
Mes'senger, *a.* one who carries a message
Mess'iah, *a.* Christ, the Saviour of the world
Mes'sieurs, *pl.* of *Monsieur*, Gentlemen
Mess'mate, *a.* one who eats with another
Mes'suage, *a.* a dwelling-house, &c.
Met, *pret.* and part of *Meet*
Me'tage, *a.* the measuring of coals
Me'tal, *a.* a hard compact body, malleable and capable of fusion, the principal metals being gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, and lead; courage, spirit
Metalep'tic, *a.* acting transversely
Metall'ic, *a.* pertaining to metal
Met'alline, *a.* impregnated with metal
Met'allist, *a.* a worker in metals
Met'allurgy, *a.* the act of working metals
Metamorph'ic, *a.* in a state of geological transition; transforming
Metamorph'osis, *a.* a transformation
Met'aphor, *a.* the application of a word to a use different from its original import, as the golden harvest, &c.
Metaphor'ical, *a.* figurative, not literal
Met'aphrase, *a.* a verbal translation
Metaphys'ical, *a.* relating to metaphysics
Metaphys'ician, *a.* a person skilled in metaphysical subtleties
Metaphys'ics, *a.* the science which treats of beings abstracted from all matter, particularly those purely spiritual, as God and the human soul

Metast'asis, *a.* a translation or removal
Metath'esis, *a.* a transposition, change
Me'te, *v.* *a.* to measure, &c.
Metempsycho'sis, *a.* a transmigration of souls from one body to another at death

Me'teor, *a.* a body in the air or sky, of a luminous, transitory nature
Meteorolog'ical, *a.* relating to meteors
Meteorol'ogist, *a.* a man skilled in meteors
Meteorol'ogy, *a.* the doctrine of meteors
Me'ter, *a.* a measurer
Me'teward, **Me'teyard**, *a.* a staff wherewith measures are taken
Metheg'lin, *a.* a drink made of honey, spices, water, &c. boiled together
Methis'm, *v.* *imp.* I think, it seems to me
Meth'od, *a.* convenient order, regularity
Method'ical, *a.* ranged in due order. exact
Meth'odise, *v.* *a.* to bring into good order
Meth'odism, *a.* adherence to method; the system of religion, chiefly Arminian, held by the followers of John Wesley
Meth'odist, *a.* an adherent to Methodism; *a.* seceder from the established church
Method'ight, *pret.* of *Methinks*, I thought
Meton'omy, *a.* a figure in rhetoric, when one word is used for another
Metopos'copy, *a.* the study of physiognomy
Me'tre, *a.* verse, harmonic measure
Me'trical, *a.* pertaining to metre
Metropol'is, *a.* the chief city of a country
Metropol'itan, *a.* an archbishop
Me'ttle, *a.* fire, briskness, spirit, courage
Me'ttled, *a.* sprightly, courageous
Me'ttlesome, *a.* lively, brisk, courageous
Mew, *a.* a cage, enclosure; *a.* sea-fowl.—*v.* to cry as a cat; to moult; to shut up
Mewl, *v.* *n.* to squall as a young child
Messu'din'io, *a.* a kind of engraving on copper
Mis'm, **Mis'ma**, *a.* a particle or atom supposed to arise from disordered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies
Mis'e, *a.* a shining mineral, one of the ingredients of granite
Mice, *pl.* of *Mouse*
Mich'aelmas, *a.* the feast of St. Michael
Mich'a, *v.* *n.* to skulk, to absent one's self
Mic'rocosm, *a.* a little world; man
Microm'eter, *a.* an astronomical instrument to measure small spaces
Mic'roscope, *a.* an optical instrument, by which the smallest objects are discerned
Mid, **Midst**, *a.* between two; equally distant
Mid-day, *a.* noon, meridian
Mid'dle, *a.* equally distant from the two extremes; intermediate
Mid'dle-aged, *a.* about the middle of life
Mid'dlemost, **Mid'most**, *a.* in the midst
Mid'dling, *a.* of middle rank; moderate
Mid'ge, *a.* a gnat, an insect
Mid-beav'en, *a.* the middle of the sky
Mid'land, *a.* surrounded by land
Mid'leg, *a.* the middle of the leg
Mid'night, *a.* twelve o'clock at night
Mid'riff, *a.* the diaphragm; *a.* skin separating the heart, &c. from the lower belly
Mid'shipman, *a.* a naval officer next in rank to a lieutenant
Mid'steam, *a.* the middle of the stream
Mid'summer, *a.* the summer solstice
Mid'way, *ad.* in the middle of a passage
Mid'wife, *a.* a woman who assists women in childbirth
Mid'wifery, *a.* the act of delivering women
Mid'winter, *a.* the winter solstice
Mien, *a.* air, look, manner, appearance
Might, *pret.* of *May*.—*v.* to power, to move

ad. powerfully, efficaciously
 s. a power, height of dignity
 s. powerful.—ad. in a great degree
 s. a sweet-smelling flower
 s. n. to remove, to change place
 s. the act of removing
 s. a. disposed to remove from place

living or yielding milk
 nd, gentle, soft, easy, tender
 s. a disease in plants, &c.; certain cloth, paper, &c.

, part. a. damaged with mildew
 s. gentleness, clemency
 an i measure of 1760 yards
 s. a stone set to mark the miles

a herb with many leaves
 s. small, like millet seeds
 i. fighting, engaged in warfare
 s. warlike, suiting a soldier
 s. n. to differ from, to oppose

a national force raised on the volunteer
 s. liquor with which females feed
 ing from the breast or teats.—s. a. to
 lk from a cow, &c.

consisting of milk
 one that milks animals
 s. softness like that of milk
 s. a woman employed in the dairy
 s. a soft feeble-minded man

s. a. white as milk
 i. yielding milk; soft, gentle
 y. s. the galaxy; a broad white track
 avens, caused by the light of an in-
 fixed stars

engine to grind corn, &c.—s. a. to
 amminute: stamp
 a both of a wheel
 n. s. one who holds the doctrine of
 is the millennium

a. consisting of a thousand
 n. s. the space of a 1000 years, dur-
 ing some imagine Christ will reign on
 er the resurrection
 i. s. woodlice; insects

n. who attends mills; a fly
 s. a. a thousandth
 s. the name of a fish and a plant
 s. a horse that turns a mill
 i. one who sells ribbons, bonnets,
 for women

s. goods sold by a milliner
 ten hundred thousand
 s. a bed of water near a mill
 s. a stone for grinding corn
 s. large teeth; the grinders
 soft roe of fishes; the spleen

he male of fishes [buffoon
 s. gesticulating or mirth-creating
 i. ludicrous imitator of the gestures
 of others; a buffoon
 n'cal, s. spish, imitative

s. a barlesque copying
 her, s. a writer of farces
 s. a high slender turret
 s. threatening, denouncing
 to cut very small, to palliate

ad. in small parts, not fully
 illudent faculty, opinion.—s. a. to
 attend, to remind
 inclined, affected, disposed

Mi'ndedness, s. inclination, disposition
 Mi'ndful, a. regardful, attentive
 Mi'ndfulness, s. attention, watchfulness
 Mi'ndless, a. regardless, inattentive
 Mine, *pron. pass.* belonging to me

Mine, s. a place where minerals are dug; a
 cavern under a fortification filled with gun-
 powder.—n. to sap or ruin by mines
 Min'eral, s. any inorganic substance found in
 the earth or dug out of mines.—a. partaking
 of the nature of a mineral; consisting of
 fossil bodies

Min'eralist, s. one skilled in minerals
 Mineral'ogist, s. a discourses on minerals
 Mineral'ogy, s. the doctrine of minerals
 Min'te-ball, s. a conical-shaped bullet fired
 from a Minie rifle

Min'te-rifle, s. a grooved firelock
 Min'gle, v. a. to mix, compound, unite
 Min'iature, s. a painting in water colours, very
 small and delicate

Min'ikin, a. small.—s. a small pin
 Min'im, s. a dwarf; a slow note in music
 Min'imus, s. a being of the least size
 Min'ion, s. a favourite; a low unprincipled de-
 pendent; a darling

Min'ister, s. an officer of the state or the church;
 an agent; a delegate.—v. to give, supply,
 attend on
 Ministe'rial, a. pertaining to a minister of the
 church or state; attendant

Ministra'tion, s. agency, service, office
 Min'istry, s. office; agency of the state; service,
 administration
 Min'now, s. a very small fish, a pink

Min'or, a. less, smaller, inconsiderable.—s. one
 not of age; in logic the second proposition
 in the syllogism
 Minora'tion, s. the act of lessening

Minor'ity, s. nonage; state of being under age;
 the smaller number
 Min'otaur, s. a monster invented by the poets,
 half a man and half a bull

Min'ster, s. a cathedral church, a monastery
 Min'strelsy, s. music; a band of musicians
 Mint, s. a plant; a place for coining
 Min'uet, a. a stately regular dance

Min'u'te, a. small, little, slender, trifling
 Min'ute, s. the 60th part of an hour.—s. a. to
 set down in short hints
 Min'ute-book, s. a book of short hints

Min'ute-gun, s. a gun fired every minute
 Min'u'tia, s. the smallest particulars
 Minx, s. a young pert wanton girl
 Mir'acle, s. something above human power

Mirac'ulous, a. done by miracle
 Mirado'r, s. a balcony, a gallery
 Mire, s. mud, dirt, filth; an ant, a pismire.
 —s. a. to whelm in the mud

Mir'ror, s. a looking-glass; a pattern
 Mir'rorstone, s. a clear transparent stone
 Mirrh, s. jolly, merriment, laughter
 Mir'thful, a. gay, cheerful, merry
 Mi'ry, a. deep in mud, muddy, filthy

Misadven'ture, s. mischance, bad fortune
 Misadvi'se, v. a. to give bad counsel
 Misadvi'sed, a. ill-counselled, ill-directed
 Misaim'ed, a. not aimed rightly
 Misalli'ed, a. ill associated

Mis'anthrope, s. a hater of mankind
 Mis'an'tropy, s. the hatred of mankind
 Misapply', v. a. to apply to wrong purposes

- Misap'prehend**, *v. a.* not to understand rightly, to misunderstand, to mistake
Misapprehen'sion, *n.* not right apprehension
Misass'gn, *v. a.* to assign erroneously
Misbecom, *v. a.* not to become, not to suit
Misbecom'ing, *part. a.* indecent, unseemly
Misbegot'ten, *part. a.* unlawfully begotten
Misbeha've, *v. a.* to act improperly or ill
Misbeha'viour, *n.* ill conduct, bad practice
Misbeli'e, *s.* a wrong faith or belief
Misbeli'ver, *s.* one that holds a false religion
Misca'll, *v. a.* to name improperly
Miscal'culate, *v. a.* to reckon wrong
Miscar'riage, *s.* abortion; ill success
Miscar'ry, *v. a.* to have an abortion; to fail
Miscella'neous, *a.* composed of various kinds, mixed without order [various kinds]
Miscellany, *s.* a mass or mixture formed of
Mischan'ce, *s.* ill luck, ill fortune
Mis'chief, *s.* harm, hurt, injury
Mis'chief-maker, *s.* one who causes mischief
Mis'chievous, *a.* hurtful, malicious
Mis'ci'le, *a.* possible to be mingled
Miscita'tion, *s.* a false or unfair quotation
Miscal'm, *s.* an improper or mistaken claim
Misconcep'tion, *s.* a false opinion
Miscon'duct, *s.* ill management or behaviour
Misconstruc'tion, *s.* a wrong interpretation
Miscon'struc, *v. a.* to interpret wrong
Miscou'nt, *v. a.* to reckon wrong
Mis'creant, *s.* an infidel, a vile wretch
Miscrea'te, **Miscrea'ted**, *a.* formed unnaturally or illegitimately, ill shapen
Misde'e'd, *s.* an evil action, crime
Misde'e'm, *v. a.* to judge ill of; to mistake
Misde'mea'n, *v. a.* to behave ill
Misde'mea'nor, *s.* an offence, ill behaviour
Misdevo'tion, *s.* mistaken piety
Misdo', *v. a.* to do wrong, to commit crimes
Misdou'bt, *v. a.* to suspect—*w.* suspicion
Misemploy', *v. a.* to use to wrong purposes
Misemploy'ment, *s.* improper application
Mis'er, *s.* a wretch, one covetous to excess
Mis'er'able, *a.* unhappy, wretched; stingy
Mis'ery, *s.* wretchedness, calamity, avarice
Misfash'ion, *v. a.* to form wrong
Misfor'm, *v. a.* to form badly
Misfor'tune, *s.* calamity, evil fortune
Misgiv'g, *v. a.* to fill with doubt
Misgov'ern, *v. a.* to rule amiss
Misguid'ance, *s.* false direction
Misguid'e, *v. a.* to direct ill, to lead wrong
Mishap', *s.* a mischance, ill luck
Mis'isfer, *v. a.* to infer wrong, to mistake
Misinfo'rm, *v. a.* to give a false account
Misinforma'tion, *s.* false intelligence
Misinter'pret, *v. a.* to interpret wrong
Misinterpreta'tion, *s.* false explanation
Misjo'in, *v. a.* to join unfitly or improperly
Misjud'ge, *v. a.* to judge wrong
Mislay', *v. a.* to lay in a wrong place
Mis'le, *v. a.* to rain in small drops
Mislea'd, *v. a.* to gublie in a wrong way
Misli'ke, *v. a.* to disapprove, not to like
Mis'ly, *a.* raining in very small drops
Misman'age, *v. a.* to manage ill, misapply
Misman'gement, *s.* ill conduct
Mismar'ch, *v. a.* to march unsuitably
Misna'me, *v. a.* to call by a wrong name
Misno'mer, *s.* in law an indictment vacated by a wrong name; a miscalling;
Misobser'va, *v. a.* not to observe accurately

- Misog'yny**, *s.* hatred of women
Mispel, *v. a.* to spell wrong
Mispen'd, *v. a.* to spend ill, waste, lavish
Mispersua'sion, *s.* a false opinion
Mispla'ce, *v. a.* to put in a wrong place
Mispo'nt, *v. a.* to joint or divide wrong
Mispr'ise, *v. a.* to mistake, slight, scorn
Mispr'ision, *s.* contempt, negligence, scorn
Mispr'ision of treason, *s.* the concealment of known treason
Mispropo'rtion, *v. a.* to join without symmetry.—
s. an undue proportion
Misprou'd, *a.* victoriously proud
Misquo'te, *v. a.* to quote falsely
Misquota'tion, *s.* the act of quoting falsely
Misre'de, *v. a.* to rectify or repeat wrong
Misreck'on, *v. a.* to compute wrong
Misrela'te, *v. a.* to relate falsely
Misrepo'rt, *v. a.* to give a false account
Misrepresent'a'tion, *v. a.* to represent not as it is; to falsify to disadvantage
Misrepresenta'tion, *s.* a false statement
Misru'le, *s.* tumult, disorder, revel
Mis'se, *s.* a young unmarried woman.—*s.* not to hit; mistake, fail, omit
Mis'se'l, *s.* the Romish mass book
Missha'pe, *v. a.* to shape ill, to deform
Mis'sile, *a.* thrown by the hand.—*s.* a weapon thrown, and intended for execution
Mis'sion, *s.* a commission, legation
Mis'sionary, *s.* one sent to preach the gospel, and propagate religion
Mis'sive, *a.* such as may be sent or flung.—
s. a letter sent; a messenger
Mispeas'k, *v. a.* to speak wrong
Mis't, *s.* a low thin cloud; a fog, dimness
Mista'ke, *v. a.* to conceive wrong, to err
Mista'te, *v. a.* to state wrong or falsely
Mistea'ch, *v. a.* to teach wrong
Mis'ter, *s.* a title of respect, a contraction of the Latin Magister or Master
Mist'erm, *v. a.* to term erroneously
Mist'ise, *v. a.* not to time right
Mis'diness, *s.* cloudiness, being overcast
Mis'tion, *s.* the state of being mingled
Mis'tetoe, *s.* the name of a plant
Mis'tress, *s.* a woman teacher; a concubine
Mistrus't, *s.* diffidence, suspicion
Mistrus'tful, *a.* suspicious, doubting
Mistrus'tless, *a.* confident, not suspecting
Mis'ty, *a.* clouded, obscure, not plain
Misunderstan'd, *v. a.* to misconceive to err
Misunderstan'ding, *s.* a misconception
Mis'u'age, **Mis'u'se**, *a.* bad treatment, abuse
Mite, *s.* a small insect; any small thing
Mith'ridate, *s.* a medicine against poison
Mit'igable, *a.* capable of mitigation
Mit'igate, *v. a.* to alleviate, to assuage
Mitiga'tion, *s.* the act of assuaging; abatement of any thing harsh or painful
Mi'tral, *a.* belonging to a mitre
Mi'tre, *s.* a kind of episcopal crown
Mi'tred, *a.* adorned with a mitre
Mit'tens, *s.* gloves without fingers
Mit'tent, *a.* sending forth, emitting
Mit'timus, *s.* a warrant by which a justice sends an offender to prison
Mix, *v. a.* to unite, join, mingle
Mix'ture, *s.* act of mixing, things mixed
Mix'maze, *s.* a labyrinth, a maze
Mix'zen, *s.* the mast in the stern of a ship
Mix'zle, *v. a.* to rain in very small drops

'ics, *s.* the art or act of memory
 . to grieve, deplore.—*s.* lamentation
 l, *s.* lamentable
 a canal round a castle, &c.
 a woman's cap; a crowd, rabble.
 to scold vulgarly, to riot
 l, *s.* like a mob; tumultuous
 r, *s.* the action of motion by external
 activity; fickleness; the populace
 stone, *s.* a stone nearly related to
 the kind, of a clear horny gray, with dil-
 lina representing mooses, &c.
 l, *s.* to mimic, ridicule, tantalize.—
 s. counterfeit, not real
 lo, *s.* exposed to mockery
 y, *s.* ridicule, scorn, vain show
 a. relating to the form or mode
 y, *s.* accidental difference
 form, state, method, fashion
 s. a representation, copy, standard
 to mould, shape, delineate
 lo, *s.* temperate, mild, sober.—*v.* a. to
 to, to restrain
 tion, *s.* calmness of mind, equanimity;
 g the passions, &c. within due bounds;
 ity in expense
 tor, *s.* one who rules or restrains
 s. late, recent, not ancient; mean
 s. s. persons of recent times
 iss, *v.* a. to adapt ancient compositions
 lern persons or things
 a. diffident, chaste, discreet
 r, *s.* chastity, decency, humility
 u, *s.* a small portion, a pittance
 ble, *s.* that may be diversified
 'tion, *s.* the act of modifying
 v, *s.* to qualify, soften, shape
 m, *s.* a sort of bracket
 a. fashionable, tasty, gay
 to, *v.* a. to form sounds to a certain
 to certain notes
 tion, *s.* an agreeable harmony
 tor, *s.* one who forms sounds to a
 key; a tuner of instruments
 s. an empty representation
 s. a compensation in lieu of tithes
 s. the title of the chief of the Mogul
 s. in Hindoostan, now extinct
 s. a thread or stuff made of hair
 s. a barbarous Indian, a ruffian
 s. a Portuguese coin, value 12 7/8
 s. half, one of two equal parts
 to daub, soil, drudge, weary
 not dry; wet, damp, juicy
 v, *s.* a. to make damp, to wet
 s, *s.* dampness, wetlissness
 u, *s.* a small quantity of water, &c.
 a grinding bath.—*a.* grinding, having
 war to grind
 a natural spot; an animal
 chur, *s.* one who catches moles
 a, *s.* a small portion of any thing
 l, *s.* a hillock made by a mole
 v, *s.* a. to disturb, vex, disquiet
 tion, *s.* disturbance, vexation
 rp, Mou'ldwarp, *s.* a mole
 l, *s.* softening, assuaging
 ble, *s.* that may be softened
 'tion, *s.* the act of mollifying
 v, *s.* a. to soften, assuage, pacify
 s, Mo'las'ses, *s.* treacle; the spume or
 f the juice of the sugar cane

Mo'ten, *part. pass.* of *Melt*
 Mo'ting, Mou'ting, *part. a.* the falling off, or
 change of feathers, horns, &c.
 Mo'ly, *s.* a kind of wild garlic
 Mome, *s.* a dull blockish person; a post
 Mo'ment, *s.* an indivisible part of time; con-
 sequence, importance, value
 Mo'mentary, *s.* lasting for a moment
 Momen'tous, *s.* important, weighty
 Momen'tum, *s.* impetus, force
 Mom'mery, *s.* a farical entertainment
 Mon'achal, *s.* monastic, monkish
 Mon'achism, *s.* a monastic life
 Mon'ad, Mon'ade, *s.* an invisible thing
 Mon'arch, *s.* a sovereign, a king
 Monar'chial, *s.* suiting a monarch, regal
 Monar'chical, *s.* vested in a single ruler
 Mon'archy, *s.* a kingly government; empire
 Mon'astery, *s.* a convent, a cloister
 Monas'tic, *s.* pertaining to a convent
 Mon'day, *s.* the second day of the week
 Mon'ey, *s.* any metal coined for traffic
 Mon'eyed, *s.* rich in money, wealthy
 Mon'eyless, *s.* wanting money, poor [others
 Mon'ey-scrivener, *s.* one who raises money for
 Mo'n'ger, *s.* a trader, dealer, seller
 Mon'grel, *s.* an animal of a mixed breed
 Mon'ish, *v.* a. to admonish, counsel
 Mon'i-her, *s.* an admonisher, a monitor
 Monit'ion, *s.* information, document
 Mon'itor, *s.* one who warns of faults or gives
 necessary hints
 Mon'itory, *s.* admonishing.—*s.* a warning
 Monk, *s.* one who lives in a monastery
 Mon'key, *s.* an ape, a baboon; a silly fellow
 Mon'kish, *s.* monastic; pertaining to monks
 Monoc'eros, Monoc'erot, *s.* the unicorn
 Mon'ochord, *s.* an instrument of one string
 Monoc'ular, Monoc'ulous, *s.* one-eyed
 Mon'ody, *s.* a poem sung by one person
 Monog'amy, *s.* a marriage of one wife only
 Mon'ogram, *s.* a cipher or character composed
 of many letters interwoven
 Mon'ologue, *s.* a soliloquy
 Monom'achy, *s.* a single combat, a duel
 Monopet'alous, *s.* having but one leaf
 Monop'olist, *s.* one who engrosses a trade or
 business entirely to himself
 Monop'olize, *v.* a. to engross all of a commo-
 dity into a person's own hands
 Monop'oly, *s.* the sole privilege of selling
 Mon'optote, *s.* a noun of but one case
 Monosyl'lable, *s.* a word of one syllable
 Mon'otone, Monot'ony, *s.* uniformity of sound;
 want of variety in cadence
 Monsoo'n, *s.* a periodical trade wind
 Mon'ter, *s.* a thing unnatural or horrible
 Mon'trous, *s.* unnatural, shocking
 Moute'ro, *s.* a horseman's cap
 Mout'h', *s.* a vessel to wash glasses in
 Month, *s.* a space of time, four weeks
 Mon'thly, *s.* happening every month
 Mou'ument, *s.* any thing to perpetuate me-
 mory, as a tomb, pillar, statue, &c.
 Moumnen'tal, *s.* preserving memory
 Mood, *s.* a term in grammar; disposition
 Moo'dy, *s.* angry, out of humour; mental
 Moon, *s.* the great luminary of the night
 Moo'nbeam, *s.* a ray of lunar light
 Moo'ncalf, *s.* a monster; a stupid fellow
 Moo'neyed, *s.* dim-eyed, purblind
 Moo'ncless, *s.* not illuminated by the moon.

Moo'night, *s.* light afforded by the moon
 Moo'nahine, *s.* the lustre of the moon
 Moo'n-hiny, *a.* enlightened by the moon
 Moo'ny, *a.* like the moon, lunated
 Moor, *s.* a negro; a marsh, fen, bog.—*v.* to fasten by anchors, to be fixed
 Moo'rhén, *s.* the name of a water fowl
 Moo'ring, *s.* a place where a ship anchors
 Moo'rish, Moo'ry, *s.* marshy, fen
 Moo'riand, *s.* a marsh, watery ground
 Moose, *s.* a large American deer
 Moot, *v. a.* to exercise in law pleadings
 Moot-case, or point, *s.* a disputable point
 Moot'ed, *a.* plucked up by the roots
 Mop, *s.* a utensil to clean floors, &c.
 Mope, *v. n.* to be spiritless or drowsy
 Mope, Mo'pus, *s.* a drone, a dreamer
 Mop'pet, Mop'sey, *s.* a puppet, a doll
 Mor'al, *a.* relating to human life, as it is virtuous or criminal, good or bad.—*s.* the instruction of a fable, &c.
 Mor'alist, *s.* one who practises morality
 Mor'al'ity, *s.* doctrine of the duties of life
 Mor'alize, *v.* to write, &c. on moral subjects
 Mor'alizer, *s.* one who moralizes
 Mor'ally, *ad.* honestly, justly; probably
 Mor'als, *s.* the practice of moral duties
 Morass, *s.* a fen, a bog, a moor, a swamp
 Mor'bid, *a.* diseased, corrupted
 Morbid'ity, *s.* diseased action
 Mor'bidity, *s.* the state of being diseased
 Morbif'ic, *a.* causing diseases
 Morbo'se, *a.* proceeding from disease
 Morda'cious, *a.* biting, apt to bite
 More, *a.* in greater number or degree
 Morel', *s.* a kind of cherry; a plant
 Moreo'ver, *ad.* more than yet mentioned
 Mor'ion, *s.* armour for the head, a casque
 Morris'co, *s.* a dancer of the morris-dance
 Mor'monite, *s.* a new sect of religionists, called "Latter-day Saints," whose doctrines were founded on the pretended book of Mormon
 Morn, Mor'ning, *s.* first part of the day
 Moroc'co, *s.* a fine sort of leather
 Moro'se, *a.* cross, peevish, surly, sour
 Moro'seness, *s.* peevishness, sourness
 Mor'phey, *s.* a scurf on the face
 Mor'ris-dance, *s.* an antic dance performed by men with bells on their legs
 Mor'row, *s.* the day following the present
 Morse, *s.* an animal called the sea-horse
 Mor'sel, *s.* a small piece, a mouthful
 Mort, *s.* a tune at the death of game
 Mor'tal, *a.* deadly, destructive, violent.—*s.* a human being, a man
 Mortal'ity, *s.* frequency of death, power of destruction; human nature
 Mor'tar, *s.* a cement for building; a vessel to pound in; a bomb cannon
 Mor'tgage, *v. a.* to pledge lands, &c.
 Mortgage's, *s.* one who takes a mortgage
 Mor'tgager, *s.* one who gives a mortgage
 Mortif'erous, *a.* fatal, deadly, destructive
 Mortification, *s.* a gangrene; humiliation
 Mor'tify, *v.* to gangrene; humble, vex
 Mor'tise, *s.* a hole cut in one piece of wood to admit the tenon of another
 Mor'tmain, *s.* an unalienable estate
 Mor'tress, *s.* a dish of various meats
 Mor'tuary, *s.* a gift left to the church
 Mosa'ic, *s.* a kind of painting executed by the inlaying of coloured glass, marble, &c.

Mosque, *s.* a Mahometan temple
 Mosquit'o, *s.* a West Indian stinging gnat
 Moss, *s.* a substance growing on trees, &c.
 Moss'y, *a.* overgrown with moss
 Most, *s.* greatest in number or quantity.—*s.* the greatest number or value
 Most'ic, *s.* a painter's resting stick
 Most'ly, *ad.* for the most part
 Mo'tion, *s.* the act of moving
 Mote, *s.* a very small particle of matter; court of judicature
 Mo'tet, *s.* a sort of sacred music
 Moth, *s.* a small insect that eats cloth
 Moth'-eaten, *part.* eaten by moths
 Moth'er, *s.* a woman that has borne a child; a sort of mouldiness on liquors.—*a.* passive, received by birth
 Moth'erless, *a.* having lost a mother
 Moth'erly, *a.* suiting a mother, fond
 Moth'ery, *a.* dreggy, concreted, mouldy
 Moth'y, *s.* full of moths
 Mo'tion, *s.* the act of moving; a proposal; in a military sense the action of a soldier in going through the manual exercise
 Mo'tionless, *a.* being without motion
 Mo'tive, *s.* the reason of an action
 Mo'tley, *s.* mingled of various colours
 Mo'to, *s.* the sentence added to a device
 Mould, *s.* mouldiness, earth, cast, form.—*v. a.* to knead, to model, to shape
 Mould'er, *v.* to turn to dust; to perish
 Mould'ering, *part.* a crumbling into dust
 Mould'iness, *s.* the state of being mouldy
 Mould'ing, *s.* ornaments of wood, stone, &c.; projections beyond the nakedness of a wall, column, &c.
 Mould'y, *a.* overgrown with concretions
 Moul't, *v. n.* to shed or change feathers
 Mound, *s.* a rampart, a fence
 Mount, *s.* an artificial hill, a mountain.—*v.* to get on horseback, ascend; in the cavalry exercise a word of command for the men to mount their horses
 Mou'n'tain, *s.* a vast bulk of earth
 Mountaineer', *s.* a rustic, a highlander
 Mou'n'tainous, *a.* full of mountains, hilly
 Mou'ntebank, *s.* a quack, a stage doctor
 Mou'nter, *s.* one that mounts
 Mourn, *v.* to grieve, lament, bewail
 Mourn'er, *s.* one that mourns
 Mourn'ful, *a.* causing sorrow, sorrowful
 Mourn'fulness, *s.* sorrow, grief
 Mourn'ing, *s.* the dress of sorrow, grief
 Mouse, *s.* a small quadruped
 Mou'ser, *s.* one that catches mice
 Mou'setrap, *s.* a trap to catch mice with
 Mouth, *s.* the aperture in the head at which food is received; an entrance, &c.—*v.* to vociferate, to grumble
 Mouth'ful, *s.* what the mouth can hold
 Mouth'less, *a.* being without a mouth
 Mo'veable, *a.* that may be moved
 Mo'veableness, *s.* the state or quality of being moved
 Mo'veables, *s.* personal goods, furniture
 Move, *v.* to change place, stir, persuade
 Mo'veless, *a.* fixed, unmoved
 Mo'vement, *s.* motion, manner of moving; a term used to express the changes of position which troops undergo in performing their evolutions
 Mo'ving, *part.* a. affecting, pathetic

heap of hay or corn.—*v.* to cut with
 1. make mows
 2. *v. n.* to ferment and heat
 3. that which is cut down at one
 th the scythe
 4. *n.* an Indian moss
 5. a mule; a graft or scion
 large in quantity.—*ad.* in a great
 —*a.* great deal; something strange
 hoary, musty, mouldy, slimy
 6. *s.* aliminess, mustiness
 7. *s.* a slimy or viscous body
 nous, *a.* slimy, viscous, ropy
 dung; anything filthy.—*s. a.* to
 with dung
 8. *s.* a handkerchief
 9. *s.* a dunghill, a heap of dirt
 10. *s.* nastiness, filth, dirtiness
 11. *m.* a worm bred in dung; a
 geon; a miser
 12. nasty, filthy, dirty
 13. *mu'culent*, *a.* slimy, viscous
 14. *y.* *s.* aliminess
 15. *ted*, *a.* narrowed to a point
 any slimy liquor or moisture
 th or mire; wet dirt
 16. *s.* state of being muddy
 17. *s.* to make tipsy; to foul
 part *a.* half drunk, tipsy
 18. turbid, dark, cloudy.—*v. a.* to make

19. *s.* a sea-fowl
 20. *s.* a wall built with mud
 cover of fur for the hands
 a kind of light spongy cake
 to wrap up, blindfold, hide
 21. a cover for the face
 he Mahometan high priest
 up to drink out of
 22. *Mug'gy*, *a.* moist, damp, close
 23. *s.* an ale-house
 24. *i.* lowing or bellowing
 one born of parents of whom the
 25. ick and the other white
 26. *s.* a tree and its fruit
 to punish by fine or forfeiture
 27. *ally*, *a.* pecuniary fine
 animal generated between a horse
 28. *se*, or an ass and a mare
 29. *s.* womanhood, tenderness
 obstinate as a mule
 30. *o* heat and sweeten wine, *&c.*
 grinding-stone for colours
 31. *sea-fish*
 dirt or rubbish
 32. *v. a.* having many angles
 33. *a.* having great multiplicity, *&c.*
 34. *i.* divided into many parts
 35. *a.* having various shapes
 36. *a.* having many at a birth
 37. *s.* an insect with many feet
 containing many times.—*s.* what
 38. nother several times
 39. *d.* a number to be multiplied on
 40. *s.* the act of multiplying
 41. *s.* that which multiplies
 42. *s.* a manifold
 43. *s.* a great variety
 44. *s.* the multiplier
 45. *a.* to increase in number
 many; a crowd or throng
 46. *a.* manifold

Mul'ture, *s.* a toll for grinding corn
 Mum, *interj.* hush.—*s.* a kind of ale
 Mum'ble, *v.* to mutter, to chew
 Mum'bler, *s.* a mutterer, a slow speaker
 Mum'mer, *s.* a masker, a player
 Mum'mery, *s.* masking, buffoonery
 Mum'my, *s.* a dead body preserved by the
 Egyptian art of embalming; a kind of
 wax used in grafting trees
 Mump, *v. a.* to nimble, to bite quick; to beg
 Mum'per, *s.* a beggar
 Mum'plish, *a.* sullen, obstinate
 Mumpa, *s.* sullenness, silent anger
 Munch, Mounce, *v. n.* to chew eagerly
 Mund, *s.* peace, quiet
 Mun'dane, *a.* belonging to the world
 Munda'tion, *s.* the act of cleansing
 Mun'datory, *a.* of power to cleanse
 Mun'dic, *s.* a kind of marcasite
 Mun'dify, *v. a.* to cleanse or make clean
 Mundun'gus, *s.* stinking tobacco
 Mu'nerary, *a.* belonging to a gift
 Mun'grel, *a.* of a mixed breed, base-born
 Munic'ipal, *s.* belonging to a corporation
 Municipal'ity, *s.* the people of a district
 Munif'icence, *s.* liberality, generosity
 Munif'icent, *a.* bountiful, liberal
 Mu'nement, *s.* a fortification; support
 Munif'ion, *s.* fortification; ammunition
 Mu'ral, *a.* pertaining to a wall
 Mur'der, *s.* act of killing unlawfully.—*v. a.* to
 kill unlawfully, destroy
 Mur'derer, *s.* one who kills unlawfully
 Mur'derous, *a.* bloody, guilty of murder
 Mur'dress, *s.* in fortification a small flanking
 casement or loophole
 Mure, *v. a.* to enclose in walls.—*s.* a wall
 Mur'ic, *a.* having the nature of brine
 Mu'ricated, *a.* full of sharp points
 Murk, *s.* husk of fruit; darkness
 Mur'ky, *a.* dark, cloudy, wanting light
 Murkiness, *s.* cloudiness, mistiness
 Mur'mur, *v. n.* to grumble, to mutter.—*s.* a
 complaint, a grumbling
 Mur'murer, *s.* a grumbler, a repiner
 Mur'rain, *s.* a plague amongst cattle
 Mur'ray, *s.* darkly red
 Mur'cadine, *s.* sweet grapes; sweet wine
 Mus'cle, *s.* a fleshy fibre; a shell-fish
 Musco'sness, Musco's'ity, *s.* mossiness
 Mus'cular, *a.* full of muscles, brawny
 Mus'cularity, *s.* strength of muscle
 Muse, *s.* the power of poetry; thought
 —*v. n.* to study, ponder, think closely
 Mu'see, Mu'sia, *s.* mosaic work
 Mu'seul, *a.* deep thinking
 Muse'um, *s.* a repository of curiosities
 Mush'room, *s.* a spongy plant; an upstart
 Mu'sic, *s.* the science of sounds; harmony
 Mu'sical, *a.* harmonious, sweet sounding
 Music'ian, *s.* one skilled in harmony
 Mu'sic-master, *s.* one who teaches music
 Musk, *s.* a perfume; a flower; a grape
 Mus'ket, *s.* a soldier's hand-gun; a male hawk
 Muskete'e'r, Musquete'e'r, *s.* a soldier armed
 with a musket
 Musketo'o'n, *s.* a blunderbuss, a short gun
 Musk'iness, *s.* the fragrance of musk
 Muski'to, Musqui'to, Mosqui'to, *s.* a stinging
 fly or gnat of the Indies
 Musk'melon, *s.* a fragrant melon
 Musk'rose, *s.* a very fragrant rose

Mus'ky, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant
 Mus'lin, *a.* fine stuff made of cotton
 Mus'sack, *s.* a liquor much used in China
 Mus'sulman, *s.* a Mahometan believer
 Must, *verb imperf.* to be obliged.—*v.* to make
 or grow mouldy
 Musta'choes, Mus'ta'choes, *s.* long hair on the
 upper lip
 Mus'tard, *s.* a plant and its seed
 Mus'ter, *v.* to assemble, review, collect.—*s.* a
 review and register of forces
 Mus'ter-master, *s.* one who superintends the
 muster to prevent frauds
 Mus'ter-roll, *s.* a register of forces
 Mus'tiness, *s.* mould, damp, foulness
 Mus'ty, *a.* mouldy, spoiled with damp; dull
 Mutability, *s.* changeableness, inconstancy
 Mut'able, *a.* alterable, inconstant, unsettled
 Mutat'ion, *s.* the act of changing, alteration
 Mute, *a.* silent, dumb, not vocal.—*s.* one that
 has no power of speech; the dung of birds.
 —*v.* to dung as birds
 Mut'uate, *v.* *a.* to maim, to cut off
 Mut'uated, *a.* maimed, defective
 Mutu'ation, *s.* deprivation of a limb, &c.
 Mut'ine, Mutineer, *s.* a mover of sedition
 Mut'inous, *a.* seditious, tumultuous
 Mut'iny, *v.* to rise against authority.—*s.* sedi-
 tion, revolt, insurrection

Mu'day-act, *s.* an act passed annually, sped-
 fying military offences and the penalties at-
 taching to them
 Mut'er, *v.* to grumble, utter imperfectly
 Mut'ering, *s.* a grumbling, a murmuring
 Mut'on, *s.* the flesh of sheep, a sheep
 Mut'ual, *a.* reciprocal, acting in return
 Mutual'ity, *s.* reciprocity
 Mus'le, *s.* the mouth of any thing; the open
 extremity of a gun or piece of ordnance, a
 which the powder and ball are put in.—*s.* to
 bind the mouth
 Myog'raphy, *s.* a description of the muscles
 Myol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of the muscles
 Myr'iad, *s.* the number of ten thousand
 My'riarch, *s.* a captain of ten thousand
 Myr'midon, *s.* any rude ruffian
 Myrrh, *s.* a strong aromatic gum of the Indies
 Myrrhine, *s.* made of myrrhine stone
 Myr'tle, *s.* a fragrant kind of shrub
 Myself, *pron.* I myself, not another
 Mys'tagogue, *s.* an interpreter of mysteries
 Mys'terious, *a.* full of mystery, obscure
 Mys'terize, *v.* *a.* to turn to enigmas
 Mys'tery, *s.* something secret or hidden
 Mys'tic, Mys'tical, *a.* obscure, secret, dark
 Mytholog'ical, *a.* relating to fables
 Mythol'ogist, *s.* an explainer of fables
 Mythol'ogy, *s.* a system of fables

N.

NAB, *s.* the summit of a rock or mountain.
 —*v.* *a.* to catch unexpectedly
 Nabob, *s.* the governor of a province in India
 Nack'er, Na'ker, *s.* mother-of-pearl
 Na'dir, *s.* the point opposite to the zenith
 Nag, *s.* a small or young horse
 Nai'ad, *s.* a water nymph
 Naic, *s.* a native non-commissioned officer in
 the East India Company's service
 Nail, *s.* horn on fingers and toes; an iron spike;
 the 16th part of a yard; a stud or boss
 Nail'er, *s.* a nail-maker
 Nail'ery, *s.* a manufactory for nails
 Na'ked, *a.* uncovered, bare; unarmed, defence-
 less; plain, evident, not hidden
 Na'kedness, *s.* a want of covering
 Na'maz, *s.* the Turks' common prayer
 Name, *s.* an appellation, reputation, fame.
 —*v.* *a.* to give a name to, to mention by
 name, to specify, to nominate, to utter
 Na'mely, *ad.* particularly, especially
 Na'mesake, *s.* one of the same name
 Nank'in, Nankee'n, *s.* a kind of light cotton,
 first manufactured in China
 Nap, *s.* a short sleep, slumber; down on cloth
 Nape, *s.* the joint of the neck behind
 Na'pery, *s.* linen for the table
 Nap'htha, *s.* an unctuous and very combustible
 mineral acid of the bituminous kind
 Nap'kin, *s.* a cloth to wipe the hands, &c.
 Nap'less, *a.* threadbare, wanting nap
 Nap'py, *s.* frothy, spumy; having a nap
 Narcis'sus, *s.* the daffodil flower
 Narcot'ic, *a.* causing torpor or stupefaction
 Nard, *s.* an odorous shrub; an ointment
 Nara, *s.* a nostril

Narra'te, *v.* *a.* to relate; to tell
 Narra'tion, Nar'ative, *s.* a history, a relation
 Narra'tor, *s.* a relator, a teller, a historian
 Nar'row, *a.* of small breadth; near, covetous
 Nar'rowly, *ad.* contractedly, nearly
 Nar'row-minded, *a.* mean-spirited, avaricious
 Nar'rownness, *s.* want of breadth; meanness
 Na'sal, *a.* belonging to the nose
 Nas'cent, *a.* growing, increasing
 Nas'tiness, *s.* dirt, filth, obscenity, grossness
 Nas'ty, *a.* dirty, filthy, sordid, lewd, obscene
 Na'tal, *a.* relating to nativity, native
 Natalit'ious, *a.* relating to a birth-day
 Nata'tion, *s.* the act of swimming
 Nath'less, *ad.* nevertheless
 Na'tion, *s.* a people distinct from others
 Na'tional, *a.* public, general, not private
 National'ity, *s.* national character
 Na'tive, *s.* one born in any country, offspring.
 —*a.* natural, not artificial, original
 Nativ'ity, *s.* birth, state or place of birth
 Nat'ural, *a.* produced by nature; tender, easy;
 illegitimate.—*s.* a fool, a blunderer; an original
 inhabitant
 Nat'uralism, *s.* mere state of nature
 Nat'uralist, *s.* a student in physics
 Naturaliza'tion, *s.* the admission of a foreigner
 to the privileges of a native
 Nat'uralize, *v.* *a.* to invest with the privileges
 of native subjects; to make easy
 Nat'urally, *ad.* unaffectedly, spontaneously
 Na'ture, *s.* the system of the world, or the
 assemblage of all created beings; the regular
 course of things; native state of any thing;
 disposition of mind; compass of natural
 existence; species; physis

lating of or relating to ships
 dy of a church; the centre of a
 ce the spokes radiate
 t of the body; the middle
 , corrupt—*a.* nothing
 : badness, wickedness
 id, wicked, corrupt, vicious
 assable by ships or boats
 to pass by ships or boats
 the act of passing by water; the
 ting a ship at sea
 : seaman, a traveller by water
 vensity to vomit; disgust
 , grew squamish, to loathe
 uthsome, disgusting
 raining to ships or sailors
 shell-fish, furnished with some-
 ling oars and a sail
 pany of ships of war, a fleet
 at only so, but more
 mper by gradual heat
 anty; used only of the tide
 low tides in the 2nd and 4th
 e moon, not so high or swift as

not distant; parsimonious
ad. at hand; closely; moanly
 seness, nigardliness
 , clean, pure—*a.* oxen
 low-keeper
 anliness, spruceness
 beak, mouth, bill of a bird
 sty, cloudy, overcast
 hings not only convenient but
 man life
 edful, fatal, unavoidable
 one denying free agency
 , to make necessary
rt. *a.* forced, in want
 a want, needy, poor
 rant, need, poverty
 ulsion; fatality; indispen-
 nt, poverty; cogency
 e body, of land, &c.
 cloth for men's necks
 oman's neck ornament
 a conjurer, a wizard
 the art of revealing future
 uncommunicating with the dead
 elating to necromancy
 ned drink of the gods
 arine, *a.* sweet as nectar
 dit of the plum kind
 , exigency, want
 to lack, to be necessitated
 ensably requisite
 instrument for sewing; the
 which in the mariner's com-
 e North Pole
 ne who makes needles
 rk done with a needle
 essary, not requisite
 usably, inevitably
 d by want, poor
 us, wicked, abominable
 l, contrary to affirmation
 osition that denies.—*r.* *a.* to
 ion
 uit by carelessness, slight
 negligence
 ess, careless, inattentive

Negligee', *s.* an old-fashioned gown
 Neg'ligence, *s.* remissness, carelessness
 Neg'ligent, *a.* careless, heedless, inattentive
 Nego'tiable, *a.* that may be negotiated
 Nego'tiate, *v.* *n.* to traffic, to treat with
 Nego'tiating, *a.* trading, managing
 Nego'tiation, *s.* a treaty of business, &c.
 Ne'gro, *s.* a blackamoor
 Ne'gus, *s.* a mixture of wine, water, sugar,
 lemon, and nutmeg
 Neigh, the voice of a horse—*r.* *n.* to make a
 noise like a horse
 Ne'ighbour, *s.* one who lives near another
 Ne'ighbourhood, *s.* the people or place adjoin-
 ing; the vicinity
 Ne'ighbourly, *a.* friendly, civil, kind
 Ne'ther, *conj.* not either, no one
 Nem'oral, Nem'orous, *a.* woody
 Neol'ogy, *s.* invention of new words
 Neoter'ic, *a.* modern, novel, late
 Nepenthe, *s.* a drug that expels all pains
 Nephe'w, *s.* the son of a brother or sister
 Nephrit'ic, *s.* a medicine for the stone
 Nep'o'tism, *s.* a fondness for nephews; undue
 attachment to relatives
 Ne'reid, *s.* a sea-nymph
 Nerve, *s.* an organ of sensation
 Ner'veless, *a.* without strength; insipid
 Ner'vous, Ner'vy, *a.* sinewy, vigorous; also
 having weak nerves
 Ne'science, *s.* the state of not knowing
 Nest, *s.* a bed of birds; drawers; an abode
 Nes't-egg, *s.* an egg left in the nest
 Nes'tle, *v.* to settle, to lie close, to cherish
 Nes'tling, *s.* a bird just hatched
 Net, *s.* a texture woven with interstices, for
 catching fish, birds, &c.
 Neth'er, *a.* lower, not upper; infernal
 Neth'ermost, *a.* lowest
 Net'tle, *s.* a common stinging herb.—*r.* *s.* to
 vex, to provoke, to irritate (nerves)
 Neuro'tomist, *s.* one skilled in dissection of the
 Neu'ter, Neu'tral, *a.* of neither party
 Neutral'ity, *s.* state of indifference
 Nev'er, *ad.* at no time, in no degree
 Nevertheless, *ad.* notwithstanding that
 New, *a.* fresh, modern, not ancient
 New'el, *s.* the upright post in a staircase
 Newfan'gled, *a.* formed with love of novelty;
 fond of change
 Newfash'ioned, *a.* lately come into fashion
 New'grown, *part.* lately grown up
 New'ly, *ad.* lately, freshly
 New'mess, *s.* freshness, recentness, lateness
 News, *s.* fresh accounts of transactions
 Newt, *s.* an eft, a small lizard
 Next, *a.* nearest in place or gradation
 Nib, *s.* a point of a pen; the bill of a bird
 Nib'bed, *a.* having a nib
 Nib'ble, *v.* to eat slowly; to find fault with
 Nice, *a.* accurate, scrupulous, delicate
 Nic'ety, *s.* minute accuracy, punctilious dis-
 crimination; effeminate softness; a dainty
 morsel
 Niche, *s.* a hollow to place a statue in
 Nick, *s.* exact point of time; a notch, a score,
 a reckoning.—*r.* *a.* to cut in notches; to hit;
 to cozen
 Nick'name, *s.* a name in se'ff or contempt.
 —*v.* to call by an opprobrious name
 Nic'e'tate, *v.* *n.* to wink
 Nicla'tion, *s.* act of winking

- Nide, *s.* a brood, as a brood of pheasants
 Nidorous, *a.* having the smell of roast fat
 Nidulate, *v. n.* to build
 Nidulation, *s.* nesting of a bird; time of remaining in the nest
 Niece, *s.* the daughter of a brother or sister
 Niggard, *s.* a sordid, covetous person
 Niggard, Niggardly, *a.* sordid, parsimonious
 Niggardly, *ad.* avariciously, meanly
 Nigh, *s.* near to, allied closely by blood
 Nigh, Nighly, *ad.* nearly, within a little
 Night, *s.* time from sun-set to sun-rise
 Nighthead, *s.* a cap worn in bed
 Nighdew, *s.* dew that falls in the night
 Nighthead, *a.* darkened, clouded, black
 Nighthawing, *a.* travelling in the night
 Nighthead, *s.* an ignis fatuus, a vapour
 Nighthead, *s.* an address, a gown
 Nighthead, *s.* a bird that sings at night
 Nighthead, *a.* done or acting by night
 Nighthead, *s.* one who empties privies
 Nighthead, *s.* a morbid oppression during sleep, resembling the pressure of weight upon the breast
 Nighthead, *s.* a picture so coloured as to be supposed to be seen by candlelight
 Nighthead, *s.* singing in the night
 Nighthead, *s.* a period of night as distinguished by change of the watch
 Nigrescence, *s.* blackness
 Nigrescent, *a.* growing black
 Nihilism, *s.* nothingness; non-existence
 Nihil, *v. a.* not to will; to refuse, to reject
 Nihilism, *part. a.* refusing, unwilling
 Nim, *v. a.* to steal, to filch
 Nimble, *a.* quick, active, ready, lively
 Nimblefooted, *a.* active, nimble
 Nimbleness, *s.* activity
 Nimblewitted, *a.* not at a loss for words
 Nimble, *a.* excessive; overmuch
 Nine, *s.* one more than eight
 Ninefold, *a.* nine times repeated
 Nineteen, *a.* nine and ten
 Nineteenth, *a.* the ordinal of nineteen
 Ninetieth, *a.* the ordinal of ninety
 Ninety, *a.* nine times ten
 Ninny, Ninnyhammer, *s.* a fool, a simpleton, a stupid fellow
 Ninth, *a.* what precedes the tenth
 Nip, *v. a.* to pinch; to blast; to ridicule
 Nipper, *s.* one who nips; a satirist
 Nippers, *s.* small plucers
 Nipple, *s.* a teat; a dug; an orifice
 Nipster, *s.* a law term for civil causes
 Nit, *s.* the egg of a louse, bug, &c.
 Nitid, *a.* bright, shining, luminous
 Nitidity, *s.* brightness
 Nitre, *s.* saltpetre
 Nitrous, *a.* impregnated with nitre
 Nitry, *a.* abounding with the eggs of lice
 Nitval, *a.* abounding with snow
 Nitvous, *a.* snowy, resembling snow
 Nitram, *s.* the title of the sovereign or rajah of Hyderabad
 Nitzy, *s.* a dunce, a simpleton, a booby
 No, *ad.* the word of denial.—*a.* not any
 Nobility, *s.* persons of high rank; dignity
 Noble, *a.* illustrious, exalted, generous.—*s.* one of high rank; greatly exalted; an ancient gold coin, valued at 6s. 8d.
 No-blessed, *s.* one who is ennobled
 Noblesse, *s.* greatness, dignity, splendour
 Noblesse, *s.* the body of nob
 No-body, *s.* no one, not any
 No-cent, No-cive, *a.* criminal
 Noctambulo, *s.* one who was
 Nocturnal, *a.* comprising a d
 Noctuary, *s.* an account of
 Nocturn, *s.* devotion perform
 Nocturnal, *a.* nightly.—*s.* ar
 Nod, *v. n.* to bend the head
 Noddie, *s.* the head, in cont
 Noddy, Noodie, *s.* a simplet
 Node, *s.* a knot, a knob; a
 tersection
 No-dous, *a.* knotty, full of kn
 Noggin, *s.* a small cup or m
 Noise, *s.* any sound, outcry, i
 Noisless, *a.* silent, without
 Noisiness, *s.* loudness of sou
 Noisome, *a.* noxious, offensiv
 Noisy, *a.* sounding loud, cla
 Nollion, *s.* unwillingness, r
 Nomenclator, *s.* one who gi
 Nomenclature, *s.* a vocabula
 Nominal, *a.* only in name, n
 Nominate, *v. a.* to name, en
 Nomination, *s.* the power of
 Nomination, *s.* in grammar
 designates the name of an
 Non-age, *s.* minority in age, i
 Non-appearance, *s.* a defar
 ing in a court of judicature
 Nonce, *s.* a purpose, intent, c
 Nonconformist, *s.* one who r
 established worship of the
 Non-descript, *s.* not yet desc
 None, *a.* not one, not any, n
 Non-effective, *a.* in a m
 privative or negative of eff
 Nonen-tity, *s.* non-existence
 Non-essence, *s.* an extraordina
 Non-existent, *a.* not being in
 Non-existence, *s.* state of no
 Nonjuror, *s.* refusing to sw
 the Hanoverian family
 Nonjuror, *s.* one who, conce
 unjustly deposed, refuses to
 to his successors
 Nonnatural, *s.* are the more
 of diseases, as air, meat, dri
 ing, &c.
 Nonpareil, *s.* a small printing
 of unequalled excellence
 Non-plus, *s.* a puzzle.—*v. a.* to
 Nonregardance, *s.* want of d
 Nonresidence, *s.* a failure of
 Nonresident, *s.* one who does
 Nonresistance, *s.* passive obe
 Non-sense, *s.* unmeaning lang
 Nonsensical, *a.* unmeaning, i
 Nonsolution, *s.* a failure of so
 Non-suit, *s.* the renunciation
 for want of evidence.—*s.* a
 process
 Nook, *s.* a corner, a covert; p
 Noon, *s.* the middle of the day
 Noonday, Noontide, *s.* mid-d
 Noose, *v. a.* to knot.—*s.* a run
 Nor, *conj.* a negative particle
 Nor-mal, *a.* according to ru
 principle; teaching routine
 Norroy, *s.* in heraldry a k
 office is on the north of v

posite the south; the point opposite in the meridian
 'Northern, Northward, *a.* being in the north
 's. the polar star
rd. *ad.* towards the north
 rt of the face.—*v.* to smell
 . a. wanting a nose
 . s. the doctrine of diseases
 . s. a posy, a bunch of flowers
 the extremity of any thing
 the cavity in the nose
 . s. a medicine not made public
 he particle of negation
a. remarkable; careful, bustling
 . s. diligence, remarkableness
 . s. a scrivener that takes notes, or draughts of obligations, &c.
 . s. the act of noting, signification
 a nick, a hollow cut in any thing
 mark; notice; written paper; stigma;
 a music; annotation; symbol
 a observa, remark, set down
rt. *a.* remarkable; eminent
 . s. non-existence, not any thing
 remark, heed, information
 ion, *s.* the act of making known
 . *a.* to declare, to make known
 . a sentiment, opinion, thought
 . a. imaginable, ideal, visionary
 's. a public knowledge or exposure
 . s. a publicly known, manifest
 . to shear, to crop
 tan'ding, *conj.* nevertheless
 the south wind
 's. the introduction of something new
 . new, not ancient; unusual.—*s.* a story or tale
 . s. an innovator, assertor of novelty;
 r of novels
 . s. newness, innovation
 sr, *s.* the 11th month of the year
 . *a.* pertaining to a step-mother
 . nothing, not any thing
 . an unskilful person, &c.
 . s. the state of a novice; the time in the rudiments are learned
 . newness, novelty
 he name of any thing in grammar
 . *v.* to support with food, foment
 . *a.* susceptible of nourishment
 . s. food, nutrition, support
 . s. education
 . to nurse up; to ensnare
 at this time.—*s.* present moment
 yrs, *ad.* in the present age
 . s. knotted, invreathed
 . *ad.* not in any place
 . *ad.* not in any manner or degree
 . *a.* hurtful, baneful, offensive
 . s. hurtfulness
 . *v.* to bruise with fighting
 . *a.* bringing clouds
 's. *v.* to cloud
 . marriageable, fit for marriage

Nu'bulous, *a.* cloudy, overcast
 Nucif'eros, *a.* nut-bearing
 Nu'cleus, *s.* the kernel of a nut; any thing about which matter is gathered
 Nude, *a.* bare, naked
 Nu'dity, *s.* nakedness
 Nugac'ity, *s.* trifling talk, futility
 Nu'gatory, *a.* trifling, futile, ineffectual
 Null, *s.* a thing of no force or meaning
 Null'ity, *s.* want of force or existence
 Numb, *a.* torpid, chill, benumbing.—*v.* *a.* to make torpid, to stupefy
 Num'ber, *v.* *a.* to count, to tell, to reckon.
 —*s.* many; more than one; an integer
 Num'berer, *s.* he who numbers
 Num'berless, *a.* more than can be reckoned
 Num'bers, *s.* pl. harmony, poetry, versification; the fourth book of the Pentateuch
 Numb'ness, *s.* stupefaction, torpor
 Nu'merable, *a.* capable to be numbered
 Nu'meral, *a.* pertaining to number
 Nu'merary, *a.* belonging to a number
 Numera'tion, *s.* the art of numbering
 Numera'tor, *s.* he that numbers; that number which measures others
 Num'rical, *a.* denoting number, numeral
 Nu'merist, *s.* one who deals in numbers
 Nu'merous, *a.* containing many; musical
 Num'mary, *a.* relating to money
 Num'skull, *s.* a dunce, a dolt, a blockhead
 Nun, *s.* a religious recluse woman
 Nun'chion, *s.* food eaten between meals
 Nun'cio, *s.* envoy from the Pope; messenger
 Nun'cupative, *a.* verbally pronounced
 Nun'tery, *s.* a convent of nuns
 Nup'tial, *a.* pertaining to marriage
 Nup'tials, *s.* pl. marriage or wedding
 Nurse, *s.* a woman who has the care of another's child, or of sick persons.—*v.* *a.* to bring up a child, to feed
 Nur'sepond, *s.* a pond for young fish
 Nur'sery, *s.* a place where children are nursed and brought up; a plot of ground for raising young trees for transplantation
 Nur'sling, *s.* one nursed up, a findling
 Nur'ture, *s.* food, diet; education; institution
 Nus'tle, *v.* *a.* to fondle, to cherish
 Nut, *s.* a fruit; part of a wheel
 Nut'a'tion, *s.* a kind of tremulous motion
 Nut'gall, *s.* the excrecence of an oak
 Nut'meg, *s.* a warm Indian spice
 Nu'trient, *a.* promoting growth.—*s.* any nutritious substance
 Nu'triment, *s.* nourishment, food, aliment
 Nutrimen'tal, *a.* having the qualities of food; nourishing
 Nutrit'ion, *s.* the quality of nourishing
 Nutrit'ious, Nutrit'ive, *a.* nourishing
 Nutriture, *s.* the power of nourishing
 Nut'tree, *s.* a tree that bears nuts; a hazel
 Nur'sle, *v.* *a.* to hide the head, as a child does, in its mother's bosom; to nurse, to foster
 Nymph, *s.* a young lady; in mythology a goddess of the woods
 Nym'phial, *a.* relating to a nymph, sylph-like

O.

- O**, an *interj.*, of wishing or exclamation, and the sign of the vocative case. It has three distinct vocal sounds; short and acute, as in *not*; long, as in *terote*; and close and diphthongal, as in *lose*. The long sound is produced by the medial *a*, or the final *e*, as in *groan* and *store*.
- Oaf**, *s.* chattering, a foolish fellow, an idiot
- Oafish**, *a.* dull, stupid, doltish
- Oak**, *s.* a tree, and the wood of it
- Oakapple**, *s.* a spungy excrescence in oaks
- Oaken**, *a.* made of, or gathered from oak
- Oakum**, *s.* cords untwisted, reduced to hemp
- Oar**, *s.* an instrument to row with.—*v.* to row, to impel by rowing
- Oatcake**, *s.* a cake made of oatmeal
- Oaten**, *a.* made of, or bearing oats
- Oath**, *s.* a solemn affirmation, corroborated by the attestation of the Divine Being
- Oatmeal**, *s.* malt made of oats
- Oatmeal**, *s.* flour made by grinding oats
- Oats**, *s.* a grain generally given to horses
- Obambulation**, *s.* the act of walking about
- Obduce**, *v. a.* to draw over as a covering
- Obduction**, *s.* a covering or overlaying
- Obduracy**, *s.* hardness of heart, &c.
- Obdurate**, *a.* hard-hearted, impenitent
- Obdience**, *s.* submission, obsequiousness
- Obdient**, *a.* submissive to authority
- Obdiential**, *a.* pertaining to obdience
- Obdience**, *s.* an act of reverence, a bow
- Obelisk**, *s.* a quadrangular column or pyramid of marble or stone
- Oberration**, *s.* the act of wandering about
- Obese**, *a.* fat, gross, laden with flesh
- Obey**, *v. a.* to pay submission to, to comply with; to yield obedience
- Obit**, *s.* funeral obsequies
- Obituary**, *s.* a register of the dead
- Object**, *s.* that on which we are employed
- Object**, *v.* to urge against, to propose
- Objection**, *s.* an adverse argument; a charge
- Objective**, *a.* relating to the object
- Objector**, *s.* one who objects or opposes
- Objection**, *s.* act of binding by oath
- Objurgate**, *v. a.* to chide, rebuke, reprove
- Objuration**, *s.* a chiding, reprehension
- Oblate**, *a.* flatted at the poles
- Oblation**, *s.* an offering; a sacrifice
- Oblectation**, *s.* recreation, delight
- Obligation**, *s.* engagement, contract, bond
- Obligatory**, *a.* binding, imposing obligation
- Oblige**, *v. a.* to bind, to compel, to gratify
- Obligee**, *s.* one bound by a contract
- Obliging**, *part. a.* complaisant, binding
- Oblique**, *a.* not direct, not perpendicular.—*v. n.* in a military sense to move forward to the right or left by stepping sideways
- Obliviousness**, *s.* deviation from moral rectitude; crookedness
- Obliterate**, *v. a.* to efface, to destroy
- Obliteration**, *s.* effacement, extinction
- Oblivial**, *a.* causing forgetfulness
- Oblivion**, *s.* forgetfulness; amnesty
- Oblivious**, *a.* causing forgetfulness
- Oblong**, *a.* longer than broad
- Obloquy**, *s.* blame, slander, disgrace
- Obmutescence**, *s.* loss of speech
- Obnoxious**, *a.* accountable; liable; exposed
- Obnoxiousness**, *s.* liability to punishment
- Obnubilare**, *v. a.* to cloud, to obscure
- Obnubilation**, *s.* the act of beclouding
- Obreption**, *s.* the act of creeping on
- Obscene**, *a.* immodest, disgusting, offensive
- Obscenity**, *s.* lewdness, unchastity
- Obscuration**, *s.* the act of darkening
- Obscure**, *a.* dark, gloomy, abstruse, difficult.—*v. a.* to darken, to perplex
- Obscureness**, *s.* darkness, want of light; unnoticed state, privacy
- Obscuration**, *s.* a supplication, an entreaty
- Obsequies**, *s.* funeral solemnities
- Obsequious**, *a.* compliant, obedient
- Obsequiousness**, *s.* simplicity, obedience
- Observable**, *a.* remarkable, eminent
- Observe**, *v.* respect, attention
- Observant**, *a.* attentive, diligent, watchful
- Observation**, *s.* a noting, a remark, a note
- Observer**, *s.* a remarker
- Observatory**, *s.* a place adapted for making astronomical observations
- Observe**, *v.* to watch; to note, regard, obey
- Obse'sion**, *s.* the act of besieging
- Obse'state**, *v. a.* to ratify; to seal up
- Ob'solete**, *a.* disused, grown out of use
- Ob'stacle**, *s.* a let, hindrance, obstruction
- Ob'ster'ic**, *a.* doing a midwife's office
- Ob'stinacy**, *s.* stubbornness, persistency
- Ob'stinate**, *a.* stubborn, contumacious, fixed
- Ob'stinate**, *v. a.* to fill up chinks
- Ob'station**, *s.* act of stopping chinks, &c.
- Ob'strep'orous**, *a.* noisy, loud, vociferous
- Ob'striction**, *s.* an obligation, a bond
- Ob'strict**, *v. a.* to hinder, block up, bar
- Ob'striction**, *s.* a hindrance, an obstacle
- Ob'structive**, *a.* hindering, impeding
- Ob'struent**, *a.* blocking up, hindering
- Ob'stup'efaction**, *s.* act of inducing stupidity
- Ob'stup'ify**, *v. a.* to stupefy
- Obtain**, *v.* to gain, to acquire; to prevail
- Obtainable**, *a.* that may be obtained
- Obtainment**, *s.* the act of obtaining
- Obten'd**, *v. a.* to oppose; pretend; offer
- Obteneb'ration**, *s.* darkness, making dark
- Obten'sion**, *s.* opposition, denial
- Obtes't**, *v.* to beseech, to supplicate
- Obtesta'tion**, *s.* supplication, entreaty
- Obtrecta'tion**, *s.* slander, detraction
- Obtru'd**, *v. a.* to thrust into a place by force; to offer with unreasonable importunity
- Obtru'sion**, *s.* forcing in or upon
- Obtru'sive**, *a.* inclined to obtrude on others
- Obum'd**, *v. a.* to blunt; quell; deaden
- Oburba'tion**, *s.* the act of troubling
- Obu'se**, *a.* not pointed; dull, obscure
- Obu'seness**, *s.* bluntness, stupidity, dullness
- Obu'sion**, *s.* the act of dulling
- Obum'brate**, *v. a.* to shade, to darken
- Obumbra'tion**, *s.* the act of clouding or darkening

z. the face of a coin, opposed to its

v. a. to turn towards, &c.

v. a. to prevent, hinder, oppose

a. easily discovered, plain, open

n. the state of being evident

ad part. a. having one rolled on another

i. a casualty, an opportunity, an in-

—v. a. to cause, to influence

al. a. incidental, casual

i. *z.* the west.—*a.* western

al. a. western

z. the hinder part of the head

i. a. pertaining to the occiput

v. a. to shut up

a. shut up, closed

a. unknown, hidden, secret

ion. *z.* the act of hiding; in astronomy

is that a star or planet is hid from

an eclipse

oy. *z.* the act of taking possession

it. *z.* he that takes possession

a. *v. a.* to possess, hold; take up

lon. *z.* a taking possession; trade

r. *a.* a possessor, one who occupies

v. a. to possess; to fill or take up; to

; to use, to expend

a. to happen; to appear

ica. *a.* incident, casual event

n. *z.* a clash, a mutual blow

; the main; any immense expanse

i. a. resembling the eyes

a. rough, yellow, or blue earth

i. *a.* consisting of ochre

z. partaking of ochre

z. a figure of eight sides and angles

il. *a.* having eight angles and sides

ar. *a.* having eight angles

; the eighth day after some festival;

val of an eighth in music

; a sheet folded into eight leaves

i. *a.* happening every eighth year;

ight years

z. the tenth month of the year

; known by the eye

one who cures distempered eyes

et even; particular, strange, unac-

la. uncouth

; singularity, particularity

z. particularity, strangeness

i. inequality; more than an even

advantage; superiority; dispute

oem to be sung to music

; hateful, heinous, abominable

invidiousness; hatred; blame

za. *a.* fragrant, perfumed, sweet

; fragrant, perfumed

ment good or bad; fragrance

sal. *a.* general, universal

; attracted from over

; niflying distance; from, not toward

aste meat, refuse, carrion

a. transgression; injury, anger

i. *a.* unoffending, innocent

; to make angry, injure, attack

one who commits an offence

z. displeasing, injurious, hurtful

ma. *z.* insult, rudeness of manners

; present; attempt; sacrifice.—*a.* a

endeavour; price bid

; sacrifice or oblation

z. able employment, agency

Of fertory, *z.* act of offering, thing offered; the place where offerings are kept; part of the Romish mass

Of ficer, *z.* a commander, one in office

Of ficer, *z.* supplied with commanders

Offic'al, *a.* pertaining to an office.—*z.* an arch-deacon's deputy

Offic'ality, *z.* the charge of an official

Offic'iate, *v.* to perform another's duty

Offic'inal, *a.* used in or relating to shops

Offic'ious, *a.* importunately forward; kind

Offic'iousness, *z.* over-forwardness; service

Off'ing, *z.* the act of steering to a distance

from the land; out at sea

Off-rock'onings, *z.* pl. the amount issued to colonels of regiments, for the clothing of their men

Off'set, *z.* a sprout, the shoot of a plant

Off'spring, *z.* propagation; children

*Off*scate, *v. a.* to darken, to cloud, to dim

Of'ten, *Of*'tentimes, *Of*'times, *ad.* frequently, not many times, not rarely

Ogle, *Ogle*'ve, *z.* a sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow

O'gle, *v. a.* to view with side glances

O'gling, *z.* a viewing slyly or obliquely

O'glio, *z.* a dish of mixed meats, a medley

O'gre, *O*'gress, *z.* imaginary monsters of the east, male and female

Oh! *interj.* denoting sorrow or surprise

Oil. *z.* the expressed juice of olives, &c.

Oil'iness, *z.* unctuousness, greasiness

Oil'man, *z.* one who sells oil, pickler, &c.

Oil'y, *v.* consisting of oil; fat, greasy

Oil'ment, *z.* an unguent, a salve

Old. *O*'lden, *a.* not new; ancient, long used

Old'fashioned, *a.* obsolete, out of fashion

Oleag'inous, *Oleo*'se, *O*'leous, *a.* oily

Olfa'ctory, *a.* having the sense of smelling

Olba'num, *z.* a sweet-scented gum

Oliga'rchical, *a.* relating to an oligarchy

Olig'archy, *z.* a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of few; an aristocracy

Ol'itory, *a.* belonging to a kitchen garden

Oliva'ter, *a.* darkly brown, tawny

Ol'ive, *z.* a plant; its fruit; emblem of peace

Olym'piad, *z.* the space of four years, whereby the Greeks reckoned their time, so named from the games celebrated every fourth year in honour of Jupiter Olympus

Om'bre, *z.* a game at cards played by three

Om'ega, *z.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last

Om'elet, *z.* a pancake made with eggs

O'men, *z.* a good or bad sign, a prognostic

O'mer, *z.* a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints and a half English

Om'inate, *v.* to foretell

Om'inous, *a.* foreshowing ill, insuspicious

Om'ission, *Om*'ittance, *z.* a neglect of duty

Om'it', *v. a.* to leave out; to neglect

Om'niform, *a.* having every shape

Om'nifarious, *a.* of all kinds and sorts

Om'nif'ic, *a.* all-creating

Om'nipotence, *Om*'nipotency, *z.* Almighty

power, unlimited power

Om'nipotent, *a.* almighty, all-powerful

Om'nipresence, *z.* the quality of being every-where present; ubiquity

Om'nipresent, *a.* present in every place

- Omnis'cience, *s.* Infinite knowledge
 Omnis'cient, *a.* infinitely wise, all-knowing
 Omol'ogy, *s.* likeness; agreeableness
 On, *prep.* upon.—*adv.* forward, not off
 Once, *adv.* at one time, a single time; formerly
 One, *a.* one of two, single.—*s.* a single person;
 concord, agreement
 On'e-eyed, *a.* having only one eye
 Oneirocrit'ic, *s.* an interpreter of dreams
 On'eness, *s.* unity; the quality of being one
 On'erary, *a.* fitted for carriage or burdens
 On'erate, *v. a.* to load, to burden
 On'erous, *a.* burdensome, oppressive
 On'ion, *s.* a plant with a bulbous root
 O'nly, *adv.* simply, barely.—*a.* single; this and
 no other; alone
 On'omancy, *s.* divination by names
 On'set, *s.* an attack, an assault; a storm
 Ontol'ogy, *s.* metaphysics; the science of
 beings or ideas in general
 On'ward, *adv.* progressively; forward
 O'nyx, *s.* a clear, elegant, and valuable gem
 O'olite, *s.* roe-stone; a granular variety of car-
 bonate of lime
 Ooze, *s.* soft mud; slime; soft flow; spring.
 —*v. n.* to run gently, flow by stealth
 Oo'zy, *a.* milky, muddy, slimy
 Opa'cate, *v. to* shade, cloud, darken
 Opac'ity, *s.* darkness, obscurity
 Opa'cous, Opa'que, *a.* dark, not transparent
 O'pal, *s.* a precious stone
 O'pen, *v. to* uncloze, unlock; divide; begin.
 —*a.* unclosed, plain, clear, exposed
 Openey'ed, *a.* watchful, vigilant, attentive
 Openhan'd'ed, *a.* generous, liberal, bountiful
 Openhea'r'ted, *a.* generous, candid
 Openhea'r'tedness, *s.* liberality, munificence
 O'pening, *s.* a breach, an aperture; the dawn;
 faint knowledge
 O'penly, *adv.* publicly, evidently, plainly
 Openmou'thed, *a.* greedy, clamorous
 O'pennes, *s.* freedom from disguise
 Op'era, *s.* a musical entertainment
 Op'erant, *a.* active; able to produce
 Op'erate, *v. n.* to act; to produce effects
 Operat'ical, *a.* relating to an operation
 Opera'tion, *s.* agency, influence, effect
 Op'erative, *a.* having the power of acting;
 active, vigorous, efficacious
 Opera'tor, *s.* one that performs any act of the
 hand; one who produces any effect
 Opero'se, *a.* laborious; full of trouble
 Ophid'ian, *a.* relating to serpents
 Oph'ites, *s.* a stone resembling a serpent
 Ophthal'mic, *a.* relating to the eye
 Oph'thalmy, *s.* a disease in the eyes
 O'piate, *s.* a medicine that causes sleep
 Opin'ative, *a.* stubborn, stiff
 Opin'ion, *s.* a sentiment; notion [stubborn
 Opin'ionative, *a.* fond of preconceived notions;
 Opin'ativeness, *s.* obstinacy of mind
 O'plum, *s.* the juice of Turkish poppies
 Opo'le'doc, *s.* a camphorated liniment
 Opos'sum, *s.* an American animal
 Op'pidan, *s.* a townsman; a student of Eton
 or Westminster College
 Op'pignerate, *v. a.* to pledge, to pawn
 Op'pilation, *s.* an obstruction or stoppage
 Op'plicative, *a.* obstructive, apt to obstruct
 Op'ple'te, *a.* crowded
 Oppo'nent, *a.* opposite, adverse.—*s.* an adver-
 sary, an antagonist
- Opportu'ne, *a.* seasonable, convenient, fit
 Opportu'nity, *s.* fit place, time; convenience
 Oppo'se, *v. to* act against, resist, hinder
 Oppo'seless, *a.* irresistible, not to be opposed
 Opposite, *a.* place in front, adverse.—*s.* an
 adversary, an antagonist
 Opposit'ion, *s.* hostile resistance; contrariety
 of interest, conduct, or meaning
 Oppress', *v. a.* to crush by harshness; a, subdue
 Oppres'sion, *s.* cruelty, severity; dulness
 Oppres'sive, *a.* cruel, inhuman; heavy
 Oppress'or, *s.* one who harasses others
 Oppro'brious, *a.* reproachful, disgraceful
 Oppro'briousness, *s.* scurrility, abuse
 Oppro'brium, *s.* disgrace, infamy
 Oppu'gn, *v. a.* to oppose, attack, refute
 Oppug'nancy, *s.* opposition, resistance
 Opsini'athy, *s.* late education; erudition ac-
 quired late in life
 Op'tative, *s.* expressive of desire
 Op'tic, *a.* visual, relating to vision.—*s.* an
 instrument or organ of sight
 Op'tical, *a.* relating to the science of optics
 Optic'ian, *s.* one skilled in optics
 Op'tics, *s.* the science of vision
 Op'timacy, *s.* nobility, the body of nobles
 Op'tion, *s.* a choice, power of choosing
 Op'tional, *a.* leaving somewhat to choice
 Op'ulence, Op'ulency, *s.* wealth, affluence
 Op'ulent, *a.* rich, wealthy, affluent
 Or, *s.* gold, in heraldry.—*conj.* a conjunctive
 particle, marking distribution, or uniting
 alternatives
 Or'acle, *s.* something delivered by super-
 natural wisdom; one famed for wisdom
 Orac'ular, Orac'ulous, *a.* uttering oracles
 O'ral, *a.* delivered verbally, not written
 Orange, *s.* a well-known fruit
 Or'angery, *s.* a plantation of orange trees
 Ora'tion, *s.* a public discourse or speech
 Or'ator, *s.* an eloquent public speaker
 Orator'ical, *a.* rhetorical; befitting an orator
 Orato'rio, *s.* a kind of sacred drama
 Or'atory, *s.* rhetorical skill; eloquence
 Orb, *s.* a sphere; a circle; a wheel; the eye
 O'r'bate, *a.* childless, fatherless; poor
 Orbs'tion, *s.* the act of deprivation
 Or'bed, *a.* circular, formed in a circle
 Orbic'ular, *a.* spherical, circular
 Or'bit, *s.* the path in which a planet moves
 Or'chard, *s.* a garden of fruit trees
 Or'chestra, *s.* a gallery or place for musicians
 to play in
 Orda'ın, *v. a.* to appoint, establish, invest
 Or'déal, *s.* a trial by fire or water
 Or'der, *s.* a method, a mandate, a rule.—*v. a.* to
 regulate, command, ordain
 Or'derless, *a.* disorderly, out of rule
 Or'derly, *a.* methodical, regular
 Or'ders, *s.* admission to the priesthood
 Or'dinal, *a.* such as may be appointed
 Or'dinal, *s.* a ritual—a. noting order
 Or'dinance, *s.* a law; rule; appointment
 Or'dinary, *s.* a judge; a stated chaplain; a
 place for general eating
 Or'dinary, *a.* common, usual; mean, ugly
 Or'dinate, *a.* methodical.—*v. a.* to appoint
 Or'dina'tion, *s.* the act of ordaining
 Or'dnance, *s.* cannon, heavy artillery
 Or'donnance, *s.* disposition of figures in a
 picture
 Or'dure, *s.* animal dung, shit

yet in its mineral state
 leas of wile, &c.
 natural or musical instrument
 gan'ical, *a.* instrumental
 organical structure
 one who plays on the organ
 n, *s.* a due construction of parts
 . *a.* to form organically
 a sudden vehemence
 antie revels, rites of Bacchus
 proud, haughty, lofty
 sing as the sun; eastern; bright
 eastern, placed in the east
 opening or perforation
 arising, source, descent
 first copy—*a.* pristine
 . *s.* quality of being original
 ad. primarily, at first
 productive, primitive
 . *a.* to bring into existence
 projecting tower with casemates
 sider of a bastion
 ison, *s.* a prayer, verbal supplica-
 al worship
 lowest deck of a ship
 . *s.* decoration, embellishment
 adorn, to embellish
 . *a.* giving embellishment
 l, *a.* embellished, decorated
 redecked, decorated, fine
 . *s.* a discourse on birds
 child bereaved of father or moth-
 —*a.* bereft of parents
 . *s.* a mineral, yellow arsenic
 machine which represents the
 s of the heavenly bodies
 d and silver lace; a plant
 sound in opinion and doctrine
 . *s.* soundness in doctrine, &c.
 . *s.* right pronunciation; the art of
 ng words properly
 . *a.* a rectangular figure
 er, *s.* one who spells rightly
 ical, *a.* rightly spelled
 y, *s.* the part of grammar which
 ow words should be spelt; the
 of a building delineated
 sior of a planet or star
 s delicate small bird
 ments, mere refuse [ward
 . *s.* to move backward and for-
 the moving like a pendulum
 Oscita'tion, *s.* the act of yawning;
 eepiness; carelessness
 yawning, sleepy, sluggish
 ree of the willow kind
 large sea-hawk
 bony, like bone; hard
 small bone
 . *s.* change into bony substance
 . *a.* kind of eagle
 . to change to bone
 . *a.* devouring bones
 a charnel-house
 ust, a vessel to dry malt on
 . *a.* that may be shown, apparent
 . *s.* showing, betokening
 ir, manner, show; a portent
 . *s.* an outward or vain show
 . *a.* boastful, vain, fond of show,
 pose to view
 . *s.* description of the bone

Os'tiary, *s.* the mouth of a river
 Os'tler, *s.* one who takes care of horses
 Os'tracism, *s.* a passing sentence by ballot;
 banishment; public censure by shells
 Os'trich, *s.* a very large African fowl
 Otacou'stic, *s.* an instrument to facilitate or
 improve the sense of hearing
 Oth'er, *pron.* not the same; different
 Oth'erwise, *ad.* in a different manner
 Ot'ter, *s.* an amphibious animal
 Ot'toman, *a.* belonging to the Turks
 Ought, *s.* any thing, something; properly writ-
 ten *Aught*: *v.* imperf. of *Owe*, it is necessary.
 —*aux.* *v.* should
 Ounce, *s.* a weight; a lynx, a panther
 Our, *pron. poss.* pertaining to *Us*
 Oursel'ves, *pron. recip.* we, us, not others
 Oust, *v.* to vacate; take away; cast out
 Out, *ad.* not within, not at home; not in office;
 to the end; loudly; at a loss.—*interj.*
 an expression of abhorrence!—*Out* is a prefix
 to numerous verbs, of which a few only are
 here given, and signifies to go beyond,
 exceed, or excel
 Outac't, *v.* to do beyond, to exceed
 Outbal'ance, *v.* to outweigh, preponderate
 Outbid', *v.* to bid more than another
 Out'bound, *a.* destined to a distant voyage
 Outbra've, *v.* to silence; to outdo by a more
 splendid or insolent appearance
 Outbra'zen, *v.* to bear down by impudence
 Out'break, *s.* an eruption, a breaking out
 Out'cast, *s.* an exile, one rejected
 Outcraft', *v.* to excel in cunning
 Out'cry, *s.* a cry of distress, noise, clamour
 Outda're, *v.* to venture or dare beyond
 Outdo', *v.* to excel, surpass, go beyond
 Out'er, *a.* that is without, outward
 Out'ermost, *a.* remotest from the midst
 Outfa'ce, *v.* to brave or stare down
 Out'fit, *s.* a naval term, signifying the neces-
 saries, uniform, &c. which an officer provides
 when he is gazetted to a regiment; the equip-
 ment of a ship for her voyage
 Outfly', *v.* to leave behind; fly beyond
 Out'gate, *s.* an outlet, a passage outward
 Outgive', *v.* to surpass in giving
 Outgo', *v.* to surpass, excel, circumvent
 Outgrow', *v.* to surpass in growth
 Out'guard, *s.* the advanced guard
 Outkna've, *v.* to surpass in knavery
 Outlan'dish, *a.* foreign, not native
 Out'law, *s.* one excluded from the benefit of
 the law; a plunderer, a robber
 Out'lawry, *s.* a decree by which a man is cut
 off from the community, and deprived of the
 protection of the law
 Outlea'p, *v.* to surpass in leaping
 Out'let, *s.* a passage or discharge outward
 Out'line, *s.* the line by which any figure is de-
 fined; contour; extremity
 Outliv'e, *v.* to survive, to live beyond
 Outlook', *v.* to face down, to browbeat
 Out'lying, *part. a.* not in the course of order
 Outmar'ch, *v.* to march quicker
 Outmeas'ure, *v.* to exceed in measure
 Out'most, *a.* the most outward
 Outnum'ber, *v.* to exceed in number
 Outpa'ce, *v.* to outgo, to leave behind
 Out'post, *s.* in military matters a body of men
 posted beyond the grand guard or limits of
 the camp

- Out'parish, *s.* a parish without the walls
 Out'prize, *v. a.* to prize or value too highly
 Ou'trage, *s.* violence, tumultuous mischief.
 — *v.* to commit exorbitances; to insult
 roughly and contumeliously
 Outrageous, *a.* violent, furious, excessive
 Outra'ch, *v. a.* to go beyond, exceed; cheat
 Outri'de, *v. a.* to ride faster than another
 Outri'der, *s.* a servant attending a carriage on
 horseback; a mercantile traveller
 Outri'ght, *ad.* immediately; completely
 Ou'trode, *s.* an excursion
 Outroa'r, *v. a.* to exceed in roaring
 Outroo't, *v. a.* to root up, to eradicate
 Outrun, *v. a.* to leave behind in running
 Outsail, *v. a.* to leave behind in sailing
 Outscor'n, *v. a.* to be down by contempt
 Outsell, *v. a.* to sell for a higher price
 Outshin'e, *v. a.* to emit lustre, excel in lustre
 Outshoo't, *v. a.* to exceed in shooting
 Out'side, *s.* external part, outer part
 Outsit, *v. a.* to sit beyond the due time
 Outsleep, *v. a.* to sleep beyond proper time
 Outspread, *v. a.* to extend, to diffuse
 Outsta're, *v. a.* to browbeat, to face down
 Outstret'ch, *v. a.* to extend, to spread out
 Outstripp', *v. a.* to outgo, to leave behind
 Outswear, *v. a.* to overpower by swearing
 Out-talk, *v. a.* to overpower by talk
 Out-tong'ue, *v. a.* to bear down by noise
 Outval'ue, *v. a.* to transcend in price
 Outw'it, *v. a.* to exceed, to surpass, to excel
 Outw'it'e, *v. a.* to conquer by plurality of votes
 Outwalk, *v. a.* to leave one in walking
 Outward, *s.* outward part of a building
 Outward, *s.* external, foreign, apparent
 — *ad.* to foreign or outer parts
 Outwardly, *ad.* in appearance, not sincerely;
 externally, opposed to inwardly
 Outwards, *ad.* towards the out parts
 Outwea'r, *v. a.* to pass toliously
 Outw'igh, *v. a.* to exceed in weight, &c.
 Outwing', *v. a.* to extend the flanks of an
 army or line in action
 Outwit, *v. a.* to overcome by stratagem
 Outworks, *s.* externals of a fortification
 Outworn, *part.* destroyed by use or age
 O'val, *a.* oblong, shaped like an egg
 O'various, *a.* consisting of or like eggs
 O'vary, *s.* the seat of eggs or impregnation
 O'vation, *s.* a lesser kind of Roman triumph
 O'ven, *s.* an arched place for baking in
 O'ver, *prep.* and *ad.* above; across.—*Over* is a
 convenient prefix to numerous words, and
 signifies excess or superiority
 Overac't, *v. a.* to act more than enough
 Overan'xious, *a.* too careful
 Overar'ch, *v. a.* to cover as with an arch
 Overawe', *v. a.* to keep in awe, to terrify
 Overbal'ance, *v. a.* to preponderate
 Overbear, *v. a.* to subdue, to bear down
 Overbid', *v. a.* to offer more than the value
 O'verboard, *ad.* off or out of the ship
 Overbol'l, *v. a.* to boil too much
 Overbur'den, *v. a.* to load too much
 Overcar'ry, *v. a.* to hurry too far
 Overcas't, *a.* clouded.—*v. a.* to darken
 Overchar'ge, *v. a.* to charge too high; to cloy;
 to crowd too much; to burden
 Overcloud'd, *v. a.* to cover with clouds
 Overcom'e, *v. a.* to subdue, to vanquish
 Overcount, *v. a.* to rate above the true value
 Overdo', *v. a.* to do more than enough
 Overdriv'e, *v. a.* to drive too hard or fast
 Overey'e, *v. a.* to superintend; to remark
 Overfee'd, *v. a.* to feed too much, to cram
 Overflow, *v. a.* to be full; to deluge
 Overflow'ing, *s.* exuberance, copiousness
 Overgrow'n, *part.* a. grown too big
 Overgrow'th, *s.* exuberant growth
 Overha'le, *v. a.* to examine over again
 Overhead, *ad.* aloft, above in the zenith
 Overhe'ar, *v. a.* to hear privately or by chance
 Overheat, *v. a.* to heat too much
 Overjoy', *v. a.* to transport.—*s.* ecstasy
 Overla'de, *v. a.* to overburden, to overload
 Overlay', *v. a.* to smother, to cover over
 Overlea'p, *v. a.* to leap or jump over
 Overloa'd, *v. a.* to burden with too much
 Overlong, *a.* too long, longer than is meet
 Overlook, *v. a.* to superintend; view from a
 higher place; pass by indulgently; peruse
 Overmast'ed, *a.* having too much mast
 Overmat'ch, *v. a.* to be too powerful
 Overmuch, *a.* too much, more than enough
 Overnigh't, *s.* night before bed-time
 Overpass', *v. a.* to omit, overlook, cross
 Overpay', *v. a.* to pay more than the price
 Overpeer', *v. a.* to overlook; hover above
 Overplus, *s.* what is more than sufficient
 Overpo'ise, *v. a.* to outweigh, preponderate
 Overpow'er, *v. a.* to oppress by power
 Overpress', *v. a.* to crush, to overwhelm
 Overpr'ise, *v. a.* to value at too high a price
 Overran'k, *a.* too rank
 Overra'te, *v. a.* to rate too much
 Overrea'son, *v. a.* to decide; to go beyond
 Over-r'ipen, *v. a.* to make too ripe
 Overroast, *v. a.* to roast too much
 Overru'le, *v. a.* to superintend, supersede
 Overrun, *v. a.* to ravage; overrun; overspread
 Oversees', *v. a.* to superintend, to overlook
 Overse'er, *s.* one who overlooks; a parish offi-
 cer who has the care of the poor
 Overset, *v. a.* to turn the bottom upwards, throw
 off the basis, overturn, subvert
 Oversha'de, *v. a.* to cover with darkness
 Overshad'ow, *v. a.* to shelter, cover, protect
 Overshoo't, *v. a.* to fly beyond the mark
 O'versight, *s.* a mistake; superintendence
 Overskip', *v. a.* to pass by leaping; neglect
 Overleep, *v. a.* to sleep too long
 Overslip, *v. a.* to pass undone, to neglect
 Overspread', *v. a.* to cover over, scatter over
 Overstan'd, *v. a.* to stand too much upon terms
 Overstock', *v. a.* to fill too full, to crowd
 Overstrai'n, *v. a.* to stretch too far
 Overaway', *v. a.* to overrule, to bear down
 Overswell, *v. a.* to rise above
 O'vert, *a.* open, manifest, public, apparent
 Overta'ke, *v. a.* to come up with in a pursuit
 Overthrow, *v. a.* to ruin, defeat, overturn
 Overthwart, *a.* opposite, perverse, adverse
 Overthwartness, *s.* perversity, perverseness
 Overtook', *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Overtake*
 Overtop, *v. a.* to rise above; excel, surpass
 Overtrip, *v. a.* to walk lightly over
 O'venture, *s.* an opening, disclosure, discovery,
 proposal; a flourish of music before the
 scenes are opened in a play
 Overturn, *v. a.* to throw down; overpower
 Overval'ue, *v. a.* to rate at too high a price
 Overvell, *v. a.* to veil or cover over
 Overweak, *a.* too weak, too feeble

1, *s. a.* to think too highly
ning, *a.* vain, conceited
ht, *s.* more than weight
m, *v.* to crush; to fill too much
a. wise to affectation
ght, *part.* laboured too much
1, *part.* worn out, spoiled by time
a. relating to an egg
a. having the shape of an egg
relating to sheep
s. a. bringing forth eggs
to be indebted; to be obliged
let, *s.* a bird that flies by night
one who exports wool other
intrary to the law of the land
one to whom a thing belongs

Own, *a.* belonging to.—*v. a.* to acknowledge, to
avow
Ow'nership, *s.* property, rightful possession
Owae, *s.* the bark of young oak beaten small
and used by tanners
Ow'ser, *s.* bark and water mixed in a tanpit
Ox, *s. pl.* Ox'en, *s.* castrated bull or bulls
Ox'gang of land, *s.* fifteen acres
Ox'lip, *s.* the cowslip; *a.* vernal flower
Ox'yrate, *s.* mixture of vinegar and water
Ox'yml, *s.* mixture of vinegar and honey
O'yer-and-ter'miner, *s.* a judicature where
causes are heard and determined
Oyes', *interj.* hear ye!—*s.* an introduction to any
advertisement given by the public orlers
Oyster, *s.* a bivalve shell-fish

P.

AR, *Pab'ulous*, *a.* affording proven-
r allment
s. nutrition; food
a. the act of appeasing
ep, *galt*; measure of five feet.—*s.* to
owly; measure by steps
one who paces, *a.* pacing horse
s. mild, gentle, appeasing
lon, *s.* the act of making peace
or, *s.* a mediator or peacemaker
s. one who pacifies or appeases
a. to appease, to compose
bundle tied up for carriage; *a.* set
s. a number of hounds, &c.—*v.* to
tie up goods; to sort cards; to con-
l measures
s. a charge or wrapper for packing
h, *a.* cloth in which goods are tied
one who binds up bales, &c.
s. a small pack; *a.* mail of letters
se, *s.* a horse of burden
lle, *s.* a saddle to carry burdens
ad, *s.* a thread used in packing
'tion, *s.* a bargain, a covenant
n easy-paced horse; *a.* foot robber.
to travel gently: to rob on foot
grouts, coarse flour
v. n. to play in the water; to row.
or used by a single rower
s. a toad or frog; small enclosure
s. a pendant or hanging lock.
to fasten with a padlock
a. song of triumph or praise
'ism, *s.* infant baptism
s. a heathen.—*a.* heathenish
n. a heathenism
ne side of the leaf of a book; *a.* boy
on a great person.—*v. a.* to mark
re of a book
s. any show; *a.* spectacle of enter-
ent; *a.* statue in a show.—*a.* showy,
n. ostentatious
ry; *s.* pomp, ostentation, show
a. consisting of pages
an Indian idol, or its temple
ie name of the stockaded intrench-
of New Zealand
t and *part. pass.* of *Pay*

Pail, *s.* a wooden vessel for water, &c.
Pain, *s.* sensation of uneasiness, punishment.
—*v. a.* to afflict, torment, make uneasy
Pai'ful, *a.* full of pain, afflictive, difficult
Pai'fulness, *s.* affliction, laboriousness
Pai'nim, *s.* an infidel, a pagan
Pai'ness, *a.* without pain or trouble
Pai'nstaker, *s.* a laborious person
Pai'nstaking, *a.* laborious, industrious
Paint, *s.* colour for painting.—*v. a.* to repre-
sent, colour, describe
Painter, *s.* one who professes painting
Pai'nting, *s.* the art of representing objects by
delineation and colours; *a.* picture
Pair, *s.* two things suiting one another.
—*v. a.* to join in couples, suit, unite
Pal'ace, *s.* a royal or splendid house
Pal'a'cius, *a.* royal, noble, grand
Palanqui'n, *s.* an Indian sedan or chair
Pal'atable, *a.* pleasing to the taste
Pal'ate, *s.* instrument of taste, mental relish
Palat'ic, *a.* belonging to the palate
Pal'atine, *a.* possessing royal privileges
Pal'a'ver, *s.* superfluous talk
Pale, *a.* wan, whitish.—*s.* a jurisdiction; an
enclosure; *a.* flat stake stuck in the ground;
the third and middle part of a scutcheon
Pale, *v. a.* to enclose with pales, encompass
Pale'faced, *a.* having the face wan, pale
Pai'endar, *s.* a kind of coasting vessel
Pale'ous, *a.* husky, chaffy
Pale'ness, *s.* wantness, want of colour
Pai'ette, *s.* a light board for painters' colours
Pai'trey, *s.* a small horse trained for ladies
Pai'treyed, *a.* riding on a palfrey
Pai'lode, **Pai'lody**, *s.* a recantation
Pai'ling, *s.* a kind of fence-work
Pai'les de, **Pai'les do**, *s.* pales set for enclosure
Pai'lish, *a.* somewhat pale, sickly
Palk, *s.* a cloak or mantle of state; *a.* covering
thrown over the dead.—*v.* to become insipid;
cloy, weaken
Palk'dium, *s.* a security or protection
Pai'let, *s.* a small or mean bed
Pai'lite, *v. a.* to excuse, extenuate, ease
Palli'ation, *s.* a mitigation, imperfect cure
Pai'lative, *a.* extenuating, mitigating
Pai'lid, *a.* pale, not high-coloured

- Pallid'ity**, *s.* paleness
Pallmall', *s.* a game with a ball and mallet
Palm, *s.* a tree; triumph; part of the hand.
 —*v.* *a.* to hide in the hand; to cheat, to impose by fraud
Palm'er, *s.* a pilgrim; deer's crown; cheat
Palm'et, *to*, *s.* a species of the palm-tree
Palmif'erous, *a.* bearing palms
Palm'ipede, *a.* webfooted as swans, &c.
Palm'istry, *s.* the cheat of fortune-telling by lines in the palm of the hand
Palm'y, *a.* bearing or having palms
Palpability, *s.* a palpable quality
Pal'pable, *a.* that may be felt; plain; gross
Pal'pitate, *v.* *a.* to beat as the heart, flutter
Palpita'tion, *s.* a throbbing of the heart
Palm'grave, *s.* a German title of honour
Palm'ical, **Palm'd**, *a.* afflicted with the palsy
Palm'y, *s.* a privation of the sense of feeling
Palm'ter, *v.* to shift, to dodge, to squander
Pam, *s.* at cards the knave of clubs
Pam'per, *v.* *a.* to feed luxuriously, to glut
Pam'phlet, *s.* a small stitched book
Pamphlete'r, *s.* writer of pamphlets
Pan, *s.* a vessel of various metals, &c.; that part of a fire-lock which holds the priming powder
Panacea, *s.* a universal medicine; a herb
Pana'da, **Pana'do**, *s.* bread boiled in water
Pan'cake, *s.* thin batter fried in a pan
Pancreat'ical, *a.* excelling in all the gymnastic exercises
Pan'creas, *s.* the sweetbread of an animal
Pan'sy, *s.* kind of violet; heart's ease
Pan'dect, *s.* a complete treatise on any science
Pandem'o'nium, *s.* the great hall or council-chamber of devils
Pandem'ic, *a.* incident to a whole people
Pan'der, *s.* a pimp, a male bawd, a procurer
Pandicula'tion, *s.* a yawning and stretching
Pan'dours, *s.* irregular Hungarian infantry
Pan'durated, *a.* having furrowed stalks
Pane, *s.* a square of glass, wainscot, &c.
Panegy'ric, *s.* an eulogy, encomium, praise
Panegy'rical, *a.* bestowing praise
Panegy'rist, *a.* a writer of panegyrics
Pan'el, *s.* a square of wainscot, &c. a roll of jurors' names provided by the sheriff
Pang, *s.* violent and sudden pain
Pan'ic, *a.* suddenly alarmed without cause.
 —*s.* causeless consternation
Panna'de, *s.* the curvet of a horse
Pan'nel, *s.* a kind of rustic saddle; in artillery the carriage which carries mortars and their beds
Pan'nier, *s.* a basket carried on horses
Pan'op'y, *s.* complete armour or harness
Pant, *v.* *n.* to beat as the heart; to wish earnestly
Pantaloon, *s.* a man's garment; a buffoon
Panthe'on, *s.* a temple of all the gods
Pan'ther, *s.* a spotted wild beast, a pard
Pan'tile, **Pan'tle**, *s.* a gutter tile
Pan'tler, *s.* one who in a great family keeps the bread
Pan'tofle, *s.* a slipper, a shoe
Pan'tomime, *s.* a tale exhibited only in gesture and dumb show; a scene
Pan't'y, *s.* a room, &c. for provisions
Pap, *s.* the nipple; food for infants; pulp
Papa, *s.* a fond name for father
Pap'acy, *s.* the popedom, popish dignity
Pap'al, *a.* belonging to the pope, popish
Pap'averous, *a.* resembling poppies
Pap'er, *s.* a writing material made from the pulp of rags; any written instrument or document.—*v.* *a.* to hang a place with paper
Pap'er-maker, *s.* one who makes paper
Pap'er'mill, *s.* a mill to make paper in
Pap'er-stainer, *s.* one who colours paper
Pap'ilio, *s.* a moth of various colours
Pap'ier-maché, *s.* paper reduced to a pulp, and converted into trays, ornamental mouldings, &c.
Pap'illary, **Pap'illous**, *a.* resembling paps
Pap'ist, *s.* one who adheres to popery
Pap'istical, *a.* popish, adhering to popery
Pap'py, *a.* soft, succulent, easily divided
Par, *s.* a state of equality, equivalence
Par'able, *s.* a similitude; figurative speech
Parab'ola, *s.* one of the conic sections
Parabol'ical, *a.* expressed by a parabola, &c.; having the nature or form of a parabola
Parab'olism, *s.* in algebra the division of the terms of an equation by a known quantity involved or multiplied in the first term
Paracent'rical, *a.* deviating from circularity
Par'achronism, *s.* an error in chronology
Par'aclete, *s.* a comforter, an intercessor
Par'ade, *s.* military order, guard, show.
 —*v.* *a.* to assemble troops for the purpose of inspection or exercise
Par'adigm, *s.* example, model
Par'adise, *s.* the blissful regions, heaven
Paradis'acal, *a.* sniting or making paradise
Par'ados, *s.* an elevation of earth behind fortified places to secure them from sudden attack
Par'adox, *s.* a proposition seemingly wrong or absurd, but not really so; an assertion contrary to appearance
Paradox'ical, *a.* inclined to new tenets, &c.
Par'adrome, *s.* an open gallery or passage
Par'agon, *s.* something supremely excellent; a model, pattern; companion, fellow
Par'agraph, *s.* a distinct part of a discourse
Parallac'tic, *a.* pertaining to a parallax
Par'allax, *s.* the distance between the true and apparent place of any star, &c.
Par'allel, *s.* lines continuing their course and still preserving the same distance from each other; resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; in military operations wide trenches formed to connect together the several approaches to a besieged place—*a.* in the same direction; equal
Par'allelism, *s.* state of being parallel
Parallelogram, *s.* a right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal
Paralogism, **Paralog'y**, *s.* false argument
Paralog'ize, *v.* *n.* to reason sophistically
Paral'ysis, *s.* a palsy
Par'alysé, *v.* *a.* to strike as it were with the palsy
Paraly'tic, *a.* palsied, inclined to palsy
Par'amount, *s.* the chief—*a.* superior
Par'amour, *s.* a lover or mistress
Par'anymph, *s.* a bridesman; a supporter
Par'apet, *s.* a wall breast high
Parapherna'lia, *s.* goods in a wife's disposal
Par'aphrase, *s.* an explanation in many words.
 —*v.* *a.* to translate loosely

a. a lax or loose interpreter
cal. *a.* not literal, not verbal
a. a Persian measure of length
a. flatterer of rich men
a. flattering, wheedling
a. small canopy carried over the
 ard against the sun
a. to hold ball
a. small bundle, lot, quantity,
 divide into portions
a. a joint tenure or inheritance
 burn slightly, scorch, dry up
a. skins dressed for writing on
le. *a.* a leopard, a spotted beast
 forgiveness, remission.—*v. a.* to
 grieve, remit
a. that may be pardoned
 cut off the surface, to cut off by
 little, to diminish
Paragoric. *a.* having the power
 to mollify, assuage, &c.
atous. *a.* spongy, soft
 father or mother
a. birth, extraction, descent
 pertaining to parents
a. the marks thus (), that in-
 crease put into a sentence, which may
 aid in reading, and the sense remain

a. a killing a father or mother
 cool to cut away the surface
 plaster.—*v. a.* to plaster
a. a mock sun
ble. *a.* a pure white marble
 constituting sides or walls
 resemblance, proportion
 what is pared off, the rind
a. district or division of land under
 saving the cure of souls
a. one belonging to the parish
a. native or inhabitant of Paria
cal. *a.* having equal syllables
 quality, resemblance, likeness
 enclosure for beasts of chase
le. *a.* conversation, oral treaty; *a.*
 with an enemy.—*v. n.* to treat by
 south

a. the assembly of the three
 ie King, Lords, and Commons
ary. *a.* enacted by parliament,
 pertaining to parliament
 a lower room for entertainments
 shrewd, subtle, waggish
a. pertaining to a parish
y. *a.* state of being parochial
 change of another's words.
 copy by way of parody
 a word given as an assurance;
 military men the promise on honour
 ear when called for, given by a
 of war; the pass-word given out in
 ers

a. *a.* resembling another word
a. a small species of parrot
 salivary; near the ears
a. periodical return of a fit, &c.
a. relating to parricide
a. one who murders his father
 well-known bird
 to put by thrusts, to ward off
 to resolve by grammar rules
us. *a.* covetous, saving, frugal

Par'simony. *a.* niggardliness, covetousness
Par'sing. *a.* exercise of resolving a sentence
 into the parts of speech, and accounting for
 the construction

Par'sley. *a.* a well-known herb
Par'snip. *a.* an edible root
Par'son. *a.* a clergyman, priest, minister
Par'sonage. *a.* a parson's benefice or house
Part. *a.* a portion, something less than the
 whole; share, concern, party, member.
 —*v.* to separate, keep asunder; go away
Part'age. *a.* division, act of sharing
Parta'ke. *v.* to participate, have part in
Parta'ker. *a.* an associate, a sharer
Parterr'e. *a.* a level ground; a flower garden
Part'ial. *a.* inclined to favour one party more
 than the other; affecting only one party; not
 universal

Partial'ity. *a.* an undue bias of judgment
Partia'lize. *v. a.* to make partial
Partic'ipant. *a.* having share or part
Partic'ipate. *v.* to partake, to share
Participa'tion. *a.* a sharing of something
Particip'al. *a.* of the nature of a participle
Participle. *a.* a word partaking at once of the
 qualities of a noun and a verb
Part'icle. *a.* a small portion of a great sub-
 stance; a small undecidable word
Partic'ular. *a.* individual, singular, odd.—*a.*
 single instance or point

Particular'ity. *a.* something particular
Partic'ularize. *v. a.* to mention distinctly
Partic'ularly. *ad.* distinctly, peculiarly
Partisan. *a.* an adherent to a party; a pike; *a.*
 military officer who knows the country well,
 and is skilful in commanding a party or sur-
 prising an enemy

Partit'ion. *a.* the act of dividing, division.

—*v. a.* to divide into distinct parts
Part'itive. *a.* distributive
Part'iet. *a.* a hen; *a.* a ruff or band
Part'ly. *ad.* in part, in some measure
Part'ner. *a.* a sharer; *a.* dancing mate, &c.
Partnership. *a.* joint interest or property
Partook. *pret.* of *Partake*

Part'ridge. *a.* a bird of game
Parts. *a.* qualities, faculties, districts
Partu'rient. *a.* about to bring forth
Parturit'ion. *a.* a parturient state
Party. *a.* an assembly; cause; detachment
Party-coloured. *a.* having different colours
Party-jury. *a.* a jury in some trials, half fo-
 reigners and half natives

Par'vitude. *a.* minuteness
Pas'chal. *a.* relating to the pas-over
Pas'quin. *a.* Pasquina'de, *a.* a lampoon

Pass. *v.* to go beyond; to vanish; to enact *a.*
 law; to omit; to thrust; to be current.—*a.*
 narrow entrance; licence to go; in a mili-
 tary sense a difficult narrow passage, which
 shuts up the entrance into a country
Pass'able. *a.* possible to be passed, tolerable
Passen'de. *a.* Passa'do, *a.* a push, a thrust
Pass'age. *a.* act of passing; journey; incident;
 road; narrow street; part of a book; single
 place in a writing

Pass'enger. *a.* a traveller, a wayfarer, one who
 hires a place in a carriage
Passibilit'y. *a.* the quality of receiving impres-
 sions from external agents
Pass'ible. *a.* that may be impressed
Pass'ion. *ad.* every where

- Pass'ing, *port.* *a.* supreme, eminent
 Pass'ing-bell, *s.* the death-bell for a person
 Pass'ion, *s.* anger, love, ardour, suffering
 Pass'ion-week, *s.* the week before Easter
 Pass'ionate, *a.* easily moved to anger
 Pass'sive, *a.* unresisting, suffering
 Pass'siveness, Pass'ivity, *s.* passibility
 Pass'over, *s.* a solemn festival of the Jews
 Pass'port, *a.* permission in writing to pass
 Past, *port.* *a.* not present, not to come, under-
 gone, gone through, spent
 Paste, *s.* any viscous tenacious mixture
 Pa'steboard, *s.* a thick kind of paper
 Pas'tor, *s.* that part of a horse's foot between
 the fetlock and the hoof; the ankle-joint;
 the leg
 Pas'til, *s.* a roll of paste, a crayon
 Pas'time, *s.* sport, recreation, diversion
 Pas'tor, *s.* a shepherd, a clergyman who has
 the care of a flock [*rural poem*, a bucolic
 Pas'toral, *a.* rural, rustic, like shepherds.—*s.* a
 Pas'torship, *s.* the office of a pastor
 Pa'stry, *s.* pies or baked paste
 Pa'strycook, *s.* one who makes pastry
 Pas'turable, *a.* fit for pasture
 Pas'turage, *s.* grounds grazed by cattle
 Pas'ture, *s.* land on which cattle feed; food
 Pas'ty, *s.* a pie of crust raised without a dish
 Pat, *a.* fit, convenient, exactly suitable.—*v.* *a.* to
 strike lightly.—*s.* a light blow
 Patacco'n, *s.* a Spanish coin, value 4s. 8d.
 Patari'no, *s.* a sort of small swivel artillery
 Patch, *v.* to mend, piece, put on patches
 Patch'work, *s.* small pieces of different colours
 sewed interchangeably together
 Pata, *s.* the head
 Patefac'tion, *s.* the act or state of opening
 Pat'ern, Pat'rine, *s.* a plate used for bread at the
 altar; the cover of a chalice
 Pat'ent, *a.* open to the perusal of all.—*s.* an ex-
 clusive right or privilege
 Patentee', *s.* one who has a patent
 Peter'nal, *a.* fatherly; hereditary
 Pe'ter-no'ster, *s.* the Lord's prayer
 Path, Path'way, *s.* way, road, tract
 Pathet'ic, Pathet'ical, *a.* moving the passions
 or affections, passionate
 Path'less, *a.* untrdden, not known
 Pathol'ogy, *s.* a part of physic which considers
 the nature, causes, and symptoms of disease
 Pa'thos, *s.* warmth, passion, feeling
 Pat'ible, *a.* sufferable, tolerable
 Pat'ience, *s.* calmness of mind, endurance
 Pat'ient, *a.* not easily moved or provoked.—*s.* a
 diseased person under the care of another
 Pat'ly, *adv.* fitly, opportunely, suitably
 Pa'triarch, *s.* a head of a family or church
 Patria'rchal, *a.* pertaining to patriarchs
 Patria'rchate, *s.* jurisdiction of a patriarch
 Patric'ian, *a.* senatorial.—*s.* a nobleman
 Patrimo'nial, *a.* possessed by inheritance
 Patrimony, *s.* an estate, &c. possessed by in-
 heritance from a father or mother
 Pa'triot, *s.* a real lover of his country
 Patriot'ic, *a.* having patriotism
 Pa'triotism, *s.* love or zeal for one's country
 Patroc'inate, *v.* *a.* to patronize, to protect
 Patro'l, *s.* a guard to walk the streets; a small
 party of men under the charge of a non-
 commissioned officer
 Pe'tron, *s.* an advocate, a supporter
 Pe'tronage, *s.* protection, support, defence
 Pat'ronal, *a.* protecting sup-
 Pa'troness, *s.* a female patro
 Pat'ronize, *v.* *a.* to support, t
 Patronym'ic, *s.* a name from
 Pat'ten, *s.* a clog shod with
 Pat'tepan, *s.* a pan to bake
 Pat'ter, *v.* *a.* to make a noise
 Pat'tern, *s.* a specimen, arch
 Pan'city, *s.* smallness of nun
 Paunch, *s.* the belly, abdomi
 Pan'per, *s.* a poor person wh
 Pan'perism, *s.* a state of abj
 Pause, *s.* a stop, a break.—*v.*
 Pave, *v.* *a.* to floor with ston
 Pavefac'tion, *s.* act of terrify
 Pav'ement, *s.* a stone or bric
 Pav'ier, Pav'ier, *s.* one who l
 Pavil'ion, *s.* a tent, a tempor
 Paw, *s.* the foot of a beas
 handle roughly, fawn, flat
 Pawn, *v.* *a.* to pledge, to givel
 the men or minor pieces at
 Paw'nbroker, *s.* one who ler
 Pay, *s.* wages, hire, money f
 —*v.* *a.* to discharge a debt
 Pay'able, *a.* due, that ought
 Pay'list, *s.* the quarterly acc
 the war-office by paymast
 Pay'ment, *s.* the act of payn
 Pay'-sergeant, *s.* a non-con
 appointed to pay a compa
 Pea, *s.* a well-known kind o
 Peace, *s.* respite from war, *s.*
interj. silence! stop!
 Pea'ceable, *a.* not turbulent,
 Pea'ceableness, *s.* quietness
 Pea'ceful, *a.* pacific, mild, u
 Pea'cefulness, *s.* calmness, q
 Pea'ch, *s.* a delicious fruit—
 Pea'ch-coloured, *s.* of a colo
 Pea'chick, *s.* the chicken of
 Pea'cock, *s.* a fowl of beauti
 Pea'hens, *s.* the female of the
 Peak, *s.* the top of a hill; a
 —*v.* *a.* to look sickly or w
 Pea'king, *part.* *a.* sickly, pee
 Peal, *s.* a loud sound, as of b
 Pear, *s.* a fruit of 84 different
 Pearl, *s.* a precious gem; a d
 Pear'ly, *a.* abounding with
 Pea'rmain, *s.* a variety of ap
 Pea'rrees, *s.* the tree that be
 Peas'ant, *s.* one who lives by
 Peas'anry, *s.* peasants, cou
 Pease, Peas, *s.* *pl.* of pea
 Pea'se-cod, *s.* the shell or hu
 Peat, *s.* a species of turf for f
 Peb'ble, Peb'blestone, *s.* a s
 Peb'bly, *a.* full of pebbles
 Peceabil'ity, *s.* a being subje
 Pec'cable, *a.* incident or hab
 Peccadil'io, *s.* a small fault,
 Pec'cancy, *s.* bad quality
 Pec'cant, *a.* criminal, ill-dis
 Pecca'vi, *v.* I have offended
 Peck, *s.* the fourth part of
 pick up food with the bea
 Peck'er, *s.* one that pecks; i
 Pec'tinated, *a.* formed like a
 Pec'toral, *a.* pertaining to
 medicine to relieve comp
 or lungs, &c.; a breast-

n. to defraud the public
n. theft of public money
n. the exclusive property.—*a.* par-
 proper, appropriate
y. *n.* particularity, oddness
y. *n.* pertaining to money
 small pack-saddle, hamper, basket
ie. *n.* a schoolmaster, a pedant
 pertaining to a foot
 the large pipes of an organ
s. one awkwardly ostentatious of
o. one vain of low knowledge
n. like a pedant, conceited
s. ostentation of showing needlessness
o. pedantic assumption
n. to be busy about trifles
Patero's, *n.* a small ship gun
s. the basis or foot of a statue
l. Pedes'trious, *a.* going on foot
n. *s.* one who makes a journey on
 good walker
 the footstalk of fruit, &c.
l. Pedic'ulous, *a.* lousy
s. genealogy, lineage, descent
l. *s.* an ornamental projection, &c.
 one who travels about the country
 petty commodities
s. wares sold by pedlers
s. trifling, petty or paltry dealing
o. to pare, take the rind off; rob.
nd. *a.* a board used by bakers
 sly look, first faint appearance
l. equal, fellow; nobleman.—*v.* *a.* to
 sit in sight, to peep
Peer'dom, *n.* dignity of a peer
s. wife of a peer, a lady ennobled
s. unequalled, having no peer
ness, *n.* univocal superiority
s. irritable, easily offended
ness, *n.* irascibility, fretfulness
l. wooden pin or fastener.—*v.* *a.* to
 with a peg
s. the title of the military governor
feharrat
oney, *n.* riches, paltry stuff
s. a genus of aquatic birds,
 named for its peculiar affection for its
o. a kind of coat or robe
o. skin of a beast
s. a little ball, a bullet
s. a thin skin, a film
ad. confusedly, tumultuously
n. office in the Exchequer
a. transparent, clear, bright
 skin, a hide.—*v.* *a.* to throw at
part. *a.* throwing stones, &c.; paltry
ger, *n.* a dealer in new hides
 furs or skins in general
l. instrument for writing; a fold.
o. coop, to shut up; to write
 enacting punishment, vindictive
s. a punishment, forfeiture
s. an atonement, a mortification
 the plural of Penny
s. a tool for drawing and painting
s. an ear-ring, ornament, flag
s. *s.* declivity, inclination
s. *s.* suspense, delay of decision
a. hanging, jutting over
a. depending, undecided
s. *a.* hanging, not supported below

Pen'dulum, *n.* any weight hung to swing back-
 wards and forwards, &c.
Pen'etrable, *n.* that may be penetrated
Pen'etrant, *a.* having power to pierce
Pen'etrator, *n.* to pierce, affect, understand
Penetra'tion, *n.* sagacity, a piercing through
Pen'etrative, *a.* piercing, acute, discerning
Pen'guin, *n.* a bird like a goose; a fruit
Penin'sula, *n.* land almost surrounded by
 water, but joined by a neck of land to the
 main continent
Pen'tence, *n.* repentance, sorrow for sin
Pen'tent, *a.* repentant, contrite for sin.—*s.* one
 sorrowful for sin
Peniten'tial, *a.* expressing penitence.—*s.* a
 book directing penance
Peniten'tiary, *n.* a confessor, one who does
 penance; a place for hearing confession
Pen'knife, *n.* a knife used to cut pens
Pen'man, *n.* an author, a writer
Pen'manship, *n.* the act or art of writing
Pen'nated, *a.* having wings
Pen'nant, *n.* a rope to which a tackle is at-
 tached to hoist up boats, &c.; a flag
Pen'niless, *a.* moneyless, poor, distressed
Pen'nion, *n.* a small flag or banner
Pen'ny, *n.* the 12th part of a shilling
Pen'nyweight, *n.* 24 grains troy weight
Pen'nyworth, *n.* a good purchase, &c.
Pen'sile, *a.* hanging supported above ground
Pen'sion, *n.* a settled annual allowance
Pen'sionary, *n.* a Magistrate in Dutch cities
 —*s.* maintained by a pension
Pen'sioner, *n.* one who receives a pension
Pen'sive, *a.* sorrowful, thoughtful, serious
Pen'siveness, *n.* gloomy thoughtfulness
Pen'stock, *n.* a machine used against a besieg-
 ing army
Pen't, *part. pass.* of pen, shut up
Pentacap'sular, *a.* having five cavities
Pen'tachord, *n.* a five-stringed instrument
Pentae'drous, *a.* having five sides
Pen'tagon, *n.* a figure with five angles
Pentag'onal, *a.* having five angles
Pentam'eter, *n.* a verse of five feet
Pentan'gular, *a.* five cornered
Pen'tateuch, *n.* the five books of Moses
Pen'tecost, *n.* a feast of the Jews, so called
 from its being 50 days after Easter; Whit-
 sun-tide
Pentecoste'al, *a.* belonging to Whitsuntide
Pen'thouse, *n.* a sloping shed or roof
Penul'tima, *n.* last syllable but one of a word
Pennum'bra, *n.* an imperfect shadow
Pennu'rious, *a.* sordidly mean, scant
Pennu'riousness, *n.* niggardliness, parsimony
Pen'ury, *n.* poverty, indigence
Pe'on, *n.* in India a police soldier
Pe'ony, *n.* a flower
Peo'ple, *n.* a nation; persons in general
 —*v.* *a.* to stock with inhabitants
Pepas'tic, *n.* a medicine to help digestion
Pepp'er, *n.* an aromatic warm spice
Pepp'ercorn, *n.* any thing of trifling value
Pepp'ermint, *n.* mint eminently hot
Pept'ic, *a.* serving to concoct or digest
Perac'ute, *a.* very sharp, very violent
Perade'n'ture, *ad.* perhaps, may be
Per'agate, *v.* *a.* to wander over
Perambula'te, *v.* *a.* to walk through
Perambula'tion, *n.* a wandering survey
Percei'vable, *a.* that may be perceived

Perceive, *v. n.* to discover, know, observe
Perceptibility, *s.* the power of perceiving
Perceptible, *a.* that may be observed
Perception, *s.* the power of perceiving, idea
Perceptive, *a.* able or tending to perceive
Perch, *s.* a fish; *a.* measure of five yards and a half; a bird's roost.—*v.* to sit or roost as a bird
Perchance, *ad.* perhaps, peradventure
Perceptive, *a.* perceiving, having the faculty or power of perception
Perceive, *v. n.* striking against
Percolate, *v. n.* to strain through a sieve
Percolation, *s.* the act of straining
Pericula, *s.* a. to strike
Pericussion, *s.* the act of striking; stroke; effect of sound in the ear
Pericussion-lock, *s.* that part of a fire-lock now used instead of flints and priming-pans
Perficient, *a.* striking, able to strike
Perdition, *s.* destruction, ruin, death
Perdu, *ad.* close, lying in ambush
Perdulous, *a.* lost, thrown away
Perdurat'ion, *s.* long continuance
Pereminate, *v. n.* to travel into far countries
Persegrination, *s.* a travel to foreign lands
Pergrine, *a.* foreign not domestic
Perempt, *v. n.* to kill, to crush
Peremption, *s.* a crush, extinction
Peremptory, *a.* dogmatical, absolute
Perennial, *a.* lasting a year; perpetual
Perennity, *s.* perpetuity, lastingness
Perfect, *a.* complete, pure, immaculate.
—*v. a.* to finish, complete, instruct
Perfection, *s.* the state of being perfect
Perfective, *a.* conducting to perfection
Perfectioness, *s.* completeness, goodness
Perfidious, *a.* treacherous, false to trust
Perfidiousness, *Perfidy*, *s.* treachery
Perflate, *v. n.* to blow through
Perforate, *v. n.* to pierce through, to bore
Perforation, *s.* the act of piercing; a hole
Perforator, *s.* the instrument of boring
Perforce, *ad.* by force, violently
Perfor'm, *v. r.* to execute, to do, to achieve an undertaking, to succeed in an attempt
Perfor'mance, *s.* completion of something designed; composition, action
Perfor'mer, *s.* one who performs or plays
Perficate, *v. n.* to rub over
Perfume, *s.* a sweet odour, fragrance.—*v. n.* to impregnate with scent
Perfumer, *s.* one who sells perfumes
Perfunctory, *a.* slight, careless, negligent
Perfume, *v. n.* to tincture, to overspread
Perfusion, *s.* act of pouring out upon any thing
Perhaps, *ad.* peradventure, it may be
Pericranium, *s.* the membrane that covers the skull
Perigee, *Perigean*, *s.* that point of the heavens wherein the sun or any planet is nearest the centre of the earth
Perihelium, *s.* that point of a planet's orbit wherein it is nearest the sun
Peril, *s.* danger, hazard, denunciation
Perilous, *a.* hazardous, dangerous
Perimeter, *s.* circumference of a figure
Period, *s.* a circuit; epocha: full stop
Periodical, *a.* regular, at stated times
Peripatetic, *a.* relating to Aristotle
Periphrasy, *s.* circumlocution
Periphrasis, *s.* circumlocution; the use of many words to express the sense of one

Periphrase, *n.* a. inflating
consumption
Perish, *v.* to die, to be de-
stroyed
Perishable, *a.* subject to
decay
Peristaltic, *a.* worm-like
Peristyle, *a.* a circular nar-
row
Perjure, *v.* to forswear
Perjury, *n.* the act of swear-
ing falsely
Perjure, *v.* to give cover
Perisperm, *n.* a kind of oil
Perk, *v.* to hold up the head
Permanence, *n.* permanent
Permanent, *a.* lasting, as
permeable, *a.* that may be
permeated
Permeant, *a.* passing through
Permeation, *n.* act of passing
Permeable, *a.* such as
permeable, *a.* what may
be permeated
Permisal, *a.* grant of leave
Permissible, *a.* granting
Permit, *v.* to allow, to
Permit, *n.* a warrant from
the removal of tax, etc.
Permutational, *n.* an exchange
Permute, *v.* to derange
Permutability, *n.* swiftness
Permutal, *n.* the close of
Permutal, *n.* to consider
Perpendicular, *a.* that
directly downward
Perpetration, *n.* consideration
Perpetrate, *v.* to commit
Perpetration, *n.* the commit-
ment
Perpetual, *a.* never ceasing
Perpetuity, *n.* duration
Perplex, *v.* to disturb
Perplexed, *a.* to disturb
Perplexity, *n.* anxiety, in-
decision
Perquisite, *a.* a gift free
Perry, *a.* wine or drink
Persecute, *v.* to oppress
Persecution, *n.* the act of
persecuting
Persecutor, *n.* oppressor
Perseverance, *n.* firmness
Persevere, *v.* to baste
Persian, *of*, from
Persian, *n.* persever
Persistence, *n.* obduracy
Person, *n.* individual
shape of the body; ex-
personable, *a.* handsome
Personage, *a.* a consider-
able
Personal, *a.* pertaining
Personality, *n.* individual
Personate, *a.* to count
Personification, *n.* proce-
dure things to persons
Personify, *v.* to change
Perspective, *a.* relating
spying-glass, view, vi-
sual
Perspicacious, *a.* quick
Perspicacity, *n.* quick-
ness
Perspicuity, *n.* perspicu-
ity
Perspicuous, *a.* transparent
Perspirable, *a.* emitting
Perspiration, *n.* excretion
Perspire, *v.* to emit
Persuade, *v.* to cause to believe
Persuadable, *a.* that can
be persuaded
Persuasion, *n.* the act of

re, Persu'atory, *a.* able to persuade
 ion, *s.* an eruption of the blood
 risk, lively, saucy, petulant
s. n. to belong, to relate
 ous, *a.* obstinate, stubborn, wilful
 ty, *s.* obstinacy, resolution
 co, *s.* fitness, appositeness
s. n. apt to the purpose, fit
 ice, *s.* relation to
 nt, *a.* reaching to, touching
s. brisk fully, sauciness, petulance
 te, *v. a.* to disturb, to disorder
 tion, *s.* a disquiet of mind
 d, *a.* disturbed, disquieted
s. n. a punch'd, pierced with holes
s. n. the act of piercing
v. a. to pass through, permeate
s. n. the act of passing through
s. n. having power to pervade
a. obstinate, stubborn, petulant
 ness, *s.* petulance, perversion
s. n. turning to a wrong sense
v. a. to distort, corrupt, mislead
 de, *a.* that may be perverted
 ous, *a.* spitefully obstinate
a. admitting passage
s. n. a cap of false hair, a wig
 aker, *s.* a wig maker
s. n. the act of reading over
s. n. to read over, to observe
s. n. motion of a horse in rearing
 plague, pestilence, mischief
a. to plague, disturb, harass
s. n. a plague-hospital
 us, *a.* deadly, malignant, infectious
s. n. plague, contagious distemper
a. producing plague, malignant
 ial, *a.* infectious, contagious
 a tool to beat in a mortar
 light displeasure; *a.* fondling lamb
 the leaves of flowers [exploding]
a. bell-shaped metal pot, used for
a. pestilentially spotted
 small, inconsiderable
s. n. a request, prayer, entreaty.—*v. a.* to
 ste, to solicit
 ry, *a.* supplicatory, petitioning
s. n. one who offers a petition
s. n. becoming stone, hardening
 on, *s.* act of turning to stone
 ve, *a.* able to turn to stone
s. n. to change to or become stone
s. n. a pistol or small gun
s. n. a woman's lower vestment
 er, *s.* a petty small-rate lawyer
s. n. litigious
 ing, *a.* low, mean
s. n. apt to be peevish, forward
 ss, *s.* fruitfulness, peevishness
s. n. the feet of a sucking pig
 he breast; figuratively privacy
 small, inconsiderable, little
s. n. sauciness, peevishness
a. saucy, perverse, wanton
 seat enclosed in a church
 a water-fowl the lap-wing
a. compound of metals
s. n. one who works in pewter
s. n. a high open carriage
s. n. an ulcer, where the sharpness
 umours eat away the flesh
s. n. a troop of men closely embodied

Phan'tasm, *s.* vain imagination, a vision
 Phan'tom, *s.* a spectre, a fancied vision
 Plurisa'ical, *a.* externally religious, &c.
 Pharmacol'ogy, *s.* the knowledge of drugs
 Pharmacope'ia, *s.* a dispensatory
 Pharmacop'olist, *s.* an apothecary
 Phar'macy, *s.* the trade of an apothecary
 Pha'ros, *s.* a light-house, a watch-tower
 Pha'sis, *s.* appearance of the moon, &c.
 Pheas'ant, *s.* a kind of wild cock or hen
 Pheese, *v. a.* to coult, to flece, to curry
 Phe'nix, *s.* the bird which is supposed to exist
 single, and to rise again from its own ashes
 Phenom'enon, *s.* an extraordinary appearance
 in the works of nature
 Phi'al, *s.* a small bottle
 Philan'tropist, *s.* one who loves and wishes
 to serve mankind
 Philan'tropy, *s.* love of mankind, kindness
 Phil'ibeg, *s.* a kind of short petticoat
 Philip'pic, *s.* any invective, declamation
 Philly're, *s.* an evergreen plant
 Philol'oger, Philol'ogist, *s.* a grammarian
 Philolog'ical, *a.* critical, grammatical
 Philol'ogise, *s. n.* to offer criticisms
 Philol'ogy, *s.* science of language, grammatical
 learning, criticism
 Phil'omath, *s.* a lover of learning
 Phil'omel, *s.* the nightingale
 Phil'omot, *a.* coloured like a dead leaf
 Philo'sopher, *s.* a man deep in knowledge
 Philo'sopher's-stone, *s.* a stone dreamed of by
 alchymists, which, it is pretended, by its
 touch transmutes metals into gold
 Philosoph'ical, *a.* belonging to philosophy
 Philo'sophy, *s.* the love of wisdom; knowledge
 natural or moral; the hypothesis upon which
 natural effects are explained
 Phil'ter, *s.* something to cause love
 Phis, *s.* the face, the countenance
 Philobol'omise, *v. a.* to let blood
 Philobol'omy, *s.* the act of blood-letting
 Phlegm, *s.* a watery humour of the body
 Phlegmat'ic, *a.* troubled with phlegm, dull
 Phleg'mon, *s.* a tumour, an inflammation
 Phleg'monous, *a.* inflammatory; burning
 Phleme, *s.* an instrument to bleed cattle
 Phlogis'tic, *a.* inflammatory, hot
 Phlogis'ton, *s.* a chymical liquor very inflam-
 mable; the inflammable part of the body
 Pho'nica, *s.* the doctrine of sounds
 Phonocam'ptic, *a.* able to alter sounds
 Phos'phorus, *s.* a chymical substance which,
 exposed to air, takes fire
 Photog'raphy, *s.* the art of producing pictures
 by the sun's light [light]
 Photom'eter, *s.* an instrument which measures
 Phrase, *s.* an idiom or mode of speech
 Phraseol'ogy, *s.* style, diction, phrase-book
 Phrenet'ic, *a.* inflamed in the brain, frantic
 Phren'itis, *s.* inflammation of the brain
 Phrenol'ogy, *s.* the science of the mental
 faculties as developed by the cranium
 Phren'sy, *s.* madness, frantic state
 Phryx'ian, *a.* denoting a sprightly and ani-
 mating kind of music
 Pthia'ic, *s.* a consumption of the body
 Pthib'ical, *a.* wasting by disease
 Pthi'is, *s.* a consumption
 Phylac'tery, *s.* an ancient name given to spells,
 charms, &c.; a bandage on which was in-
 scribed some memorable sentences

Phys'ic, *s.* the art of curing diseases; medicines, remedies; a purge

Phys'ical, *a.* relating to natural philosophy, not simply moral, medicinal

Phys'ician, *s.* one who professes phys'ic

Phys'ics, *s.* natural philosophy

Physiognomist, *s.* a judge of faces

Physiognomy, *s.* the art of discovering the temper, &c. by the features of the face; the face, the cast of the look

Physiolog'ical, *a.* relating to physiology

Physiologist, *s.* skilled in physiology

Physiol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of nature; the system of physics; a discourse on animal organism

Phytiv'orous, *a.* that eats grass or vegetables

Phytol'ogy, *s.* the doctrine of plants

P'acle, *s.* an enormous crime

P'acular, *a.* expiatory, criminal

P'a-ma'ter, *s.* a membrane covering the brain

P'inet, *s.* a magpie; the lesser woodpecker

Pia'no-forte, *s.* a musical instrument

Plas'ter, *s.* a foreign coin, value about 5s.

Plaz'za, *s.* a walk under a roof supported by pillars [music]

Pib'rach, Pib'roch, *s.* a kind of Scotch martial

Pi'ca, *s.* a kind of printing letter

Picaroo'n, *s.* a robber, a plunderer

Pick, *v.* to choose, select, take up, clean, peck, rob, open a lock, eat slowly

Pick'apack, *ad.* in manner of a pack

Pick'axe, *s.* an axe with a sharp point

Pick'back, *a.* on the back

Pick'ed, P'ked, *a.* sharp, smart, pointed

Picke'r, *v.* *n.* to skirmish, to rob

Pick'er, *s.* one who picks, a pickaxe.—*s.* a small piece of pointed brass wire supplied to infantry soldiers for cleaning the vent-hole of the musket

Pick'et, *s.* a sharp stake; a guard

Pic'kle, *s.* a salt liquor, a thing pickled.

—*v.* *a.* to preserve in pickle

Pic'kle-herring, *s.* a Jack-pudding, a zany

Pick'lock, *s.* a tool to pick locks with

Pick'pocket, *s.* one that steals from pockets

Pick'thank, *s.* a tale-bearer, a flatterer

Picts, *s.* a colony of Scythians or Germans who settled in Scotland, and so called from the custom of painting their bodies

Pict'o'ral, *a.* produced by a painter

Pict'ure, *s.* resemblance of things in colours

Pictures'que, *a.* like a picture

Pic'dle, *v.* *n.* to feed squeamishly, to trifle

Pie, *s.* a crust baked with something in it

Pie'bald, *s.* of various colours, diversified

Piece, *s.* a patch, a fragment, gun, coin, &c.

—*v.* to enlarge, to join, to unite

Pie'cemeal, *a.* separate.—*ad.* in pieces

Pie'd, *a.* party-coloured, variegated

Pier, *s.* the column or support of an arch

Pierce, *v.* to penetrate, to affect; to bore

Pie'ring, *a.* sharp, bitterly cold

Pie'r-glass, *s.* a looking-glass fitted to that part of a wall in the room which divides the windows

Pie'tism, *s.* an affectation of piety

Pie'ty, *s.* sanctity; discharge of duty to God

Pig, *s.* a young sow or boar; a mass of lead or unforged iron

Pig'con, *s.* a well-known bird

Pig'con-livered, *a.* mild, soft, gentle

Pig'gin, *s.* a small wooden vessel

Pig'ment, *s.* paint, colours for painting

Pig'my, *s.* a very little person, a dwarf

Pignora'tion, *s.* the act of pledging

Pig'nut, *s.* an earth nut

Pike, *s.* a fish; a lance used by soldiers

Pik'estaff, *s.* the wooden handle of a pike

Pilas'ter, *s.* a small square column

Pit'chard, *s.* a fish, the same as P'cher

Pit'cher, *s.* a cloak lined with fur; a fish

Pile, *s.* a heap, an edifice, a piece of wood.

—*v.* to heap or lay upon

Pil'fer, *v.* *a.* to steal, practise petty theft

Pil'ferer, *s.* one who steals petty things

Pilgar'lic, *s.* a name of ridicule

Pil'grim, *s.* a traveller, a wanderer, one who travels to sacred places for devotion

Pil'grimage, *s.* a journey for devotion

Pill, *s.* a small round ball of phys'ic

Pil'lage, *s.* plunder.—*v.* *a.* to plunder, spoil

Pil'lar, *s.* a column, supporter, maintainer

Pil'lared, *a.* supported by or like pillars

Pil'lion, *s.* a woman's saddle, a pad

Pil'lory, *s.* an instrument of punishment

Pil'low, *s.* a bag of feathers to sleep on

Pil'low-case, *s.* the cover of a pillow

Pilos'ity, *s.* hairiness, roughness

Pilot, *s.* one who directs a ship's course

Pil'otage, *s.* the pay or office of a pilot

Pimen'ta, *s.* all-spice, Jamaica pepper

Pimp, *s.* a procurer, a he-bawd

Pim'ping, *a.* little, small, petty

Pim'ple, *s.* a small red pustule on the skin

Pin, *s.* a short-pointed wire, a peg, a bolt

Pin'cers, *s.* an instrument to draw nails, &c.

Pinch, *v.* to squeeze, gripe, be frugal.—*s.* a painful squeeze with the fingers

Pin'chbeck, *s.* a kind of yellow metal

Pin'cushion, *s.* a stuffed bag to stick pins in

Pindar'ic, *a.* like Pindar, lofty, sublime

Pine, *v.* to languish, grieve for.—*s.* a tree

Pine-apple, *s.* a fruit; the Bromelia ananas

Pin'ery, *s.* a place where pine-apples are raised

Pin'fold, *s.* a place to pen cattle in

Pin'guid, *a.* fat, unctuous, greasy, plump

Pin'ion, *s.* the wing of a fowl; fetters.—*v.* *a.* to bind the wings, to shackle

Pink, *s.* a flower; any thing supremely eminent; a fish, the minnow; a colour used by painters

Pin'maker, *s.* one who makes pins

Pin'money, *s.* a wife's pocket-money

Pin'nace, *s.* a man of war's boat

Pin'nacle, *s.* a turret, a high spiring point

Pin'ner, *s.* part of a head-dress; a pin-maker

Pint, *s.* half a quart; eighth part of a gallon

Pioneer, *s.* a soldier to level roads, &c.

Pious, *a.* devout, godly, religious

Pip, *s.* a spot on cards; a disease of fowls

—*v.* *n.* to chirp or cry as a bird

Pipe, *s.* a musical instrument; a tube; a liquid measure containing two hogsheds; the key of the voice, &c.—*v.* *n.* to play on a pipe, to whine

Pi'per, *s.* one who plays on a pipe

Pi'ping, *a.* weak, sickly, feeble; hot

Pip'kin, *s.* a small earthen boiler

Pip'pin, *s.* a small apple

Piq'uant, *a.* stimulating, sharp, pungent

Pique, *s.* ill-will, petty malice, grudge

—*v.* *a.* to offend, to irritate

Piquet, *s.* a game at cards

Pi'rage, *s.* the act of robbing on the sea

a sea robber; a plagiarist
 1. a predatory, robbing
 2. a privilege of fishing
 3. a act or practice of fishing
 4. a. relating to fish or fishing
 5. a. fish-eating, living on fish
 6. exclamation of contempt
 7. a. of a pitch-stone quality
 8. an ant or emmet
 9. a. a fragrant Syrian nut
 10. v. a. to pound in a mortar
 11. the smallest of fire-arms
 12. a foreign coin, value about 16s.
 13. part of a pump or syringe
 14. a. abyss; the grave; hollow part
 15. a. a flutter, a palpitation
 16. the vein of the stone; size; rate.
 17. fix; light; smear with pitch
 18. an earthen pot; an iron bar
 19. k. a fork to load dung, &c.
 20. s. a state of sickness from pitch
 21. ss. a. an instrument to regulate the voice
 22. s. black, dark, dismal; smeared
 23. a fossil coal
 24. a. sorrowful; tender; mean
 25. a pit dug and covered over
 26. the marrow of a plant; energy
 27. s. energy, strength, force, fulness
 28. s. wanting pith; wanting energy
 29. consisting of pith; forcible
 30. a. deserving pity
 31. tender, melancholy, mean; paltry
 32. a. wanting compassion, merciless
 33. s. one who works in a pit
 34. s. a large saw for two men
 35. s. an allowance, a small portion
 36. a. consisting of phlegm
 37. sympathy with misery or pain.—v. a. to
 38. seasonate misery
 39. a pin on which any thing turns; in
 40. y. evolutions the officer or soldier sta-
 41. at the flank on which a company
 42. ie box for the consecrated host
 43. a. that may be appeased
 44. Placart, s. an edict, a manifesto
 45. v. a. to appease, to reconcile
 46. locality, space in general; a mansion,
 47. ice, rank, priority, office.—v. a. to put
 48. ace, fix, settle
 49. v. gentle quiet, kind, mild, soft
 50. res, s. peaceableness, quietness
 51. s. a petticoat
 52. sm, s. literary theft, adoption of the
 53. its or words of another
 54. st, s. one who steals the thought or
 55. g. of another
 56. f, s. a pillager in literature
 57. s. a pestilence, trouble, vexation.
 58. to infect with pestilence; toaze
 59. a. vexations, trouble-ome, harassing
 60. a common kind of flat fish
 61. a variegated stuff, a Scotch dress
 62. smooth; artless, clear, simple
 63. la'fly, ad. distinctly, flatly, fairly
 64. a'ling, s. acting without art
 65. ss, s. levelness, want of show
 66. s. a lamentation, a complaint
 67. f, s. he that commences a suit
 68. e. a. expressive of sorrow, lamenting
 69. ork, s. common needle-work

Plait, s. a fold, a double.—v. a. to fold
 Plan, s. a scheme, form, draught, model
 —v. a. to scheme, to form in design
 Plan'ched, a. made of boards
 Plan'cher, s. a floor of wood
 Plane, s. a level, a tool.—v. to level
 Plan'et, s. an erratic or wandering star
 Plan'etary, s. pertaining to the planets
 Plan'et-struck, a. blasted, amazed
 Plan'ish, v. a. to polish, to smooth
 Plan'isphere, s. a sphere projected on a plane
 Plank, s. a board.—v. a. to lay with planks
 Plano-con'ical, a. level on one side and convex
 on the other
 Plano-con'vex, a. flat on the one side and con-
 vey on the other
 Plant, s. any vegetable production.—v. a. to set,
 cultivate, fix, settle
 Plan'tain, s. a herb, a tree and its fruit
 Plan'tal, s. pertaining to plants
 Planta'tion, s. colony, a place planted
 Plan'ted, a. settled, established
 Plan'ter, s. one who sows, sets, or cultivates
 Plash, s. a small puddle of water.—v. a. to dash
 with water; to interweave branches
 Plash'y, a. watery, filled with puddles
 Plasm, s. a mould, a matrix for metals
 Plas'ter, s. lime to cover walls; a salve.
 —v. a. to cover with plaster, &c.
 Plas'terer, s. one who plas'ters walls, &c.
 Plas'tic, a. having power to give form
 Plas'tron, s. a piece of stuffed leather; the
 sternum of reptiles
 Plat, s. a small piece of ground.—v. to inter-
 weave; to make by texture
 Plat'ane, s. the plane-tree
 Plate, s. wrought metal, a dish to eat on
 Plateau, s. a plane or flat surface
 Plat'en, s. part of a printing press
 Plat'form, s. a horizontal plane, a level; a
 timber floor on which cannon is placed
 Plat'ina, s. the name of a metal
 Platon'ic, a. relating to Plato, pure
 Platoon, s. a square body of musqueteers
 Plat'ter, s. a large earthen or wooden dish
 Plau'dit, s. applause, approbation
 Plau'ditory, a. praising, commending
 Plausibil'ity, s. appearance of right
 Plaus'ible, a. superficially pleasing, specious
 Plaus'ive, a. applauding, plausible
 Play, s. amusement, sport, game; a drama.
 —v. to sport, game, trifle, perform
 Play'er, s. one who plays or performs
 Play'fellow, s. a companion in youth
 Play'ful, a. sportive, full of levity
 Play'fulness, s. sportiveness, frivolity
 Play'game, s. play of children
 Play'house, s. a house for acting plays in
 Play'thing, s. a toy, a thing to play with
 Play'wright, s. a maker or writer of plays
 Plea, s. a form of pleading, an apology
 Plead, v. a. to defend, to discuss, to argue
 Plea'dable, a. that may be pleaded
 Plea'der, s. one who speaks for or against
 Plea'ding, s. the act or form of pleading
 Pleas'ant, a. delightful, cheerful, merry
 Pleas'antness, s. delightfulness, gaiety
 Pleas'antry, s. gaiety, merriment, lively talk
 Pleas'e, v. to delight, content, like, choose
 Pleas'ing, a. tending to give delight
 Pleas'urable, a. delightful, pleasant
 Pleas'ure, s. delight, gratification, choice

- Piebe'ian**, *a.* popular, vulgar, low, common.
—*s.* one of the lower people
- Pledge**, *s.* a pawn.—*v.* *a.* to invite to drink
- Pied get**, *s.* a small mass of lint
- Plei'ades**, *s.* a northern constellation
- Ple'ary**, *a.* full, entire, perfect
- Pleni'tary**, *a.* relating to the full moon
- Pleni'potence**, *s.* fulness of power
- Pleni'potent**, *a.* invested with full power
- Pleni'potenti'ary**, *s.* a negotiator for a prince or state, invested with power to treat, &c.
- Ple'nist**, *s.* a philosopher who holds that all space is full of matter
- Pleu'tude**, *s.* fulness, repletion, abundance
- Plen'tuous**, *a.* copious, abundant, fruitful
- Plen'tiful**, *a.* copious, exuberant, fruitful
- Plen'ty**, *s.* abundance, fruitfulness
- Ple'o'nasm**, *s.* a redundancy of words
- Ple'o'saurus**, *s.* a gigantic animal of the lizard tribe
- Pleth'ora**, **Pleth'ory**, *s.* a fulness of habit
- Plev'in**, *s.* in law, a warrant or assurance
- Pleu'ra**, *s.* a skin that covers the chest
- Pleu'ri'is**, *s.* an inflammation of the pleura
- Pleurit'ic**, *a.* diseased with a pleurisy
- Pliability**, *s.* flexibility
- Plia'ble**, *a.* flexible, apt to bend
- Plia'bleness**, *s.* easiness to be bent
- Plia'ncy**, *s.* the quality of bending easily
- Plia'nt**, *a.* flexible; easily persuaded
- Plia'tness**, *s.* flexibility, toughness
- Plia'rs**, *s.* a kind of small plucers
- Plight**, *s.* condition, state, pledge, gage.—*v.* *a.* to pledge, give as surety, weave
- Plinth**, the lowermost part of a pillar
- Plod**, *v.* *n.* to toll, to drudge, to study closely
- Plod'der**, *s.* a dull, heavy, laborious man
- Plod'ding**, *s.* close drudgery or study
- Plonge**, *s.* the superior slope given to the parapet
- Plot**, *s.* a small extent of ground, a scheme, conspiracy, stratagem, contrivance.—*v.* to scheme mischief, plan, contrive
- Plough (plow)**, *s.* an instrument of husbandry.
—*v.* *a.* to turn up with a plough
- Ploughman**, *s.* one that attends the plough
- Ploughmon'day**, *s.* Monday after Twelfth Day
- Ploughshare**, *s.* the iron of a plough
- Plow'er**, *s.* the name of a bird, the lapwing
- Pluck**, *s.* a pull; the liver and lights, &c.
—*v.* *a.* to snatch, draw, strip feathers
- Plug**, *s.* a stopple.—*v.* *a.* to stop with a plug
- Plum**, *s.* a fruit; dried grapes; £100,000
- Plu'mage**, *s.* feathers, a suit of feathers
- Plumb**, *s.* a leaden weight on a line.—*v.* *a.* to sound, to regulate—*ad.* perpendicularly to the horizon
- Plum'ber**, *s.* one who works upon lead
- Plume**, *s.* a feather; pride, towering mien.
—*v.* *a.* to pick and adjust feathers, to adorn, to make proud; to strip
- Plumigerous**, *a.* having feathers [of it]
- Plum'line**, *s.* a line, with a weight at the end
- Plum'met**, *s.* a leaden weight or pencil
- Plu'mous**, *a.* feathery, like feathers
- Plump**, *a.* somewhat fat, not lean, sleek.—*v.* *a.* to fall like a stone in water; to fatten, to swell, to make large
- Plun'per**, *s.* sudden stroke, what plumps out
- Plum'press**, *s.* fulness, comeliness
- Plum'p'ding**, *s.* pudding made with plums
- Plu'my**, *a.* covered with feathers
- Plun'der**, pillage, spoils gotten in war.—*v.* *a.* to pillage, to rob by force
- Plun'derer**, *s.* a hostile pillager, a thief
- Plunge**, *v.* to put or sink suddenly under water; to fall into any hazard or distress.—*s.* the act of putting under water
- Plun'ket**, *s.* a kind of blue colour
- Plu'ral**, *a.* implying more than one
- Plu'ralist**, *s.* a clergyman who holds more benefices than one, with cure of souls
- Plu'ral'ity**, *s.* a number more than one
- Plush**, *s.* a kind of shaggy cloth
- Plu'vial**, *s.* a priest's vestment or cope
- Plu'vial**, **Plu'vius**, *a.* rainy, wet
- Pl'y**, *v.* to work closely; to solicit; to bend
—*s.* a plait, turn, form, bias, fold
- Pneumat'ic**, *a.* relative to wind
- Pneumat'ic**, *s.* the doctrine of the air
- Pneumatologist**, *s.* one skilled in pneumatology
- Pneumatology**, *s.* the doctrine of spiritual ex-
- Poach**, *v.* to bolt slightly; to steal game
- Poa'cher**, *s.* one who steals game
- Poa'chy**, *a.* damp, marshy, moist
- Pock**, *s.* a pustule of the small-pox
- Poc'ket**, *s.* a small bag inserted into clothes.
—*v.* *a.* to put in the pocket
- Poc'ket-glass**, *s.* a glass for the pocket
- Poc'khole**, *s.* a scar made by the small-pox
- Po'ulent**, *a.* fit for drink, drinkable
- Pod**, *s.* the husk or shell of pulse, seeds, &c.
- Pod'der**, *s.* a gatherer of peasecocks
- Podge**, *s.* a puddle, a plash, a watery place
- Po'em**, *s.* a composition in verse
- Po'esy**, *s.* the art of writing poems
- Po'et**, *s.* a writer of poems, an inventor
- Poetas'ter**, *s.* a vile petty poet
- Po'etess**, **Po'etress**, *s.* a female poet
- Poet'ical**, *a.* pertaining to poetry
- Po'etry**, *s.* metrical composition, poems
- Po'ignancy**, *s.* sharpness, asperity
- Po'ignant**, *a.* sharp, irritating, satirical
- Point**, *s.* a sharp end; indivisible part of time or space; punctilio; degree; aim; instance; a cape; a stop.—*v.* to sharpen, direct, note, level
- Pointed**, *part.* *a.* sharp, epigrammatical
- Pointed**, *s.* any thing on a point
- Point'er**, *s.* any thing that points; a dog
- Point'less**, *a.* blunt, not sharp, obtuse
- Poi'son**, *s.* what destroys life, venom.—*v.* *a.* to infect with poison, corrupt
- Poi'sonous**, *a.* venomous, destructive
- Poi'trel**, *s.* a graving tool, a breast-plate
- Poize**, *s.* a weight, balance, equipoise.—*v.* *a.* to balance, to weigh mentally
- Poke**, *s.* a small bag or pocket.—*v.* *a.* to feel in the dark, search out
- Po'ker**, *s.* an iron bar used to stir the fire
- Po'lar**, *a.* pertaining to the poles
- Polar'ity**, *s.* tendency to the pole
- Pole**, *s.* either extremity of the axis of the earth; a staff; a measure of five yards and a half; a piece of timber erected
- Po'leaxe**, *s.* an axe fixed to a long pole
- Po'lecat**, *s.* a stinking animal, the fitchew
- Po'ledavy**, *s.* a sort of coarse canvass
- Polem'ic**, *a.* controversial, disputative.—*s.* a disputant, a controversialist
- Po'lestar**, *s.* a star near the pole; any guide
- Po'lice**, *s.* the regulation of a city, &c.
- Po'licy**, *s.* art of government; prudence

- Pol'ish, *s.* artificial gloss, elegance.—*n. a.* to smooth, brighten; civilize
 Pol'isher, *s.* what refines or polishes
 Poli'te, *a.* elegant of manners, glossy
 Poli'teness, *s.* gentility, good breeding
 Poli'tic, Poli'tical, *a.* relating to politics, prudent, cunning, artful, skilful
 Poli'tician, *s.* one skilled in politics
 Poli'tics, *s.* the science of government
 Poli'ture, *s.* the gloss given by polishing
 Poli'ty, *s.* form of government of any city or commonwealth, civil constitution
 Poli, *s.* the head; list of those that vote.—*n. a.* to lop the tops of trees; to take a list of voters; shear, clip short
 Pol'ling, *s.* act of lopping; a kind of fish
 Pol'lard, *s.* a tree lopped, a fine sort of bran
 Pol'lenger, *s.* brushwood
 Pollu'te, *v. a.* to defile, to taint, to corrupt
 Pollu'tion, *s.* act of defiling, defilement
 Poltroo'n, *s.* a coward, dastard, scoundrel
 Polyaco'natic, *a.* multiplying sound
 Polyan'thus, *s.* the name of a flower
 Polyg'amy, *s.* a plurality of wives
 Polyglot, *a.* that is in many languages
 Polygon, *s.* a figure of many angles
 Polygonal, *a.* having many angles
 Polygram, *s.* a figure of many lines
 Polygraphy, *s.* art of writing in cyphers
 Polyhedron, *s.* a multiplying glass
 Polyhedrous, *a.* having many sides
 Polyph'oniism, *s.* multiplicity of sound
 Polyp'us, *s.* a sea animal with many feet; a disease or swelling in the nostrils
 Polysyllab'ic, *a.* having many syllables
 Polysyllable, *s.* a word of many syllables
 Polytheism, *s.* belief of a plurality of gods
 Poma'ceous, *a.* consisting of apples
 Poma'de, *s.* a fragrant ointment
 Poma'tum, *s.* an unguent for the hair made of hog's lard, sheep's suet, &c.
 Poman'der, *s.* a perfumed ball or powder
 Pomegran'ate, *s.* a tree and its fruit
 Pom'ero'y, *s.* a large kind of apple
 Pomif'erous, *a.* bearing apples
 Pom'mel, *s.* a knob on a sword or saddle.
 —*n. a.* to beat, to bruise, to punch
 Pomp, *s.* splendour, pride, ostentation
 Pom'pion, Pum'pkin, *s.* a kind of melon
 Pompos'ity, *s.* ostentatiousness
 Pom'pous, *a.* stately, magnificent, grand
 Pond, *s.* a small pool or lake of water
 Pon'der, *v.* to weigh mentally, to muse
 Pon'derable, *a.* capable to be weighed
 Pon'deral, *a.* estimated by weight
 Ponderos'ity, *s.* weight, gravity, heaviness
 Pon'derous, *a.* heavy, momentous, forcible
 Po'nent, *a.* heathy
 Pon'lard, *s.* a small pointed dagger
 Pon'tage, *s.* bridge duties for repairs
 Pon'tiff, *s.* a high priest, the Pope
 Pontif'ical, *a.* belonging to a high priest.
 —*s.* a book of ecclesiastical rites
 Pontif'icate, *s.* papacy, the popedom
 Pon'tifice, *s.* bridge-work, edifice of a bridge
 Pontoo'n, *s.* a floating bridge of boats
 Pontoo'ling, *s.* in military matters the art of constructing temporary pontoons over rivers, &c.
 Po'ny, *s.* a small horse
 Pool, *s.* a standing water; a term at cards
 Poop, *s.* the hindmost part of a ship
 Poor, *a.* not rich; trifling; mean; dejected
 Poor'ly, *a.* in ill health, indisposed
 Pop, *s.* a small, smart, quick sound.—*v. to* move or enter quickly or shily
 Pope, *s.* the bishop of Rome; a fish
 Po'pedom, *s.* jurisdiction of the Pope
 Po'pery, Fa'pistry, *s.* the Popish religion
 Po'pe's-eye, *s.* a glandular part of the thigh
 Pop'gun, Port'gun, *s.* a child's gun
 Popu'lacion, *s.* a frequenting of taverns
 Pop'injay, *s.* a parrot, woodpecker; a pop
 Pop'ish, *a.* taught by the Pope, Romish
 Pop'lar, *s.* a tall-growing tree
 Pop'lan, *s.* a kind of silk and worsted stuff
 Pop'py, *s.* the name of a plant
 Pop'ulace, *s.* the multitude, the vulgar
 Pop'ular, *a.* pleasing to the people, vulgar
 Popular'ity, *s.* the favour of the people
 Popu'late, *v. n.* to breed people
 Popu'lation, *s.* the number of people
 Pop'u'lous, *a.* full of people, well inhabited
 Por'celain, *s.* China ware; the herb purslain
 Porch, *s.* a portico, an entrance with a roof
 Por'cupine, *s.* a sort of large hedgehog
 Pore, *v. n.* to look close to, or intensely.—*s.* a minute orifice: in the animal system the pores are certain imperceptible orifices where the hairs grow, and through which perspiration exudes
 Por'ebblind, or Pur'blind, *a.* near-sighted
 Pork, *s.* swine's flesh unsalted
 Por'ker, Por'kling, *s.* a young pig
 Poros'ity, *s.* quality of having pores
 Po'rous, Po'ry, *a.* full of pores
 Por'poise, Po'rpus, *s.* the sea-hog
 Porra'ceous, *a.* greenish, like a leek
 Por'ret, *s.* a scallion, a leek
 Por'ridge, Pot'tage, *s.* a kind of broth
 Por'ringer, *s.* a vessel for spoon meat
 Port, *s.* a harbour, aperture; air, mien; the name of Portuguese wine
 Po'rtable, *a.* that may be carried
 Po'rta'ge, *s.* price of carriage, a porthole
 Po'r'tal, *s.* a gate, the arch of a gate
 Po'r'tance, *s.* air, mien, port, demeanour
 Porteu'llis, *s.* a sort of drawbridge, a gate sliding in a vertical groove to protect the entrance to a fort
 Porte, *s.* the court of the Turkish emperor
 Por'ted, *a.* borne in a regular order
 Porten'd, *v. a.* to forebode, to foreshow
 Porten'sion, *s.* the act of foretelling
 Por'tent, *s.* an omen, or foretelling of ill
 Porten'tous, *a.* monstrous, ominous
 Por'ter, *s.* one who has charge of a gate; a carrier; a kind of strong beer
 Por'terage, *s.* the hire of a porter
 Por'tolio, *s.* a case to contain papers or prints
 Por'tiglave, Por'tiglave, *s.* a sword-bearer
 Por'thole, *s.* a hole to point cannon through
 Por'tico, *s.* a covered walk, a piazza
 Por'tion, *s.* part, allotment; wife's fortune
 Por'tliness, *s.* grandeur of demeanour
 Por'tly, *a.* dignified; of a lofty bearing
 Portmen'tau, *s.* a bag to carry clothes in
 Por'trait, *s.* a picture drawn from the life
 Por'tray, *v. a.* to paint, to adorn
 Por'tress, *s.* the female guardian of a gate
 Pose, *v. a.* to puzzle, appose, interrogate
 Pos'ted, *a.* placed, ranged, put
 Pos'tion, *s.* a situation; an assertion
 Pos'tional, *a.* respecting position

Pos'tive, *a.* absolute, assured, certain
 Pos'se, *s.* an armed power, a large body
 Possess', *v. a.* to have as an owner, to obtain
 Possession, *s.* a having in one's own power
 Possess'ive, Possess'ory, *s.* having possession
 Possessor, *s.* an owner, master, proprietor
 Pos'set, *s.* milk curdled with wine, &c.
 Possibility, *s.* the power of being or doing
 Pos'sible, *a.* having the power to be or do
 Post, *s.* a messenger; piece of timber, office;
 any spot of ground occupied by troops.—*v.* to
 travel with speed, to place, to fix
 Pos'tage, *s.* money paid for letters
 Postchal'se, *s.* a light body-carriage
 Postda'te, *v. a.* to date later than the time
 Postdiluvian, *a.* living since the flood
 Pos'ter, *s.* a courier, one that travels hastily
 Pos'terior, *a.* happening after, backward
 Posteriority, *s.* the state of being after
 Pos'terior's, *s.* the hinder parts, the breech
 Posterity, *a.* succeeding generations
 Pos'tern, *s.* a small gate, a little door, a pas-
 sage constructed under a rampart
 Post-exis'tence, *s.* a future existence
 Postha'te, *ad.* very fast or quick
 Pos'thouse, *s.* a house to take in letters
 Pos'thumous, *a.* done, had, or published after
 one's decease
 Postil'ion, *s.* one who guides a coach, or the
 first pair of a set of horses
 Pos'tman, *s.* a letter-carrier
 Pos'tmeridian, *a.* being in the afternoon
 Pos't-office, *s.* a post-house, place for letters
 Postpo'ne, *v. a.* to put off, delay, undervalue
 Postpo'nement, *s.* a temporary delay, the act of
 deferring
 Pos'tscript, *s.* a writing added to a letter
 Pos'tulate, *s.* a position assumed or supposed
 without proof.—*v. a.* to assume
 Postula'tion, *s.* a supposing without proof
 Postula'tum, *s.* an assumed position
 Pos'ture, *s.* position, place, disposition
 Pos'turemaster, *s.* one who teaches or prac-
 tises artificial contortions of the body
 Po'sy, *s.* a motto on a ring; a nosegay
 Pot, *s.* a vessel to hold liquids or meat.—*v.* to
 preserve seasoned meats in pots
 Po'table, Po'tulent, *a.* fit to be drunk
 Po'tableness, *s.* quality of being drinkable
 Pot'ash, *s.* ashes from burnt vegetables
 Pot'a'tion, *s.* a drinking bout, a draught
 Pot'a'to, *s.* an esculent root
 Pot'bellied, *a.* having a swollen paunch
 Potch, *v. a.* to thrust, to push, to poach
 Pot'companion, *s.* a fellow-drinker
 Pot'ency, *s.* power, influence, efficacy
 Pot'ent, *a.* powerful, efficacious, mighty
 Pot'entate, *s.* a monarch, sovereign, prince
 Poten'tial, *a.* existing in possibility, not in act;
 powerful, efficacious
 Pot'ter, *s.* a bustle, stir, tumult
 Pot'hook, *s.* a hook to hang pots on
 Pot'ion, *s.* a draught, commonly in physio
 Pot'sh-rd, *s.* a fragment of a broken pot
 Pot'ter, *s.* a maker of earthen vessels
 Pot'tery, *s.* the work of a potter
 Pot'tic, *s.* a measure of four pints
 Pot'vant, *a.* heated to courage by liquor
 Pouch, *s.* a small bag, pocket, purse; a case of
 strong leather lined with tin divisions for
 carrying a soldier's ammunition
Poult, *s.* a young chicken

Poul'terer, *s.* one who sells fowls
 Poul'tice, *s.* a mollifying application
 Poul'try, *s.* all kinds of domestic fowls
 Pounce, *s.* the talon of a bird of prey; the
 powder of guaiacum for paper
 Poul'ter-box, *s.* a small box perforated
 Pound, *s.* a weight; 20 shillings; a pinfold
 —*v.* to beat with a pestle; to shut up
 Pou'ndage, *s.* an allowance of so much in the
 pound; payment rated by weight; fees paid
 to the keeper of a pound
 Pou'nder, *s.* a cannon of a certain bore
 Pour, *v.* to empty liquids out of any vessel; to
 flow; to rush tumultuously
 Pout, *s.* a kind of fish; a kind of bird.—*v. n.* to
 look sullen, to frown
 Pov'erty, *s.* indigence, meanness, defect
 Pow'der, *s.* dust; dust of starch; gunpowder
 Pew'der-box, *s.* a box for hair powder
 Pow'der-horn, *s.* a horn for gunpowder
 Pow'dering-tub, *s.* a vessel for salting meat
 Pow'der-mill, *s.* a mill in which gunpowder is
 manufactured
 Pow'dery, *a.* dusty, friable, soft
 Pow'er, *s.* command, authority, ability,
 strength, force, influence, military force
 Pow'erful, *a.* potent, mighty, efficacious
 Pow'erness, *a.* weak, impotent, helpless
 Pox, *s.* pustules; an eruptive disease
 Praam, *s.* a flat-bottomed boat
 Prac'ticable, *a.* performable; assailable
 Prac'tical, *a.* relating to action
 Prac'tice, *s.* habit, use, dexterity, method
 Prac'tise, *v. a.* to do, to exercise, to transact
 Practitioner, *s.* one engaged in any art
 Prac'tice, *s.* a writ, a command
 Prac'tice, *s.* things previously known
 Pragmat'ical, *a.* meddling, impertinent
 Praise, *s.* renown, laud, commendation.
 —*v. a.* to commend, to applaud
 Prai'seworthy, *a.* deserving praise
 Prance, *v. n.* to spring or bound
 Prank, *s.* a frolic, trick, wicked act
 Prate, *v. n.* to talk carelessly, to chatter
 Prati'que, *s.* licence for a ship to traffic upon a
 certificate that the place she last sailed from
 is free from any infectious disease
 Prat'tle, *v. n.* to talk lightly, to chatter
 Prat'tler, *s.* a trifling talker, a chatterer
 Pravi'ty, *s.* corruption, madness, malignity
 Prawn, *s.* a shell-fish like a shrimp
 Prax'is, *s.* use, practice
 Pray, *v.* to entreat, supplicate, implore
 Pray'er, *s.* a petition to Heaven; entreaty
 Pray'erbook, *s.* a book of prayers
 Preach, *v. n.* to pronounce a public discourse
 on religious subjects
 Prea'cher, *s.* one who preaches, a minister
 Prea'ching, *s.* art of discoursing publicly on
 religious subjects
 Pre'amble, *s.* an introduction, a preface
 Pre'bend, *s.* a stipend in cathedrals
 Pre'bendary, *s.* a stipendiary of a cathedral
 Preca'rious, *a.* dependant, uncertain; at the
 pleasure of others
 Preca'tive, Preca'tory, *a.* suppliant, submissive,
 beseeching
 Precau'tion, *s.* a preservative caution
 Precau'tional, Precau'tionary, *a.* preventive
 Preced'ence, *a.* previous, antecedent
 Precede, *v. a.* to go before in rank or place
 Prece'dence, *s.* priority, the foremost place

Precedent, *a.* going before; former
Precedent, *s.* example, thing done before
Progenitor, *s.* he that leads the choir
Precept, *s.* a rule, command, injunction, mandate
Preceptual, *a.* consisting of precepts
Preceptive, *a.* containing or giving precepts
Preceptor, *s.* a teacher, a tutor
Preceptory, *a.* giving precepts
Precession, *s.* the act of going before
Preclinet, *s.* an outward limit, boundary
Preclous, *a.* valuable, costly, of great price
Preclpice, *s.* a perpendicular declivity
Preclpittance, *Preclpitaney*, *s.* rash haste, headlong hurry
Preclpitant, *a.* falling headlong, hasty
Preclpitate, *a.* corrosive mercurial medicine.
 —*v.* to cast down; to hurry.—*a.* headlong, hasty, violent
Preclpitation, *s.* hurry, blind rash haste
Preclse, *a.* formal, affected, finical, exact
Preclson, *s.* exact limitation, nicety
Preclve, *a.* exactly limiting [anticipation]
Preclde, *v.* to shut out or hinder by some
Precl'sion, *s.* exclusion, shutting out
Precl'sive, *a.* hindering by anticipation
Precl'ous, *a.* ripe before the time
Precl'ity, *s.* ripeness before the time
Preclgita'tion, *s.* previous consideration
Preclgnition, *s.* previous knowledge
Preclmp'ose, *v.* to compose beforehand
Preclnceit, *s.* opinion antecedently formed
Preclnceive, *s.* to form an opinion beforehand; to imagine beforehand
Preclncep'tion, *s.* a previous opinion
Preclnceerted, *a.* settled beforehand
Preclntract, *s.* a previous contract
Preclurse, *s.* a forerunning; going before
Preclursor, *s.* a forerunner; a harbinger
Preclursor, *a.* introductory, previous
Precl'ceous, *a.* living by prey or plunder
Precl'al, *a.* robbing; practising robbery
Precl'tion, *s.* the act of plundering
Precl'tious, *a.* plundering, rapacious
Precl'tory, *a.* practising rapine; ravenous
Precl'essor, *s.* one going before
Precl'estinalian, *Precl'estinator*, *s.* one who maintains the doctrine of predestination
Precl'estinate, *v.* to decree beforehand
Precl'estina'tion, *s.* the predestined judgment of God, whereby he has determined from all eternity, according to the predestinarians, to save a certain number of persons called the elect
Precl'estine, *v.* to decree beforehand
Precl'determination, *s.* previous resolution
Precl'dial, *a.* consisting of farms
Precl'dicable, *s.* a logical term of affirmation.
 —*a.* such as may be affirmed
Precl'dicament, *s.* a class, arrangement, kind
Precl'dicant, *s.* one that affirms any thing
Precl'dicate, *s.* what is affirmed of a subject.
 —*v.* to affirm or declare
Precl'dication, *s.* affirmation, declaration
Precl'd't, *v.* to foretell; to foreshow
Precl'd'ion, *s.* a prophecy; a foretelling
Precl'd'ive, *a.* prophetic, foretelling
Precl'd'or, *s.* one who foretells or prophesies
Precl'dic'tion, *s.* a prepossession in favour of any particular person or thing
Precl'dispo'se, *v.* to dispose beforehand
Precl'disposi'tion, *s.* previous adaptation

Precl'dom'inance, *s.* prevalence, superiority
Precl'dom'inant, *a.* prevalent, ascendant
Precl'dom'inate, *v.* to prevail in or over
Precl'dect, *v.* to choose beforehand
Precl'dem'inance, *s.* superiority, precedence
Precl'dem'inent, *a.* excellent above others
Precl'dem'ption, *s.* right of buying before others
Precl'den, *v.* to trim the feathers.—*s.* an instrument used by clothiers
Precl'denga'ge, *v.* to engage beforehand
Precl'denga'gement, *s.* precedent obligation
Precl'destab'lish, *v.* to engage beforehand
Precl'dexis't, *v.* to exist beforehand
Precl'dexis'tence, *s.* existence beforehand
Precl'dexis'tent, *a.* preceding in existence
Precl'dace, *s.* an introduction to a book, &c.
 —*v.* to say something introductory
Precl'datory, *a.* introductory
Precl'dect, *s.* a governor, a commander
Precl'decture, *s.* the office of government
Precl'der, *v.* to regard more; advance, raise
Precl'der'able, *a.* eligible before another
Precl'der'ence, *s.* estimation above another
Precl'der'ment, *s.* advancement, preference
Precl'digura'tion, *s.* antecedent representation
Precl'dig'urative, *a.* exhibiting by antecedent representation
Precl'dig'ure, *v.* to exhibit beforehand
Precl'dine, *v.* to limit beforehand
Precl'dix, *v.* to appoint beforehand; settle
Precl'dix, *s.* a particle placed before a word
Precl'dorm, *v.* to form beforehand
Precl'dnancy, *s.* the state of being with young; fertility; power; acuteness
Precl'dnant, *a.* breeding, teeming, fruitful
Precl'dgustation, *s.* the act of tasting first
Precl'dudge, *v.* to judge beforehand; generally to condemn beforehand
Precl'djgment, *s.* judgment without a previous hearing
Precl'dicate, *a.* formed by prejudice
Precl'dication, *s.* a judging beforehand
Precl'dice, *s.* prepossession, mischief, hurt.
 —*v.* to fill with prejudice; hurt
Precl'dic'ial, *a.* hurtful, injurious; opposite
Precl'dacy, *s.* the dignity or office of a prelate
Precl'date, *s.* a bishop; a high ecclesiastic
Precl'dical, *a.* relating to prelates or prelates
Precl'dation, *s.* a preference; a setting above
Precl'dic'tion, *s.* reading; lecture
Precl'dinary, *a.* previous, introductory, antecedently preparatory
Precl'dude, *s.* a flourish of music before a full concert; something introductory.—*v.* to serve as an introduction
Precl'd'sive, *a.* introductory, proömal
Precl'dmatur'e, *a.* ripe too soon; too soon said or done; too early; too hasty
Precl'dem'itate, *v.* to think beforehand
Precl'dem'it'ation, *s.* a meditating beforehand
Precl'der'mit, *v.* to deserve before another
Precl'der'mier, *s.* first, chief, principal.—*a.* a chief person; a first minister
Precl'der'mise, *v.* to explain previously
Precl'der'mise, *s.* an antecedent proposition
Precl'der'mises, *s.* in logic the two first propositions of a syllogism; in law—language houses or lands
Precl'der'mium, *s.* something given to invite a loan or a bargain
Precl'der'mon'ish, *v.* to warn beforehand
Precl'der'mon'ition, *s.* previous intelligence

- Premonitory**, *a.* previously advising
Premonstrator, *v. a.* to show beforehand
Premonitory, *s. a.* writ against those who have had communications with the see of Rome whereby a penalty is incurrible
Premonitory, *s. a.* to forename
Premonitory, *s. a.* act of telling before
Preoccupancy, *s.* taking possession before
Preoccupate, *v. a.* to anticipate, prepossess
Preoccupy, *v. a.* to seize before another
Preoptation, *s.* prepossession, prejudice
Preordain, *v. a.* to ordain beforehand
Preordainment, *s.* antecedent decree
Preparation, *s.* act of preparing a thing to any purpose; previous measures; any thing made by process; accomplishment
Preparative, *a.* serving to prepare
Preparatory, *a.* introductory, antecedent
Prepare, *v. e.* to make ready, qualify, form.
 —*s.* preparation, previous measures
Prepetrate, *a.* preconceived; contrived beforehand, as malice propensity
Preponder, **Preponderate**, *v. a.* to outweigh; to exceed in influence
Preponderance, *s.* superiority of weight
Preponderant, *a.* outweighing
Preposition, *s.* in grammar a particle set before a noun, and governing a case
Prepossession, *v. a.* to prejudice, to bias
Prepossession, *s.* first possession; prejudice; preconceived opinion
Preposterous, *a.* wrong, absurd, perverted
Prepotency, *s.* predominance; superiority
Preputia, *s.* the foreskin of the penis
Prerequisite, *v. a.* to demand beforehand
Prerequisite, *a.* that is previously necessary
Prerogative, *s.* exclusive privilege or right
Prerogative, *a.* having an exclusive privilege or right; having prerogative
Presage, **Presage**, *s.* a prognostic
Presage, *v. a.* to forebode, to foreshow
Presbyter, *s.* an elder, a pastor, a presbyterian
Presbyterial, **Presbyterial**, *a.* pertaining to a presbyter
Presbyterian, *s.* one who maintains the validity of ordination and government by presbyters or elders; a follower of Calvin
Presbyterianism, *s.* the principles and discipline of presbyterians
Presbytery, *s.* eldership; priesthood; also church government by lay elders
Prescience, *s.* a knowledge of futurity
Prescient, *a.* foreknowing, prophetic
Prescind, *v. a.* to cut off, to abstract
Prescind, *a.* abstracting; cutting off
Prescribe, *v. a.* to order; to direct medically
Prescript, *s.* a direction, precept, order
Prescription, *s.* a rule produced and authorized by long custom till it has the force of law; a medical receipt
Prescriptive, *a.* pleading the continuance and authority of custom
Presence, *s.* state of being present; mien; demeanour; quickness at expedients
Present, *a.* not absent. not past; ready.—*s.* a gift, a donation; a man's late
Present, *v. a.* to exhibit, to give, to prefer, to offer, to favour with gifts; in a military sense to bring the firelock to a horizontal position; to aim; to present arms is also to salute a superior by placing the firelock in a perpendicular position
Presentable, *a.* that may be presented
Presentaneous, *a.* ready, immediate
Presentation, *s.* the gift of a benefice
Presentee, *s.* one presented to a benefice
Presential, *a.* supposing actual presence
Presentiality, *s.* state of being present
Presentiment, *s.* a notion previously formed
Presently, *ad.* at present, soon after
Presentment, *s.* the act of presenting
Preservation, *s.* the act of preserving
Preservative, *s.* that has power to preserve
Preserve, *v. e.* to save, keep, season fruits, &c.
 —*s.* fruit preserved in sugar
Preserver, *s.* one who preserves or keeps
Preside, *v. a.* to be set over, direct, manage
Presidency, *s.* superintendence
President, *s.* one at the head of a society
Presidential, *a.* relating to a garrison
Press, *v. e.* to squeeze; distress; urge; force.
 —*s.* an instrument for pressing; a screw; case for clothes; a machine for printing; the forcing of men to military or naval service; a book-case
Press-gang, *s.* a body of armed sailors, who under the authority of the Impress Act, formerly seized upon persons for the naval service
Pressing, *part. a.* very urgent; squeezing
Pressman, *s.* a printer who works at a press one who forces away
Press-money, *s.* money for pressed soldiers
Pressure, *s.* force; affliction; an impression
Press'd, *ad.* quick, haste
Presumable, *a.* that may be presumed
Presume, *v. a.* to suppose; affirm; venture
Presuming, *part. a.* supposing; confident
Presumption, **Presumptuousness**, *s.* a conjecture; confidence; supposition previously formed; arrogance; pride
Presumptive, *a.* presumed; supposed, as the presumptive heir; confident, arrogant
Presumptuous, *a.* haughty; irreverent
Presumptuousness, *s.* arrogance; the quality of being presumptuous
Presupposal, *s.* supposal previously formed
Presuppose, *v. a.* to suppose beforehand
Presurmise, *s.* surmise previously formed
Pretext, *s.* a pretext; an assumption
Pretext, *v. e.* to allege falsely; to show hypocritically; to claim; to presume
Pretexter, *s.* one who claims or arrogates to himself what does not belong to him
Pretextion, *s.* a claim; a false appearance
Preterimperfect, *v. e.* in grammar the tense not perfectly past
Preterite, *a.* in grammar the past tense
Preterlapsed, *a.* past and gone
Pretermitt, *v. a.* to pass by, omit, neglect
Pretermisison, *s.* the act of omitting
Preternatural, *a.* not natural; irregular
Preterperfect, *a.* absolutely past
Preterperfect, *a.* time relatively past, or past before some other past time
Pretext, *s.* a pretence, false allegation
Pretor, *s.* a Roman judge; a mayor
Pretrial, *a.* judicial; exercised by a pretor
Pretness, *s.* beauty without dignity
Prety, *a.* neat, elegant, handsome.—*ad.* in some degree, nearly
Prevail, *v. a.* to be in force, overcome, persuade, have influence; have power
Prevailing, *a.* having most influence

Prev'alence, *s.* superiority; influence
 Prev'alent, *a.* powerful, predominant
 Prevar'icate, *v. n.* to cavil; to quibble
 Prevarica'tion, *s.* double dealing; shuffle
 Prevarica'tor, *s.* a caviller, a shuffler
 Preven'ient, *a.* preceding; preventive
 Preven't, *v.* to hinder, obstruct; guide
 Preven'tion, *s.* act of going before; anticipa-
 tion, hindrance, prejudice
 Preven'tive, *n.* a reservative, hindering
 Pre'vious, *a.* antecedent; going before
 Prey, *s.* something to be devoured; spoil.—*v.* to
 feed by violence; to plunder; to corrode
 Pri'apism, *s.* a preternatural tension of the penis
 Price, *s.* value; estimation; rate; reward
 Prick, *v.* to pierce, to spur.—*s.* a puncture
 Prick'et, *s.* a buck in his second year
 Prick'le, *s.* a small sharp point; a thorn
 Prick'leback, *s.* a small fish
 Prick'ly, *a.* full of sharp points
 Pride, *s.* inordinate self-esteem; haughtiness;
 insolent exultation; ostentation.—*v.* to
 rate himself high; to make proud, as to
 pride himself
 Pri'st, *s.* one who officiates at the altar
 Pri'stercraft, *s.* religious fraud
 Pri'stess, *s.* a female priest
 Pri'sthood, *s.* the office of a priest
 Pri'stiness, *s.* the manner, &c. of a priest
 Pri'stly, *a.* belonging to a priest; sacerdotal
 Pri'st-ridden, *a.* manured by priests
 Prig, *s.* a pert, conceited, little fellow
 Prim, *a.* formal, precise, affectedly nice
 Prim'acy, *s.* dignity or office of a primate
 Prim'age, *s.* an allowance paid to the master
 or a ship for the use of his stores, &c.
 Pri'mary, *ad.* in the first intention
 Pri'mary, *a.* first in order, chief, principal
 Pri'mate, *s.* the chief ecclesiastic
 Prime, *s.* the dawn; the morning; best part;
 spring of life; the flower or choice; height
 of health, beauty, or perfection.—*v. n.* to put
 powder into the touch pan or hole of a gun,
 &c.; to lay the first colours on in painting
 Prime, Pri'mal, *a.* early; first rate; first
 Pri'mately, *ad.* originally, excellently, well
 Pri'mateship, *s.* dignity, &c. of a primate
 Pri'm'er, *s.* the first book for children
 Pri'm'ro, *s.* an ancient game at cards
 Pri'm'val, *a.* original; such as was at first
 Pri'm'tive, *n.* ancient, original, formal
 Pri'm'ness, *s.* state of being first; excellence
 Pri'm'ness, *s.* formality, demureness
 Pri'mog'inal, *s.* first-born; original
 Pri'mogen'iture, *s.* state of being first born
 Pri'mor'dial, *a.* existing from the beginning
 Pri'm'rose, *s.* the name of a flower
 Prince, *s.* a sovereign; a king's son; chief
 Prin'cedom, *s.* the rank, estate, &c. of a prince
 Prin'culike, *a.* becoming a prince
 Prin'cely, *a.* royal, august, generous
 Prin'cess, *s.* a sovereign lady; the daughter of
 a king; a prince's consort
 Prin'cipal, *a.* chief, capital, essential.—*s.* a
 head, a chief; one primarily engaged; a
 sum placed out at interest
 Prin'cipal'ity, *s.* a prince's domain
 Prin'ciple, *s.* primordial substance; constituent
 part; original cause; motive, opinion
 Print, *s.* a mark made by impression; form,
 size, &c. of the types used in printing; formal
 method.—*v.* to mark by impression

Prin'ted, *part. a.* impressed, imprinted
 Prin'ter, *s.* one who prints books, &c.
 Prin'ting, *s.* the art or process of imprinting
 letters or words; typography
 Prin'tless, *a.* that leaves no impression
 Pri'or, *a.* former, antecedent, anterior.—*s.* the
 head of a priory of monks
 Pri'oresse, *s.* superior of a convent of nuns
 Pri'or'ity, *s.* precedence in time or place
 Pri'orship, *s.* office or dignity of a prior
 Pri'ory, *s.* a convent inferior to an abbey
 Pri'sage, *s.* a kind of duty or custom
 Prism, *s.* a kind of polygonal glass
 Prismat'ic, *a.* formed like a prism
 Pri'smoid, *s.* a solid body like a prism
 Pri'son, *s.* a goal, place of confinement
 Pri'son-base, or Pri'son-bars, *s.* a kind of rus-
 tle play
 Pri'soned, *part. shut up in prison*
 Pri'soner, *s.* a captive, one under arrest
 Pri'stine, *a.* first, ancient, original
 Pri'th'ee, *abbreviation for I pray thee*
 Pri'vacy, *s.* seclusion, retreat, taciturnity
 Pri'vate, *a.* secret, alone, particular, not re-
 lating to the public, not open.—*s.* a com-
 mon soldier
 Pri'vater, *s.* a private ship of war
 Pri'vateer'ing, *s.* act of plundering an enemy in
 private ships of war
 Pri'vation, *s.* absence or loss of any thing; ob-
 struction, &c.
 Pri'vative, *a.* causing privation, negative
 Pri'vilege, *s.* immunity, public right.—*v. a.* to
 grant a privilege, exempt
 Pri'vily, *ad.* privately, secretly
 Pri'vity, *s.* private concurrence
 Pri'vy, *a.* private, secret, acquainted with.
 —*s.* a necessary house
 Prize, *s.* a reward gained, booty.—*v. a.* to rate,
 esteem, value highly
 Prob'ability, *s.* likelihood, appearance of truth,
 evidence of argument
 Prob'able, *a.* likely, or like to be
 Prob'at, Prob'ate, *s.* the proof of wills, &c.
 Prob'ation, *s.* a proof, trial, noviciate
 Prob'ational, Prob'ationary, *s.* serving for trial
 Prob'ationer, *s.* one upon trial; a novice
 Probe, *s.* a surgeon's instrument.—*v. a.* to
 search, to try with a probe
 Prob'ity, *s.* uprightness, honesty, veracity
 Prob'lem, *s.* a question proposed for solution
 Prob'lemat'ical, *a.* uncertain, disputable
 Prob'oscis, *s.* the trunk of an elephant, &c.
 Proce'd'ing, *s.* suitableness, petulance
 Proce'd'ing, *a.* forerunning, antecedent
 Proce'dure, *s.* manner of proceeding
 Proce'd, *s. n.* to go on; to arise from; to
 prosecute; to make progress, to advance
 Proce'd'ing, *s.* a transaction; legal process
 Proce'r'ity, *s.* tallness, height of stature
 Proce'ss, *s.* course of law; order of things
 Proce'ssion, *s.* a train marching in solemnity
 Pro'chronism, *s.* dating an event before it hap-
 pened; an error in chronology
 Procla'm, *v.* to publish solemnly, to tell open-
 ly; to outlaw by public denunciation
 Procla'mation, *s.* a public notice given by au-
 thority; a declaration of the king's will
 Procliv'ity, *s.* propensity, readiness
 Procl'ivous, *a.* inclined; tending
 Procon'sul, *s.* a Roman governor
 Procon'sulship, *s.* the office of a proconsul

- Procrastinate, *v.* to defer, delay, put off
 Procrastination, *s.* delay, dilatoriness
 Procreate, *a.* productive, pregnant
 Procreate, *v.* to generate, to produce
 Procreation, *s.* generation, production
 Procreative, *a.* generative, productive
 Procreator, *s.* a generator, begetter
 Proctor, *s.* an advocate in the civil law; an attorney in the spiritual court; the magistrate of a university
 Proctorship, *s.* the office of a proctor
 Procu'ent, *a.* lying down, prone
 Procurable, *a.* obtainable, acquirable
 Procurator, *s.* a manager, agent, factor
 Procurer, *v.* to obtain, to manage, to procure
 Procurement, *s.* the act of obtaining or procuring
 Procurer, *s.* an obtainer, pimp, pander
 Procuress, *s.* a bawd, a seducing woman
 Prod'gal, *a.* profuse, wasteful, lavish.—*s.* a spendthrift, a waster
 Prod'gality, *s.* extravagance, profusion
 Prodigious, *a.* amazing, monstrous, vast
 Prodigy, *s.* a preternatural thing; a monster; any thing astonishing
 Profit'ion, *s.* treason, treachery
 Produce, *v.* to bring forth, yield, cause.—*s.* amount, profit, product
 Producent, *s.* one who exhibits or offers
 Product, *s.* the thing produced, work, effect
 Production, *s.* whatever is produced
 Productive, *a.* fertile, generative, efficient
 Proem, *s.* a preface, an introduction
 Profanation, *s.* the act of profaning, polluting, or violating any thing sacred
 Profane, *a.* not sacred; irreverent; polluted.—*v.* to violate, to pollute, to put to wrong use, to misapply
 Profaneness, *s.* irreverence, impiety
 Profaner, *s.* one who profanes or pollutes
 Profess', *v.* to declare openly and plainly
 Profess'edly, *ad.* openly, avowedly
 Profession, *s.* a vocation, known employment, calling; declaration, opinion
 Professional, *a.* relating to a particular profession
 Professor, *s.* a public teacher of some art
 Professors'hip, *s.* the office of a public teacher
 Prof'ise, *v.* to propose, offer, attempt.—*s.* an offer made, essay, attempt
 Proficience, *s.* improvement gained, &c.
 Proficient, *s.* one who has made good advancement in any study or business
 Profile, *s.* the side-face, a half face
 Prof'it, *s.* gain, advantage, improvement.—*v.* to gain advantage, improve
 Profitable, *a.* lucrative, beneficial
 Profitableness, *s.* gainfulness, usefulness
 Profitless, *a.* void of gain or advantage
 Prof'igacy, *s.* profligate behaviour
 Prof'igate, *a.* wicked, abandoned, debauched; lost to virtue and decency, shameless.—*s.* an abandoned wretch
 Prof'luence, *s.* progress, course
 Prof'luent, *a.* flowing forwards
 Profound, *a.* deep, learned, humble, lowly
 Profundity, *s.* depth of place or knowledge
 Profuse, *a.* lavish, wasteful, overabounding
 Profuseness, *s.* lavishness, prodigality
 Profusion, *s.* prodigality, exuberance, plenty, abundance
 Progs, *s.* victuals, provisions of any kind.—*v.* to shift meanly for provisions
 Progenitor, *s.* an ancestor in a direct line
 Progeny, *s.* offspring, issue, generation
 Prognos'tic, *s.* a prediction, a token foretelling—*a.* foretelling
 Prognos'ticate, *v.* to foretell, to foreshow
 Prognos'tication, *s.* the act of foretelling
 Prognos'ticator, *s.* one who foretells
 Progress, *s.* a course; improvement
 Progression, *s.* regular advance, course
 Progressional, *a.* advancing, increasing
 Progressive, *a.* going forward, advancing
 Prohib'it, *v.* to forbid, debar, hinder
 Prohibition, *s.* an interdiction, &c.
 Prohib'itory, *a.* implying prohibition
 Proj'ect, *s.* a scheme, contrivance, design.—*v.* to scheme, contrive; jut out
 Projectile, *a.* impelled forward.—*s.* a body put in motion; a shot or shell discharged from artillery
 Projection, *s.* act of shooting forwards; delineation; scheme, plan
 Projector, *s.* one who forms schemes, &c.
 Projecture, *s.* a jutting out
 Prolap'se, *v.* to extend out too much
 Prolate, *v.* to pronounce, to utter.—*a.* oblate, flattened at the poles
 Prolation, *s.* pronouncement, delay
 Prolep'sis, *s.* an anticipation of objections
 Prolep'tical, *a.* previous, antecedent
 Proleta'rian, *a.* wretched, vile, vulgar
 Prolif'ic, Prolif'ical, *a.* fruitful, generative
 Prolif', *a.* tedious, not concise, dilatory
 Prolif'ity, *s.* tediousness, want of brevity
 Prolocutor, *s.* the speaker of a convocation
 Prolocutorship, *s.* the office of prolocutor
 Prologue, *s.* a speech before a stage play
 Prolong', *v.* to lengthen out, to put off
 Prolongation, *s.* a delay to a longer time
 Prolusion, *s.* a prelude; an essay
 Promena'de, *s.* a walk, walking
 Prominence, *s.* a jutting out, protuberance
 Prominent, *a.* jutting or standing out
 Promiscuous, *a.* mingled, confused
 Prom'ise, *v.* to give one's word, to assure
 Prom'iser, *s.* one who promises
 Prom'ising, *part.* a. giving hopes
 Prom'issory, *a.* containing a promise
 Promontory, *s.* a headland, a cape
 Promo'te, *v.* to forward, advance, exalt
 Promoter, *s.* an advancer, encourager
 Promotion, *s.* encouragement, preferment; the elevation of an officer to a rank and trust superior to the one he holds
 Promo've, *v.* to forward, to promote
 Prompt, *a.* quick, ready, propense, acute.—*v.* to assist, to incite, to remind
 Prom'pter, *s.* one who helps a public speaker, by suggesting the word to him, &c.
 Prom'ptitude, *s.* readiness, quickness
 Promptuary, *s.* a magazine, a repository
 Promulgate, Promulge, *v.* to publish, to teach openly, to disseminate
 Promulgation, *s.* publication, exhibition
 Promulga'tor, *s.* a publisher, open teacher
 Prone, *a.* bending downward, inclined
 Pro'nense, *s.* an inclination; a descent
 Prong, *s.* a pointed piece of iron; one of the spikes of a fork, a pitch-fork
 Pronom'inal, *a.* belonging to a pronoun
 Pro'noun, *s.* a word used for a noun
 Pronounce, *v.* to speak, to utter, to pass judgment, to utter sentences

Pronoun'ceer, *s.* one who pronounces
 Pronunciation, *s.* the mode of utterance
 Proof, *s.* trial, test, evidence; impenetrability;
 a rough sheet of print to be corrected; a
 term applied to proving the strength of
 gunpowder, and to the casting of ordnance.
 —*a.* impenetrable, able to resist
 Proofless, *a.* wanting evidence, unproved
 Prop, *s.* a support, that which holds up.
 —*a.* *a.* to support, to sustain, to keep up
 Propagate, *v.* to generate, increase, extend
 Propagation, *s.* a generation, production
 Propel, *v. a.* to drive forward
 Propend, *v. n.* to incline to any part or side
 Propensity, *s.* tendency of desire
 Propense, *a.* inclined, disposed, prone to
 Propensity, *s.* inclination, tendency
 Proper, *a.* peculiar, fit, exact; one's own
 Propriety, *s.* peculiar quality; possession
 Prophecy, *s.* a prediction, declaration
 Prophesy, *v.* to predict, to foretell
 Prophet, *s.* a foreteller of future events
 Prophetess, *s.* a female prophet
 Prophet'ic, *a.* foretelling future events
 Prophylactic, *a.* preventive, preservative
 Propit, *v. a.* to offer in kindness
 Propinquity, *s.* proximity, kindred
 Propitiate, *v. a.* to induce to favour
 Propitiation, *s.* an atonement for a crime
 Propitiatory, *a.* serving to propitiate
 Propitious, *a.* favourable, kind, merciful
 Proplasm, *s.* a mould, a matrix
 Propo'nent, *s.* one who makes a proposal
 Proportion, *s.* an equal part, ratio, size.
 —*a.* *a.* to adjust parts, to fit
 Proportionable, *a.* adjusted, such as is fit
 Proportional, *a.* having due proportion.
 —*s.* a quantity in proportion
 Proportionate, *a.* adjusted to something else
 that is according to a certain rate
 Propo'sal, *s.* a proposition or design pro-
 pounded to consideration or acceptance
 Propose, *v. a.* to offer to the consideration
 Proposition, *s.* a thing proposed; a sentence
 in which any thing is affirmed or decreed
 Propositional, *a.* considered as a proposition
 Propound, *v. a.* to propose, offer, exhibit
 Proprietary, *s.* a possessor in his own right.
 —*a.* belonging to a certain owner
 Proprietor, *s.* a possessor in his own right
 Propugn, *v. a.* to defend, to vindicate
 Propulsion, *s.* the act of driving forward
 Prore, *s.* the prow or fore part of a ship
 Prorogation, *s.* a prolongation; state of
 lengthening out to distant time
 Protrude, *v. a.* to protrude, put off, delay
 Proruption, *s.* the act of bursting out
 Prosa'ic, *a.* belonging to or like prose
 Proscribe, *v. a.* to censure capitally
 Proscription, *s.* a doom to destruction; out-
 lawry; confiscation of property
 Proscriptive, *a.* proscribing
 Prose, *s.* the usual conversational way of speak-
 ing or writing, in opposition to verse
 Prosecute, *v. a.* to pursue, continue, sue
 Prosecution, *s.* a pursuit; a criminal suit
 Prosecutor, *s.* one who pursues any purpose,
 or pursues another by law
 Prose'lyte, *a.* a convert to a new opinion
 Prosemination, *s.* propagation by seed
 Prose'dian, Pros'olist, *s.* one skilled in pro-
 sody or poetical metre

Prosody, *s.* that part of grammar which
 teaches the sound and quantity of syllables,
 and the measures of verse
 Prosopopoeia, *s.* a figure in rhetoric, by which
 things are made persons; personification
 Prospect, *s.* a view, an object of view
 Prospection, *s.* act of looking forward
 Prospective, *a.* viewing at a distance
 Prospectus, *s.* the plan proposed
 Prosper, *v.* to be successful, to thrive
 Prosperity, *s.* good success, good fortune
 Prosperous, *a.* successful, fortunate
 Prospection, *s.* the act of looking forward
 Prostration, *s.* dejection, depression
 Prostitute, *a.* vicious for hire.—*s.* a public
 strumpet; a hireling
 Prostitution, *s.* the act of prostituting
 Prostrate, *a.* laid flat along, lying at mercy.
 —*a.* *a.* to throw down, to lay flat, to cast
 one's self at the feet of another
 Prostration, *s.* the act of falling down in
 adoration; dejection, depression
 Protect, *v. a.* to defend, to save, to shield
 Protection, *s.* a defence, a shelter
 Protective, *a.* defensive, sheltering
 Protector, *s.* a defender, supporter, recent
 Proten'd, *v. a.* to hold out, to stretch forth
 Protes't, *v.* to give a solemn declaration of
 opinion or resolution.—*s.* a declaration
 against a thing
 Protestant, *s.* one of the reformed religion,
 who protests against popery
 Protestantism, *s.* the religion of the reformed
 churches
 Protestation, *s.* a solemn declaration, a vow
 Prothonotary, *s.* a head registrar or notary
 Protocol, *s.* the original copy of a writing
 Protogine, *s.* a species of granite
 Protomartyr, *s.* a first martyr; St. Stephen
 Prototype, *s.* the original of a copy
 Protract, *v. a.* to draw out, delay, lengthen
 Protraction, *s.* a delay, a lengthening out
 Protrac'tive, *a.* dilatory, procrastinating
 Protrude, *v.* to thrust forward
 Protru'sion, *s.* the act of thrusting forward
 Protru'berance, *s.* a swelling above the rest
 Protru'berant, *a.* prominent, swelling
 Proud, *a.* elated, arrogant, lofty, grand
 Prove, *v.* to evince; to try; to experience
 Provable, *a.* that may be proved
 Proveditor, Provedore, *s.* one who undertakes
 to procure supplies for an army
 Provender, *s.* food for beasts, as hay, corn, &c.
 Prov'erb, *s.* a maxim; a common saying
 Proverbial, *a.* mentioned in a proverb
 Provide, *v.* to prepare; supply; stipulate
 Providence, *s.* the care of God over created
 beings; divine superintendence; prudence,
 frugality, foresight
 Provident, *a.* forecasting; cautious; prudent
 with respect to futurity
 Providential, *a.* effected by Providence
 Province, *s.* a conquered country; a country
 governed by a delegate; office; business;
 region; tract
 Provin'cial, *a.* relating to a province; rude
 —*s.* a spiritual or chief governor
 Provinciality, *s.* peculiarity of provincial lan-
 guage; the manner of a peculiar province
 Provinciate, *v. a.* to turn to a province
 Provision, *s.* a providing beforehand; victuals
 food; measures taken; terms settled

Provis'ional, *a.* temporarily established
Provis'io, *s.* a stipulation; a condition
Provo'cation, *s.* a cause of anger
Provo'cative, *s.* any thing which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite
Provo'catory, *s.* attracting to provocation
Provo'ke, *v. a.* to rouse, enrage, challenge
Provo'king, *a.* tending to excite anger or mortification
Prov'ont, *s.* the chief of any corporate body.
 — *s.* a military executioner
Prov'ost-marshal, *s.* a military officer who acts as head of police in the field
Prow, *s.* the head or fore part of a ship
Prow'ess, *s.* bravery, military courage
Prowl, *v.* to rove over; wander for prey
Prox'imate, *a.* next, near; immediate
Prox'ime, *a.* immediate, next
Proxim'ity, *s.* nearness; neighbourhood
Prox'y, *s.* a substitute or agent for another
Prude, *s.* a woman over-nice and scrupulous
Prud'ence, *s.* wisdom applied to practice
Prud'ent, *a.* practically wise, discreet
Pruden'tial, *a.* upon principles of prudence
Pruden'tials, *s.* maxims of prudence
Prud'ery, *s.* overmuch nicety in conduct; stiffness; affectation of modesty
Prudish, *a.* affectively grave
Prune, *s.* a dried plum.—*v.* to lop trees, &c.
Prunel'lo, *s.* a kind of silken stuff; a plum
Prur'ience, *s.* an itching or great desire
Prur'ient, *a.* itching, hot, eager
Pry, *v. n.* to inspect officiously, &c.
Psalm, *s.* a holy song, a sacred hymn
Psalmist, *s.* a writer, &c. of psalms
Psalmody, *s.* a singing of psalms
Psalter, *s.* a psalm book, book of psalms
Psalt'ery, *s.* a kind of harp for psalms
Pseu'do, *a.* false, counterfeit, pretended
Pseu'dology, *s.* false speaking, lying
Pshaw! interj. expressing contempt, &c.
Ptis'an, *s.* cooling medical drink made of barley, decocted with raisins, &c.
Pu'ber'ty, *s.* ripeness of age; time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted
Pubes'cent, *a.* arriving at puberty
Pub'lic, *a.* common, not private; manifest.
 — *s.* the body of a nation; the people
Pub'lican, *s.* a toll-gatherer; a victualer
Publi'cation, *s.* the act of publishing
Publi'city, *s.* notoriety
Pub'lish, *v. a.* to make known, to set forth
Pub'lish'er, *s.* one who publishes a book
Pu'c'lage, *s.* a state of virginity
Puck, *s.* a supposed sprite or fairy
Pucker, *v. a.* to gather into plaits or folds
Pud'der, *s.* a noise, bustle, tumult
Pud'ing, *s.* a sort of food; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.
Pud'dle, *s.* a small dirty lake, a dirty plash
Pud'ency, **Pud'i'city**, *s.* modesty, chastity
Pu'erie, *s.* childish, boyish, trifling
Pueril'ity, *s.* childishness, boyishness
Pu't, *s.* a kind of waterfowl
Puff, *s.* a small blast or breath of wind; a utensil used in powdering the hair; any thing light or porous; undeserved praise.
 — *v. a.* to swell with wind; to pant
Puff'in, *s.* a water fowl; a fish
Puffy, *a.* windy; flatulent; tumid; turgid
Pug, *s.* a small Dutch dog; a monkey

Pugh! interj. denoting contempt
Pu'gil, *s.* a little handful [the fist]
Pu'gilism, *s.* practice of boxing or fighting with
Pu'gilist, *s.* a boxer
Pu'gill'ic, *a.* pertaining to boxing
Pu'lane, *a.* young, younger; later in time
Pu'letty, *a.* petty, small, inconsiderable, puny
Pu'issance, *s.* power, force, might
Pu'issant, *a.* powerful, mighty, forcible
Puke, *s.* a medicine causing a vomit.—*v. n.* to eject from the stomach
Pu'chritude, *s.* beauty, grace, comeliness
Pu'le, *v. n.* to whine, to cry, to whimper
Pu'lkha', *s.* a Laplander's travelling sledge
Pull, *s.* the act of pulling; a pluck.—*v. a.* to draw violently, to pluck, to tear
Pu'll'et, *s.* a young hen
Pu'll'ey, *s.* a small wheel for a running cord
Pu'll'ulate, *v. n.* to germinate; to bud [unc]
Pu'lmonary, **Pu'lmon'io**, *a.* pertaining to the
Pulp, *s.* any soft mass; soft part of fruit
Pu'l'piness, *s.* state of being pulpy
Pu'nt, *s.* an exalted place to speak in
Pu'py, *a.* soft, pappy, full of pulp
Pu'sation, *s.* act of beating or moving with quick strokes against any thing opposing also the beating of the pulse or arteries
Pu'satory, *a.* beating like the pulse
Pulse, *s.* motion of the blood; all sorts of grain contained in pods
Pu'sion, *s.* the act of driving forward
Pu'verize, *v. a.* to reduce to powder or dust
Pu'verulent, *a.* dusty; consisting of powder
Pu'nce, *s.* a spongy stone full of pores
Pump, *s.* a water engine; a sort of shoe.—*v.* to work a pump, to throw out water by a pump; to examine artfully
Pun, *s.* an equivocation, a quibble.—*v. n.* to quibble, to play upon words
Punch, *s.* a pointed instrument, which, driven by a blow, perforates bodies; a liquor made by mixing spirit with water, sugar, and the juice of lemons or oranges; the buffoon or harlequin of the puppet-show; a short fat fellow.—*v. a.* to bore a hole with a punch
Pu'ch-bowl, *s.* a bowl to make punch in
Pu'cheon, *s.* a tool; a cask of 84 gallons
Punchin'ello, *s.* a buffoon; puppet
Punctil'io, *s.* a nicety of behaviour
Punctil'ious, *a.* exact, nice, ceremonious
Punctil'iousness, *s.* ceremony, exactness in the observance of forms
Pu'cto, *s.* ceremony; the point in fencing
Pu'ctual, *a.* exact, nice, punctilious
Pu'ctuality, **Pu'ctualness**, *s.* exactness
Pu'ctuation, *s.* the method of pointing
Pu'ctuate, *v.* to mark with small spots
Pu'cture, *s.* a hole made with a sharp point
Pu'gency, *s.* power of pricking; acridness
Pu'gent, *a.* pricking, sharp, acrimonious
Pu'inness, *s.* smallness, tenderness
Pu'ish, *v. a.* to chastise, correct, afflict
Pu'ishable, *a.* worthy of punishment
Pu'ishment, *s.* any pain or infliction imposed for crime; chastisement
Pu'ition, *s.* punishment
Punk, *s.* a strumpet; decayed wood
Pu'nter, *s.* one who is fond of puns
Punt, *s.* a small flat-bottomed boat.—*v. a.* to play at basnet or ombre
Pu'ny, *a.* young; inferior; peaking; weakly
Pup, *v. a.* to bring forth puppies.—*s.* a whelp

Pu'pil, *s.* the apple of the eye; a scholar
Pu'pilage, *s.* minority; wardship; the state of being a scholar
Pu'pillary, *a.* pertaining to a pupil
Pu'ppet, *s.* a small doll; a wooden image
Pu'ppet-show, *s.* a mock play by images
Pu'ppy, *s.* a whelp; a saucy ignorant fellow
Pur, *v. n.* to murmur as a cat or leopard
Pur'beck, *s.* a species of limestone abounding in organic remains
Pu'r'blind, *a.* short-sighted, near-sighted
Pur'chase, *s.* any thing bought for a price; the payment of a regulated sum for a commission in the British army.—*v. a.* to buy, to obtain at an expense; to expiate by a fine, &c.
Pur'chaser, *s.* one who makes a purchase
Pure, *a.* not sullied; chaste; unmingled
Pur'ga'tion, *s.* the act of cleansing, &c.
Pur'gative, *a.* cleansing downwards
Pur'gatory, *s.* a place in which the Romish church supposes that souls are purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven
Purge, *s.* a medicine causing stools.—*v.* to cleanse, clear, evacuate by stool
Pur'g'ng, *s.* a cleansing; a looseness
Pur'ifica'tion, *s.* the act of purifying, &c.
Pur'ifier, *s.* a cleanser, a refiner
Pur'ify, *v.* to make or grow pure; to clear
Pur'itan, *s.* a sectary pretending to eminent sanctity of religion
Puritan'ical, *a.* relating to puritans
Pur'itanism, *s.* the doctrine of the puritans
Pur'ity, *s.* cleanness, chastity, innocence
Pur'l, *s.* a kind of lace; a bitter malt liquor.—*v. n.* to flow with a gentle noise
Pur'lien, *s.* an enclosure, district, border
Pur'ling, *part. a.* running with a murmuring noise as a stream or brook does
Pur'line, *s.* inside braces to rafters
Pur'loin, *v. n.* to steal, to pilfer, to fitch
Pur'party, *s.* a share, a part in a division
Pur'ple, *a.* red tinged with blue
Pur'ples, *s.* purple spots in a fever
Pur'plish, *a.* somewhat purple; like purple
Pur'port, *s.* a design, tendency, meaning.—*v. a.* to intend, to tend to shew
Pur'pose, *s.* intention, design, effect.—*v. a.* to design, intend, resolve
Purse, *s.* a small bag to contain money, &c.
Pur'se'p'nd, *n.* pulled up with money
Pur'ser, *s.* in the navy the paymaster or purveyor of a ship
Pursu'able, *a.* that may be pursued
Pursu'ance, *s.* process; prosecution
Pursu'ant, *a.* done in consequence or prosecution of any thing

Pursu'e, *v.* to chase, continue, proceed
Pursu'it, *s.* the act of following; a chase
Pursu'ivant, *s.* an attendant on heralds
Pur'sy, *a.* short-breathed and fat
Pur'tenance, *s.* the pluck of an animal
Pur'vey, *v.* to buy in provisions; to procure
Pur'vey'ance, *s.* provision; procurement of victuals
Pur'vey'or, *s.* one who provides victuals
Pur'view, *s.* a proviso; a providing clause
Pur'ulence, **Pur'ulency**, *s.* generation of pus or matter; the state of pus from a sore
Pur'ulent, *a.* full of corrupt matter or pus
Pus, *s.* corruption, or thick matter issuing from a wound or sore
Pu'seyite, *s.* an adherent to the semi-popish doctrines of the Oxford trustees
Push, *v.* to thrust, push forward, urge.—*a.* a thrust; attack; trial; pimple
Push'ing, *a.* e. terprising; vigorous
Pusillanim'ity, *s.* cowardice, timidity
Pusillan'imo, *a.* mean-spirited, cowardly
Puss, *s.* the term for a hare or cat
Pus'tale, *s.* a little pimple or wheal
Pus'tulous, *a.* full of pustules, pimply
Put, *v.* to lay, place; repose; urge; state; unite; propose; form; regulate.—*s.* a clown; a game at cards
Put'anism, *s.* the crime of female prostitution
Put'ative, *a.* supposed; reputed
Put'id, *a.* mean, low, worthless
Put'idness, *s.* meanness, worthlessness
Putrefac'tion, *s.* rottenness
Putrefac'tive, *a.* making rotten
Put'rofy, *v.* to rot, to make rotten
Put'escent, *a.* growing rotten
Put'rid, *a.* rotten, corrupt, offensive
Put'roo, *s.* a bird; a small shroud
Put'ty, *s.* a cement used by glaziers
Puz'le, *v. a.* to embarrass, to perplex
Pyg'my, *a.* a dwarf; a fabulous person
Pyr'amid, *s.* a pillar ending in a point
Pyr'amidal, **Pyr'amid'al**, *a.* in the form of a pyramid
Pyre, *s.* a pile on which the dead are burnt
Pyret'ics, *s.* med. cures which cure fevers
Pyri'tes, *s.* a marcasite; a firestone
Pyromancy, *s.* a divination by fire
Pyrotec'hnic, *a.* relating to fire-works
Pyrotec'hnist, *s.* a firework maker
Pyrotechny, *s.* the art of making fireworks
Pyrr'honism, *s.* scepticism; universal doubt
Pythagoras'an, *a.* relating to the doctrines of Pythagoras, on the transmigration of souls, and the situation of the heavenly bodies
Pyrot'ic, *a.* caustic, burning
Pyx, *s.* the box in which the Roman Catholics keep the host

Q.

QUACK, *v. n.* to cry like a duck; to brag.—*s.* a tricking practitioner in physic or other art
Quack'ery, *s.* mean or bad arts in physic; the boastful pretensions of an ignoramus; empiricism
Quack'ish, *a.* like a quack

Quadrages'im'al, *a.* pertaining to Lent
Quad'rangle, *s.* a figure that has four right sides, and as many angles
Quadran'gular, *a.* having four right angles
Quad'rant, *s.* the fourth part; an instrument with which altitudes are taken

Quadran'tal, *a.* in the fourth part of a circle
 Qua'drate, *a.* having four equal sides
 Quadra'tic, *a.* belonging to a square
 Quadren'nial, *a.* comprising four years
 Qua'rrible, *a.* that may be squared
 Quad'rifid, *a.* cloven into four divisions
 Quadriat'erial, *a.* having four sides [cards]
 Quadrille, *s.* a fashionable dance; a game at
 Quad'ripartite, *a.* divided into four parts
 Quadroo'n, Quadero'n, *s.* the offspring of a
 mulatto woman and a white man; a person
 quarter blooded
 Quad'ruped, *s.* a four-footed animal
 Quad'ruple, *a.* fourfold, four times told
 Quaff, *v.* to drink luxuriously or largely
 Quag'giness, *s.* boggy, marshiness
 Quag'gy, *a.* boggy, soft, not solid
 Quag'mire, *s.* a shaking marsh, a bog
 Quail, *v.* to sink into dejection; to fear.
 —*s.* the name of a bird
 Quail'-pipe, *s.* a pipe to allure quails with
 Quaint, *a.* nice, superfluously exact
 Quake, *v.* to shake with cold or fear
 Qualifica'tion, *s.* an accomplishment, &c.
 Qual'ity, *v.* to make fit; soften, modify
 Qual'ity, *s.* nature relatively considered; prop-
 erty; temper; rank; qualification
 Quailm, *s.* a sudden fit of sickness; a tempo-
 rary rising of the conscience
 Qua'mish, *a.* seized with sickly languor
 Quanda'ry, *s.* a doubt; a difficulty
 Quant'ity, *s.* bulk; weight; portion; measure
 of time in pronouncing syllables
 Quant'um, *s.* the quantity, the amount
 Quanti'ty, *s.* the space of 40 days, during
 which a ship, suspected of infection, is
 obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce
 Quar'el, *s.* a brawl, scuffle, contest.—*v.* to
 debate; scuffle; find fault
 Quar'elsome, *a.* inclined to quarrels
 Quar'ry, *s.* an arrow; game; a stone-mine.
 —*v.* to prey upon, to feed on
 Quart, *s.* the fourth part of a gallon
 Quar'tan-ague, *a.* an ague whose fit returns
 every fourth day
 Quarta'tion, *s.* a chymical operation
 Quar'ter, *s.* a fourth part; mercy; station; re-
 gion; a measure of eight bushels; in war
 the sparing of men's lives.—*v.* to divide
 into four parts; to station soldiers; to diet;
 to bear as an appendage to hereditary arms
 Quar'terage, *s.* a quarterly allowance
 Quar'ter-deck, *s.* the short upper deck of a ship
 Quar'terly, *a.* once in a quarter of a year
 Quar'termaster, *s.* an officer who regulates
 the quarters for soldiers
 Quar'termaster-general, *s.* an officer of the ge-
 neral staff, whose duties relate to the march-
 ing, quartering, embarking, &c. of troops
 Quar'ter, *s.* the fourth part of a pint
 Quar'ters, *s.* stations or lodgings assigned to
 soldiers
 Quar'terstaff, *s.* an ancient staff of defence
 Quar'tile, *s.* an aspect of the planets
 Quar'to, *s.* a book, of which every leaf is a
 quarter of a sheet
 Quartz, *s.* a semi-crystallized rock, in which
 gold and other metals are frequently de-
 posited
 Quash, *v.* to crush, to squeeze; to subdue sud-
 denly; to annul, to make void.—*s.* a pom-
 melo, a kind of melon

Quas'sia, *s.* a medicinal bitter [number four]
 Quater'nary, Quater'nion, Quater'nity, *s.* the
 Quat'rain, *s.* four lines rhyming alternately
 Qua'ver, *v.* to shake the voice; to vibrate
 —*s.* shake of the voice; a musical note
 Quay, *s.* a key for landing goods
 Quean, *s.* a worthless woman, a strumpet
 Quea'sy, *s.* fastidious, squeamish, sick
 Queen, *s.* the wife of a king
 Queer, *a.* odd, strange; original; awkward
 Queerness, *s.* oddness, peculiarity
 Quell, *v.* to crush; subdue; appease
 Quel'ue-chose, *s.* a trifle; a kickshaw
 Quench, *v.* to extinguish fire, allay, cool
 Quen'chless, *a.* unextinguishable
 Quer'ele, *s.* a complaint to a court
 Que'r'ist, *s.* an asker of questions
 Quer'po, *s.* a dress close to the body
 Quer'ulous, *a.* habitually complaining
 Que'ry, *s.* a question, an inquiry
 Quest, *s.* a search; an empannelled jury
 Quest'ion, *s.* interrogatory, dispute, doubt
 —*v.* to inquire, examine, doubt
 Quest'ionable, *a.* doubtful, suspicious
 Quest'ionless, *ad.* without doubt, certainly
 Quest'man, *s.* a starter of lawsuits; an inquirer
 into misdemeanours, &c.
 Quest'or, *s.* a Roman public treasurer
 Quest'uary, *a.* studious of profit, greedy
 Queues-d'Hirond, *s.* in fortification lines com-
 posed of projecting tenailles
 Quib, *s.* a sarcasm, a bitter taunt
 Quib'ble, *v.* to equivocate, to pun
 Quib'bler, *s.* a punster, an equivocator
 Quick, *a.* living; swift, speedy, ready.—*s.* living
 flesh; any sensible part
 Quick'en, *v.* to make or become alive; excite
 Quick'lime, *a.* lime unslacked
 Quick'ness, *s.* speed, activity, sharpness
 Quick'sand, *s.* a shifting or shaking sand
 Quick'set, *s.* a sort of thorn of which hedges
 are made; a living plant set to grow
 Quick'sighted, *a.* having a sharp sight
 Quick'silver, *s.* mercury, a fluid mineral
 Quid'dany, *s.* marzipan, confection of quinces
 made with sugar
 Quid'dity, *s.* a quirk, cavil; a captious question
 Quid'nunc, *s.* a person curious to know every-
 thing
 Quies'cence, Quies'cency, *s.* rest, repose
 Quies'cent, *a.* resting, lying at repose
 Qui'et, *a.* still; smooth.—*s.* rest, repose.
 —*v.* to calm, pacify, put to rest
 Qui'etist, *s.* one who places religion in quiet
 Qui'etism, *s.* tranquillity of mind
 Qui'etude, *s.* rest, repose, tranquillity
 Quie'tus, *s.* a full discharge, rest, death
 Quill, *s.* the strong feather of the wing
 Quil'let, *s.* a subtlety; nicety; quibble
 Quilt, *s.* the cover of a bed.—*v.* to stitch one
 cloth upon another with something soft be-
 tween them
 Quilt'ing, *s.* that which is quilted
 Quince, *s.* a tree and its fruit
 Quin'cunx, *s.* a form of plantation
 Quinquages'ima, *s.* Shrove-Sunday
 Quinqu'i'na, *s.* the drug Jesuit's bark
 Quin'ay, *s.* a disease in the throat
 Quint, *s.* a set or sequence of five
 Quin'tal, *s.* a hundred pound weight
 Quintes'sence, *s.* the spirit, chief force, or virtue
 of anything; a fifth or highest essence

a. five-fold, five times told
 a. a taunt.—a. a. to rally
 'enty-four sheets of paper
 a. a singer in concert
 subtilty, pun, smart taunt
 discharge, requite, give
 completely, perfectly
 a. a small reserved rent
 ven in bet, upon equal terms
 a. a receipt, a recompence
 a case for arrows.—a. n. to quake
 a. a tremulous motion
 a. a subtilty; a nice point
 a. a cap, a head-dress
 a. a cori'er; wedge; instrument; in
 a wedge used in elevating mortars
 y ordinance

Quoit, *s.* a circular rim of iron, or metallic
 disk, to pitch at a mark
 Quoits, *s.* the game in which the quoit is
 thrown
 Quondam, *a.* having been formerly
 Quo'rum, *s.* a special commission of justices of
 the peace, &c., before whom all matters of
 importance must be transacted
 Quo'ta, *s.* a share, rate, proportion
 Quota'tion, *s.* a citation, a passage quoted
 Quo'te, *v.* to cite an author, to adduce the words
 of another
 Quoth, *v. imperf.* for Say or Said
 Quotidian, *a.* daily, happening every day
 Quo'tient, *s.* in arithmetic is the number pro-
 duced by the division of two given numbers
 the one by the other

R.

's. a joint in carpentry, a groove
 to make a joint with a plane
 b'bin, *s.* a Jewish doctor
 b, *a.* relating to rabbis
 a four-footed furry animal
 an assemblage of low people
 mad, furious, raging
 a. canine madness
 amily, generation; particular breed;
 match, course; train
 race-horse
 s. the state of being racy
 a engine to torture with; extreme
 frame for hay, bottles, &c.—a. a. to
 harass; defecate
 a noise; a thing to strike a ball
 a. rent raised to the utmost
 an American animal
 strong, flavoured; also what by age
 as luscious quality
 a. a sparkling lustre, glitter
 shining, brightly sparkling
 a. to emit rays; to shine
 a. adorned with rays
 a. an emission of rays
 a. primitive; implanted by nature
 a. a taking root
 v. a. to root, to plant deeply and

a root which is eaten raw
 the semidiameter of a circle
 o sweep, to huddle.—a. the rabble
 n. to cast dice for a prize.—a. a cast
 for prizes
 a. a play with three dice
 lost of timber
 the roof timber of a house
 rn out clothes, a tatter
 fin, *s.* a paltry mean fellow
 olent anger, fury, passion
 rent into or dress in rage; ragged
 vehement, furious
 meat stewed and high seasoned
 the title of a Hindoo chief
 sort of wooden or iron fence.—a. to
 with rails; to insult
 slight satire, satirical mirth

Raiment, *s.* a vesture, garment, dress
 Rain, *s.* water falling from the clouds
 Rain'bow, *s.* an arch of various colours which
 appears in showery weather, formed by the
 refraction of the sun-beams
 Rain'deer, Rain'deer, *s.* a large northern deer
 Rain'iness, *s.* the state of being rainy
 Rain'y, *a.* showery, wet
 Raise, *v. a.* to lift, to erect, to exalt, to levy; in
 a military sense to bend the siege of a place
 Raisin, *s.* a dried grape
 Rake, *s.* a tool with teeth, by which light
 bodies are gathered up; a loose man.—a. to
 gather or clear with a rake; to scour; to
 heap together; to search
 Ra'ker, *s.* one who rakes, a scavenger
 Ra'kish, *a.* loose, lewd, dissolute
 Ra'kehell, *s.* a wild, worthless, dissolute, de-
 bauched, sorry fellow
 Rail'y, *v.* to treat with satirical merriment; to
 put disordered forces into order.—a. a re-
 assembling of disordered forces
 Ram, *s.* a male sheep.—v. a. to drive with
 violence
 Ram'ble, *s.* an irregular excursion.—a. n. to
 rove loosely, to wander
 Ram'bler, *s.* a rover, a wanderer
 Ram'bling, *s.* the act of rambling
 Ram'ification, *s.* division or separation into
 branches; a branching out
 Ram'ify, *v.* to separate into branches
 Ram'mer, *s.* an instrument to force the charge
 into a gun, or drive piles into the ground
 Ra'mous, *a.* consisting of full of branches
 Ramp, *s.* a leap, a spring.—v. n. to climb; to
 leap about
 Ram'pant, *a.* exuberant, frisky, wanton
 Ram'part, Ram'pire, *s.* the wall round fort-
 tified places; platform behind the parapet
 Ramps, *s. pl.* in fortification the slopes lead-
 ing from the inner area to the rampart
 Ram'rod, *s.* the rod of iron used in charging
 any piece to ram down the powder and shot
 Ran, *preterite* of Run
 Ran'cid, *a.* strong scented; stinking
 Ran'orous, *a.* malignant, malicious in the
 most degree

Ran'cour, *s.* inveterate malignity
Ran'dom, *a.* done by chance, without plan
 —*s.* want of direction, rule, or method;
 chance, hazard, roving motion
Rand, *s.* border; seam; shred
Rang, *preterite of Ring*
Range, *s.* a rank; excursion; kitchen grate;
 in gunnery the distance from the battery or
 ship to the point where the shot touches
 the ground.—*v.* to place in order or ranks;
 to rove about
Ra'nger, *s.* a rover, a forest officer
Rank, *a.* rancid; coarse; high grown.—*s.* a
 line of men; class; dignity: the relative
 situation which naval or military officers
 hold with respect to each other.—*v.* to place
 in a row; to arrange
Ran'kle, *v.* *n.* to fester, to be inflamed
Ran'sack, *v.* *a.* to plunder, to search
Ran'som, *s.* a price paid for liberty
Rant, *s.* an extravagant flight of words.—*v.* *n.* to
 rave in high sounding language
Ran'tipole, *a.* wild, roving, rakish
Ranuncul, *s.* the flower crowfoot
Rap, *s.* a quick smart blow
Rapa'cious, *a.* seizing by violence, greedy
Rapac'ity, *s.* addictiveness to plunder
Rape, *s.* a violent defloration of chastity;
 snatching away; a plant
Rap'id, *a.* quick, swift, violent
Rapid'ity, *s.* celerity, velocity, swiftness
Ra'pier, *s.* a small sword for thrusting
Ra'pier-fish, *s.* the fish called xiphias
Rap'ine, *s.* act of plundering, violence
Rap'tor, *s.* a ravisher, a plunderer
Rap'ture, *s.* ecstacy, transport; violent rapidity
Rap'turous, *a.* ecstatic, transporting
Rare, *a.* scarce; excellent; subtle; raw
Ra'ree-show, *s.* a show carried in a box
Rarefac'tion, *s.* an extension of any body
Ra'refy, *v.* to make or become thin
Ra'rely, *ad.* seldom; finely; accurately
Ra'reness, *s.* uncommonness
Rar'ity, *s.* thinness, subtlety
Ras'cal, *s.* a mean fellow, a scoundrel
Rascal'ion, *s.* one of the lowest people
Rascal'ity, *s.* the scum of the people
Ras'cally, *a.* mean, worthless
Rase, *v.* *a.* to skim, to root up, to erase
Rash, *a.* precipitate.—*s.* a breaking out
Rash'er, *s.* a thin slice of bacon
Rash'ly, *ad.* violently, without thought
Rash'ness, *s.* foolish contempt of danger
Rasp, *s.* a berry; a large rough file.—*v.* *a.* to
 rub or file with a rasp
Ras'patory, *s.* a surgeon's rasp
Ras'pberry, *s.* a berry of a pleasant flavour
Ra'sure, *s.* scraping out of writing
Rat, *s.* an animal of the mouse kind
Ra'table, *a.* set at a certain value
Rata'il, *s.* a delicious cordial liquor
Ratan', *s.* small Indian cane
Rate, *s.* a price; degree; quota; parish tax.
 —*v.* *a.* to value; to chide hastily
Rath, *a.* early, before the time.—*s.* a hill
Rath'er, *ad.* more willingly; especially
Ratifica'tion, *s.* a confirmation
Rat'ify, *v.* *a.* to confirm, settle, establish
Ra'tio, *s.* a proportion, a rate
Ratiocina'tion, *s.* a reasoning, a debate
Rat'ion, *s.* a certain allowance given in meat,
 forage, &c. for an officer or soldier

Rat'ional, *a.* agreeable to reason; endowed
 with reason, wise; judicious
Rational'ity, *s.* the power of reasoning
Rationalist, *s.* one who proceeds with his
 disquisitions entirely on reason
Rat'sbane, *s.* arsenic, poison for rats
Rat'tle, *s.* empty talk; a child's plaything
 —*v.* to rattle, to scold, to make a noise
Rat'tleheaded, *a.* giddy, not steady
Rat'tlesnake, *s.* a kind of serpent
Rat'toon, *s.* a West-Indian fox
Rau'city, *s.* hoarseness, a harsh noise
Rau'cous, *s.* hoarse, harsh
Rav'age, *v.* *a.* to lay waste, ransack, pillage
Rave, *v.* *n.* to be delirious; to be very fond
Rav'el, *v.* *a.* to entangle; to untwist
Rav'elin, *s.* in fortification a triangular work
 raised on the counterscarp before the curtain
 of a place
Rav'en, *s.* a large black carrion fowl
Rav'ening, *s.* a violent eagerness for prey
Rav'enous, *a.* voracious, hungry to rage
Rav'enousness, *s.* voracity
Rav'in, *s.* prey, rapine, rapaciousness
Rav'ine, *s.* a deep hollow pass
Rav'ing, *a.* frenzied, in a distracted state
Rav'ish, *v.* *a.* to violate, to deflower by force; to
 delight, to rapture, to transport
Rav'ishment, *s.* violation; transport
Raw, *a.* not subdued by fire: sore; chill, im-
 mature; unripe; not concocted
Raw'boned, *a.* having large or strong bones
Ray, *s.* a beam of light; a fish; a herb
Raze, *s.* a root of ginger.—*v.* *a.* to overthrow;
 efface; extirpate
Ra'zor, *s.* a tool used in shaving
Ra'sure, *s.* the act of erasing
Re, *a.* prepositive syllable, derived from the
 Latin *reversum*, again, and used as a prefix
 to numerous words to denote repetition, as
 Re-admit, to admit again
Re-access, *s.* re-admittance
Reach, *s.* power, ability, extent, fetch.—*v.* to
 arrive at, extend to; to vomit
Re-ac'tion, *s.* the reciprocation of any impulse,
 or force impressed [fully]
Read (*reed*), *v.* to peruse, to learn or know
Read (*red*), *part.* *a.* skillful by reading
Re-ade'ption, *s.* act of regaining, recovery
Rea'der, *s.* one who reads; a studious man
Read'ily, *ad.* with speed; expeditely
Read'iness, *s.* promptitude; facility
Rea'ding, *s.* study, a lecture, a public lecture,
 prelection; variation of copies
Re-admis'sion, *s.* the act of admitting again
Re-admit', *v.* *a.* to admit or let in again
Read'y, *a.* prompt, willing; near at hand
Re-affir'mance, *s.* a second confirmation
Re'al, *a.* true, genuine.—*s.* a Spanish coin
Real'ity, *s.* truth, verity, real existence
Re'alize, *v.* *a.* to bring into being or act
Re'al'ly, *ad.* with actual existence, truly
Realm, *s.* a kingdom, a state
Ream, *s.* twenty quires of paper
Re-an'imata, *v.* *a.* to restore to life
Re-anner', *v.* *a.* to annex or join again
Reap, *v.* *a.* to cut down corn; to obtain
Rea'per, *s.* one who reaps and gathers corn
Rear, *s.* the hinder troop, last class.—*v.* *a.* to
 raise up, to elevate, to rouse
Rear-ad'miral, *s.* the admiral who carries his
 flag at the mixed topmast head

use, Ra' remouse, *s.* a bat
 rd, *s.* the latter part; the last troop of
 ny.—*a.* being behind
 n'd, *v.* to climb or mount up again
 , *s.* a faculty or power of the mind,
 by it distinguishes good from evil;
 principle, motive.—*v.* to argue or
 ne rationally
 able, *a.* endowed with reason; just
 ableness, *s.* moderation, fairness
 ing, *s.* argument
 n'ble, *v.* *a.* to collect anew
 'me, *v.* *a.* to resume, to take again
 m'ption, *s.* act of re-assuming
 , *a.* to take by stealth or violence
 ze, *v.* *a.* to baptise again
 v. to blunt; lessen.—*s.* discount
 , a three-stringed fiddle
 , one who opposes lawful authority
 , *s.* to oppose lawful authority
 n, *s.* an insurrection or taking up
 against lawful authority
 us, *a.* opposing lawful authority
 d, *v.* to spring back, to reverberate
 , *s.* a quick and sudden resistance,
 to beat back, to discourage
 , *v.* *a.* to build again; to repair
 , *v.* *a.* to reprehend; to chide
 , a word represented by a picture; a
 fiddle
 , a calling over or back again
 v. *a.* to retract an opinion
 'tion, *s.* a retracting an opinion
 ulate, *v.* *a.* to repeat again distinctly
 la'tion, *s.* a detail repeated
 on, *s.* a second distress, or seizure
 v. *n.* to fall back, retreat, desist
 , *s.* a reception; an acquaintance
 ble, *a.* capable of being received
 , *v.* *a.* to take, to admit, to allow, to
 in; to embrace intellectually
 r, *s.* one who receives
 on, *s.* an enumeration, review
 a new, late, not long passed
 cle, *s.* a place to receive things in
 ry, *s.* the thing received
 ifty, *s.* possibility of receiving
 n, *s.* act of receiving; admission;
 ent; welcome; entertainment
 re, *a.* capable of receiving
 , a retirement; departure; privacy
 n, *s.* the act of retreating
 ites, *s.* pl. a branch of teetotalers who
 to abstain from spirituous liquors
 ge, *v.* *a.* to change again
 (s) *v.* *a.* to accuse in return, re-attack
 , *s.* recalling hounds by winding a
 when they are on a wrong scent
 , a medical prescription
 it, *s.* a receiver; a vessel to receive
 sal, *a.* mutual, alternate
 ute, *v.* *n.* to act interchangeably
 'tion, *s.* action interchanged
 ity, *s.* reciprocal obligation
 , *s.* a cutting off, a making void
 Recita'tion, *s.* rehearsal, repetition,
 ration
 on, *s.* rehearsal, repetition
 ve, Recita'tivo, *s.* a kind of tuneful
 ication, more musical than common
 and less than song
 . *a.* to repeat, to enumerate

Reck, *v.* to heed, to mind, to care for
 Reck'less, *a.* heedless, careless, mindless
 Reck'on, *v.* to number; to count; compute
 Reck'oning, *s.* an estimation, calculation
 Rec'lam'ation, *s.* recovery
 Reclina'tion, *s.* the act of reclining
 Recla'm, *v.* *a.* to reform, correct, recall
 Recli'ne, *v.* *n.* to lean sideways or back
 Recli'se, *v.* *a.* to close again
 Recli'de, *v.* *a.* to open, unlock
 Recli'se, *a.* shut up, retired
 Recli'sion, *s.* state of a recluse
 Recoagula'tion, *s.* a second coagulation
 Recog'nizance, *s.* a bond of record; a badge
 Rec'ognise, *v.* *a.* to acknowledge; to review
 Recog'nition, *s.* acknowledgment
 Recoil, *v.* *n.* to rush back, fall back, shrink.
 —*s.* the retrograde motion made by any
 fire-arm in being discharged
 Recoil'nage, *s.* the act of coining anew
 Recollec't, *v.* *a.* to recover to memory, &c.
 Recollec'tion, *s.* a revival in the memory of
 former ideas; recovery of notion
 Recommen'ce, *v.* to begin anew
 Recommen'd, *v.* *a.* to commend to another
 Recommen'dation, *s.* the act of recommending;
 the terms used to recommend
 Recommen'datory, *a.* recommending
 Recommit't, *v.* *a.* to commit anew
 Rec'ompence, *s.* a requital, an amends
 Rec'ompense, *v.* *a.* to repay, to requite
 Recomp'lement, *s.* a new compilation
 Recomp'ose, *v.* *a.* to settle or adjust anew
 Rec'oncile, *v.* *a.* to make things agree, &c.
 Reconci'lable, *a.* that may be reconciled
 Reconci'lement, *s.* a reconciliation
 Reconci'lia'tion, *s.* renewal of friendship
 Reconci'liatory, *a.* tending to reconcile
 Reconden'se, *v.* *a.* to condense anew
 Recond'ite, *a.* profound, abstruse; secret
 Recond'itory, *s.* a storehouse, a repository
 Reconduc't, *v.* *a.* to conduct back again
 Reconduc'tre, *v.* *a.* to view, to examine
 Reconve'ne, *v.* *a.* to assemble anew
 Record, *v.* *a.* to register; to celebrate
 Rec'ord, *s.* an authentic enrolment
 Recor'der, *s.* a law officer; a sort of flute
 Recover, *v.* to regain; to grow well again
 Recov'erable, *a.* that may be restored, &c.
 Recov'ery, *s.* a restoration from sickness
 Recount, *v.* *a.* to relate in detail
 Recou'rs, *s.* an application for help, &c.
 Rec'usant, *s.* cowardly, mean-spirited
 Rec'e'nte, *v.* *a.* to refresh, delight, revive; to
 create anew
 Recrea'tion, *s.* relief after toil, diversion
 Rec'rement, *s.* dross, filth, spume
 Recrim'inate, *v.* *a.* to accuse in return
 Recrimina'tion, *s.* an accusation retorted
 Recrim'inatory, *a.* retorting accusation
 Recrud'escent, *a.* growing painful again
 Recruit, *v.* *n.* to repair, replace, supply.—*s.* a
 new enlisted soldier; supply
 Rect'angle, *s.* a right angle made by the fall-
 ing of one line perpendicularly upon an-
 other, and which consists exactly of 90
 degrees
 Rectan'gular, *a.* having right angles
 Rectifi'able, *a.* capable of being set right
 Recti'fier, *s.* one who rectifies
 Recti'fy, *v.* *a.* to make right, reform; exalt and
 improve by repeated distillation

Rectilin'ear, *a.* consisting of right lines
Rectitude, *s.* straightness; uprightness
Rect'or, *s.* a minister of a parish; a ruler
Rect'orship, *s.* the office of a rector
Rect'ory, *s.* a parish church, or spiritual living with all its rights, glebes, &c.
Reclination, *s.* the posture of lying or leaning; rest, repose
Reclum'bent, *a.* lying, leaning, listless
Recur', *v. n.* to have recourse to, &c.
Recurrence, *s.* Recur'sion, *s.* a return
Recur'ient, *a.* returning from time to time
Recur'vation, *s.* a bending backwards
Recur'sant, *s.* one that refuses any terms of communion or society
Recu'se, *v. a.* to refuse, to reject
Recu'sable, *a.* fit to be refused
Recus'ion, *s.* a state of being beaten back
Red, *a.* of the colour of blood
Redan', *s.* in field fortification an angular work with faces and flanks
Red'breast, *s.* a small bird, a robin
Red'den, *v.* to make or grow red, to blush
Red'dishness, *s.* a tendency to redness
Redditi'on, *s.* restitution
Red'die, *s.* a sort of mineral; red chalk
Red'e'm, *v. a.* to ransom, to relieve from any thing by paying a price; to recover, to atone for
Redee'mable, *a.* capable of redemption
Redee'mer, *s.* one who ransoms or redeems, in particular the Saviour of the world
Redeliv'er, *v. a.* to deliver or give back
Redemption, *s.* a ransom, the purchase of God's favour by the death of Christ
Redem'ptory, *a.* paid for ransom
Red'lead, *s.* a kind of coarse red mineral
Red'olence, *s.* Red'olency, *s.* a sweet scent
Red'olent, *a.* sweet of scent, fragrant
Redoub't, *s.* a. to double again
Redoub't, *s.* in fortification a square work raised without the glacis of the place; a small work made in a ravelin
Redoub'table, *a.* formidable, much feared
Redoub'ted, *a.* much feared, awful
Redound, *v. a.* to be sent back by reaction
Redress', *v. a.* to set right, amend, relieve.
 — *s.* amendment; relief; remedy
Red'streak, *s.* a sort of apple; cider
Redu'ce, *v. a.* to make less; degrade, subdue
Redu'cement, *s.* a subduing; a diminishing
Redu'cible, *a.* possible to be reduced
Redu'ction, *s.* the act of reducing
Redu'ctive, *a.* having the power to reduce
Red'uit, *s.* in fortification a fortified retreat placed in the interior of the ravelin
Redun'dance, *s.* Redun'dancy, *s.* a superfluity, superabundance, &c.
Redun'dant, *a.* overflowing, superfluous
Redu'plicate, *v. a.* to double over again
Reduplication, *s.* the act of doubling
Redu'plicative, *a.* doubling again
Ree, *v. a.* to sift, to riddle. — *s.* a small coin
Reed, *s.* a hollow knotted stalk; a pipe
Re-ed'ify, *v. a.* to rebuild, to build again
Ree'dy, *a.* abounding with reeds
Reef, *v. a.* to reduce the sails of a ship
Reek, *s.* smoke, vapour. — *v. a.* to smoke
Reel, *s.* a frame on which yarn is wound.
 — *v.* to wind on a reel; to stagger
Re-election, *s.* a fresh or repeated election
Re-einbar'k, *v. a.* to take shipping again

Re-enfo'rc, *v. a.* to send forth forces
Re-enfo'rcement, *s.* fresh assistance
Re-enjoy', *v. a.* to enjoy again or anew
Re-en'ter, *v. a.* to enter again or anew
Re-es'tab'lish, *v. a.* to establish anew
Reeve, *s.* a steward
Re-exam'ine, *v. a.* to examine anew
Refe'stion, *s.* refreshment after hunger, &c.
Refect'ory, *s.* an eating-room
Refel', *v. a.* to refuse, to repress
Refer', *v. a.* to yield to another's judgment
Refer'able, *a.* that may be referred
Ref'erence, *s.* relation; view towards: a'Indice to; arbitration; mark referring to the bottom of a page
Referen'tial, *a.* referring
Refine, *v. a.* to purify, to clear from dross
Refinement, *s.* an improvement, &c.
Refiner, *s.* a purifier, one who refines
Re'nt', *v. a.* to repair, to fit up again
Re'nect, *v. a.* to throw back; to reproach
Re'fection, *s.* attentive consideration; censure; the act of throwing back
Re'flective, *a.* considering things past
Re'flect'or, *s.* one who reflects
Re'flex, *a.* reflection. — *s.* directed backward
Re'flexibility, *s.* a quality of being reflexible
Re'flex'like, *a.* capable of being thrown back
Re'fleur'ish, *v. a.* to flourish anew
Re'flow, *v. a.* to flow back, to flow again
Re'fluent, *a.* reflowing, flowing back
Re'flux, *s.* a flowing back, ebb of the tide
Re'form, *v.* to change from worse to better.
 — *s.* a reformation; a moral change for the better
Re-form, *v. a.* in a military sense to bring a line to its natural order by aligning it to some given point
Reformation, *s.* change from worse to better
Refract', *v. a.* to break the course of rays
Refract'ion, *s.* variation of a ray of light
Refract'ive, *a.* having power of refraction
Refract'oriness, *s.* a sullen obstinacy
Refract'ory, *a.* obstinate, contumacious
Re'fragable, *a.* capable of confutation, &c.
Re'frain, *v. a.* to hold back, forbear, abstain
Re'frain'gible, *a.* such as may be turned out of its course
Refresh', *v. a.* to recreate, improve, cool
Refresh'ment, *s.* food, rest, relief after pain
Refrig'erant, *a.* cooling, refreshing
Refrig'erate, *v. a.* to cool, to mitigate heat
Refrig'erative, *a.* able to make cool
Ref'uge, *s.* shelter from danger or distress
Refugeo', *s.* one who flies for protection
Reful'gence, *s.* Reful'gency, *s.* a splendour, brightness
Reful'gent, *a.* bright, shining, glittering
Refun'd, *v. a.* to pour back, repay, restore
Refu'sal, *s.* a denial; right of choice; option
Re'fuse, *v. a.* to deny, to reject, not to accept
Refu'se, *s.* worthless remains; dross
Refu'ser, *s.* he who refuses or rejects
Refuta'tion, *s.* a refuting of an assertion
Refu'te, *v. a.* to prove false or erroneous
Re'gain, *v. a.* to recover, to gain anew
Re'gal, *a.* royal, kingly
Re'gale, *v. a.* to refresh, to gratify, to feast
Rega'lement, *s.* entertainment, refreshment
Rega'lia, *s.* the ensigns of royalty
Regu'lity, *s.* royalty, sovereignty, kingly

a. to value, to observe, to respect
tion, respect, reverence
a. attentive, taking notice of
a. negligent, inattentive
n. the government of a kingdom
minority, &c. of a prince
y. state of being regenerate
n. *v.* to reproduce, to produce
a. make to be born anew.—*a.* born
grace
on, *s.* a new birth by grace
ness, *s.* state of being regenerate
a. governor, a deputed ruler.—*a.* go-
ruling
'tion, *s.* a budding out again
t. the murderer of a king; the mur-
dering
s. a diet in time of sickness
s. a body of soldiers, consisting of
ore squadrons of cavalry, or one or
tallous of infantry
l. *a.* belonging to a regiment
ds, *s. pl.* the uniform dress of a re-
f-soldiers
a. country; tract of land; space;
unk; part of the body
. a list, a record.—*v.* *a.* to record in
r
on, *s.* act of inserting in the register
s. an officer who has the custody of
y, as the registrar of births, &c.
s. act of registering; place where
ter is kept
s. predominant, prevalent
s. *a.* to vomit up, to swallow back
n. *v.* to retire
. passage back; power of return
s. *a.* a returning or going back
a. to repeat, to be sorry for.—*s.* vex-
something past
t. orderly, agreeable to rule
s. *pl.* troops of the line whose condi-
ment are not limited to time or
r, *s.* a certain order; a method
n. *a.* to adjust by rule; to direct
n. *s.* a method, order, rule; a term
the army to signify any regulated
which any commission is disposed of
. *s.* that part of a machine which
te motion equal
t. the finest part of metals
te, *v.* to throw or be poured back
ate, *v.* *a.* to restore a delinquent to
ark, privilege, or right
. *a.* to hear again
. *s.* a previous recital
v. *a.* to recite previously, to tell
the time of a king's government
. rule as a king; to reavall
y. *v.* to embody again
se, *v.* *a.* to pay back again, to repair
'sion, *s.* a repeated impression
st of a bridle.—*v.* *a.* to curb
s. *s.* in gunnery the strong part of a
t to the breech
ment, *s.* an addition of fresh troops
then the army
l. the kidneys; the lower back
v. *a.* to insert a second time
s. *v.* *a.* to inspire anew
s. *a.* to put again in possession

Re-insta'te, *v.* *a.* to re-store to its former state
Re-inves't, *v.* *a.* to invest anew
Rei'terate, *v.* *a.* to repeat again and again
Reiteration, *s.* a repetition
Rej'ect, *v.* *a.* to refuse, to discard, to cast off
Rejection, *s.* the act of casting off or aside
Rejo'i'ce, *v.* to be glad; exult, exhilarate
Rejo'i'cing, *s.* joyfulness
Rejo'i'n, *v.* to join again; to meet one again;
to respond to an answer
Rejo'i'nder, *s.* reply to an answer, reply
Reju'd'ge, *v.* *a.* to re-examine, to review
Rekin'dle, *v.* *a.* to set on fire again
Relap'se, *v.* *a.* to fall back into sickness, &c.
—s. fall into vice or error once forsaken;
regression from a state of recovery to sickness
Rela'te, *v.* to recite; to have reference
Rela'tion, *s.* narration; kindred; reference
Relationship, *s.* state of being related to an-
other, either by kindred or any artificial al-
liance
Rela'tive, *s.* a relation, a kinsman.—*a.* having
relation; respecting
Relax', *v.* to be remiss, to slacken, to remit
Relax', *Relax'ed*, *part.* loosened, slackened
Relaxa'tion, *s.* remission, diminution
Relax'a'tive, *s.* having power to relax
Relay', *s.* horses placed to relieve others
Relea'se, *v.* *a.* to set free from restraint, &c.
Rel'e'gate, *v.* *a.* to banish, to exile
Relega'tion, *s.* exile, judicial banishment
Re-len't, *v.* to feel compassion; to mollify
Releu'tless, *a.* un pitying, unmerciful
Rel'e'vant, *a.* relieving; relative
Rel'e'vancy, *s.* state of being relevant
Rel'i'ance, *s.* trust, dependence, confidence
Rel'ics, *s.* the remains of dead bodies
Rel'ict, *s.* a widow
Relie'f, *s.* succour, alleviation; relieve; a fresh
detachment of troops
Relie've, *v.* *a.* to succour; to charge a guard
Relie'ver, *s.* in gunnery an iron ring fixed to
a handle, which serves to disengage the gun
Relie'vo, *s.* the prominence of a figure, &c.
Relig'ion, *s.* a system of faith and worship
Relig'ionist, *s.* a bigot to any religion
Relig'ious, *a.* pious, devout, holy, exact
Relin'quish, *v.* *a.* to forsake, quit, depart from,
give up
Relin'quishment, *s.* the act of forsaking
Rel'ish, *s.* a taste; liking; delight.—*v.* *a.* to sea-
son, to have a flavour
Relu'cent, *a.* shining, transparent
Relu'tance, *s.* unwillingness, repugnance
Relu'tant, *a.* unwilling, averse to
Relu'me, *Relu'mine*, *v.* *a.* to light anew
Rel'y', *v.* *v.* to put trust in, to depend upon
Remai'n, *v.* to continue; await; to be left
Remai'nder, *s.* what is left; remains
Remai'ns, *s. pl.* relics; a dead body
Reman'd, *v.* *a.* to send or call back
Remar'k, *s.* observation, notice.—*v.* *a.* to note,
distinguish, mark
Remar'kable, *a.* observable, worthy of note
Rem'blai, *s.* in military operations the earth
or rubbish for forming parapets and other
works
Rem'e'diable, *a.* capable of remedy
Rem'e'diless, *a.* not admitting remedy
Rem'e'dy, *s.* a medicine; reparation; cure.
—v. *a.* to cure, to heal; to repair
Remem'ber, *v.* *a.* to bear in or call to mind

- Rememberer, *s.* one who remembers
 Rememberance, *s.* retention in memory
 Remembrancer, *s.* one who reminds; *a.* petty officer of the crown
 Remigrate, *v. a.* to remove back again
 Remigitation, *s.* a removal back again
 Remind, *v. a.* to put in mind
 Remindsence, *s.* the power of recollecting
 Remiss, *a.* slothful, slack, careless
 Remissitude, *s.* admitting forgiveness
 Remission, *s.* abatement, cessation of intensity; forgiveness, pardon
 Remissness, *s.* carelessness, negligence
 Remit, *v.* to relax; pardon a fault; send money to a distant place; slacken, abate
 Remittance, *s.* a sum sent to a distant place
 Remnant, *s.* a residue: what is left
 Remonstrance, *s.* a strong representation
 Remonstrant, *s.* one that joins in a remonstrance
 Remonstrator, *s. n.* to show reason against
 Remora, *s.* an obstacle; a let; a fish
 Remorse, *s.* sorrow for a fault, tenderness
 Remorseful, *a.* tender, compassionate
 Remorseless, *a.* cruel, savage, un pitying
 Remote, *a.* distant in time, place, or kin; foreign; not closely connected
 Remoteness, *s.* distance, not nearness
 Remotion, *s.* the act of removing
 Remount, *v. a.* to mount again—*s.* a supply of horses for cavalry regiments
 Removable, *a.* such as may be removed
 Removal, *s.* a dismission from a post, &c.
 Remove, *v. a.* to put from its place, to change place; to place at a distance; to go from place to place
 Removed, *part. a.* separate from others
 Remunerable, *a.* fit to be rewarded
 Remunerate, *v. a.* to reward, requite, repay
 Remunerative, *a.* giving rewards, affording due profit
 Remurmur, *v.* to utter back in murmurs
 Renard, *s.* the name of a fox
 Renascence, *s.* rising or springing anew
 Renascible, *a.* possible to be produced again
 Rencontre, *s.* a personal opposition; sudden combat; casual engagement, &c.
 Rend, *v. a.* to tear with violence; lacerate
 Render, *v. a.* to return, repay; translate
 Rendezvous, *s.* a meeting appointed
 Rendition, *s.* the act of yielding
 Renegade, Renegado, *s.* an apostate
 Renew, *v. a.* to renovate, to repeat, to begin again
 Renewable, *a.* capable of being renewed
 Renewal, *s.* act of renewing, renovation
 Renittance, Renitency, *s.* mechanical or moral resistance; opposition; reluctance
 Renitent, *a.* resisting, opposing, repelling
 Rennet, *s.* an apple; the juice of a calf's maw used in turning milk into curds
 Renovate, *v. a.* to renew, to restore
 Renovation, *s.* the act of renewing
 Renounce, *v. a.* to disown; to abnegate
 Renouement, *s.* the act of denouncing
 Renown, *s.* fame, celebrity, merit
 Renewed, *part. a.* famous, eminent
 Rent, *s.* a laceration; annual payment.—*v. a.* to tear; to hold by paying rent
 Rent'ial, *s.* schedule or account of rents
 Rent-charge, *s.* a charge on an estate
 Rent'er, *s.* he that holds by paying rent
 Renuerate, *v. a.* to pay back, to recount
 Renuetation, *s.* the act of renouncing
 Re-obtain, *v. a.* to obtain again
 Re-ordain, *v. a.* to ordain again or anew
 Re-ordination, *s.* the being ordained again
 Reord, *part. of* Repay
 Repair, *v.* to amend, to refit; to go unto.—*s.* a reparation, a supply of loss
 Repairable, Repairable, *a.* capable of being amended or retrieved
 Repandous, *a.* bent upwards; crooked
 Reparation, *s.* act of rep'iring; amends
 Reparative, *a.* amending defect or loss
 Repartee, *s.* a smart or witty reply
 Repass, *v.* to pass again, to pass back
 Repast, *s.* the act of taking food; a meal
 Repay, *v. a.* to recompense, to requite
 Repeat, *v. a.* to recall, abrogate, revoke.—*s.* a recollection, recall from exile
 Repeatable, *a.* capable of being repealed
 Repeat, *v. a.* to recite, to do again
 Repeatedly, *ad.* over and over, frequently
 Repeater, *s.* one who repeats; a watch
 Repeat, *v.* to drive back; to act with force
 Repellent, *s.* an application that possesses a repelling power
 Repent, *v.* to be sincerely sorry
 Repentance, *s.* a penitent sorrow for sins
 Repentant, *a.* sorrowful for sin
 Repetuous, *v. a.* to bent or drive back
 Repetuousion, *s.* the act of driving back
 Repetitive, *a.* rebounding, driven back
 Repetitious, *a.* found, gained by finding
 Repository, *s.* a book of records; a treasury
 Repetition, *s.* a recital; repeating
 Repetitional, Repetitionary, *a.* containing repetitions
 Rep'ose, *v. a.* to fret to be discontented
 Rep'ner, *s.* one that frets or murmurs
 Replac, *v. a.* to put again in place
 Replant, *v. a.* to plant anew
 Replead, *v. a.* to plead a second time to the same thing
 Replenish, *v. a.* to stock, to fill; to finish
 Replete, *a.* full, completely filled
 Repletion, *s.* the state of being too full
 Replev'able, *a.* what may be replevied
 Replevin, Replevy, *v. a.* to set at liberty any thing seized, on security being given
 Replication, *s.* a percussion; a reply
 Reply, *v. a.* to answer, to rejoin.—*s.* an answer, return to an answer
 Re-polish, *v. a.* to polish again
 Report, *s.* a rumour, account; loud noise
 —*v. a.* to tell, relate, noise abroad
 Repose, *s.* rest, sleep, quiet, peace.—*v.* to lie at rest, lodge, lay up
 Reposite, *v. a.* to lodge in a place of safety
 Reposition, *s.* the act of replacing
 Repository, *s.* a storehouse, or place where anything is safely laid up; a warehouse
 Repossess, *v. a.* to possess again
 Reprehend, *v. a.* to reprove, blame, chide
 Reprehensible, *a.* culpable, censurable
 Reprehension, *s.* reproof, open blame
 Reprehensive, *a.* given to reproof
 Represent, *v. a.* to exhibit; describe; attest for another; tell respectively
 Representation, *s.* an image; description
 Representative, *s.* a substitute in power
 Representment, *s.* an image; a likeness

epression, *s.* the act of crushing
 1. *a.* to crush, subdue, compress
 2. *a.* able or tending to oppress
 3. *s.* a respite after sentence of death
 respite from punishment
 1. *s.* a rebuke, reprehension.—*v.* *a.* to
 eek, reprove
 1. *a.* to print a new edition
 seizure by way of retaliation
 1. *a.* to censure, to upbraid.—*v.* *a.* com-
 mune, disgrace
 1. *a.* deserving reproach
 2. *a.* scurrilous, shameful, vile
 3. *s.* lost to virtue, abandoned.—*s.* one
 ed to wickedness; a man lost to
 1. *a.* to disallow, to reject
 2. *s.* a condemnatory sentence
 3. *a.* to produce again or anew
 4. *s.* the act of producing anew
 blame to one's face; rebuke
 1. *a.* deserving reproof or blame
 2. *a.* to blame, to chide, to censure
 3. *a.* to prune a second time
 a creeping thing; a mean person
 1. *a.* a commonwealth
 2. *s.* one who thinks a common-
 without monarchy the best govern-
 democrat.—*a.* placing the govern-
 the people; democratic
 1. *a.* to divorce, to put away
 2. *s.* a divorce, rejection
 3. *a.* to oppose, to withstand
 4. *s.* reluctance, contrariety
 5. *a.* disobedient, contrary
 6. *s.* *a.* to bad again or anew
 a being driven off or put aside.
 beat back, to drive off
 1. *a.* act of driving off from itself
 2. *a.* having power to beat back; for

- Rest**, *s.* sleep, repose, quiet, peace; support.—*n.* others, those not included.—*v.* to sleep; die; be still; lean; remain
- Restag'nant**, *a.* remaining without flow, &c.
- Restag'nate**, *v. n.* to stand without flow
- Restaurateur**, *s.* an eating-house keeper
- Restaura'tion**, *s.* restoration, *s.* recovery
- Restem'**, *v. a.* to force against the current
- Restiff**, *Restive*, *Rest'y*, *a.* unwilling to stir
- Restiness**, *Restiveness*, *s.* obstinate reluctance
- Restitu'tion**, *s.* the act of restoring
- Restless**, *a.* without sleep, unquiet, unsettled, inconstant; without peace
- Restlessness**, *s.* want of sleep, uneasiness
- Restorable**, *a.* what may be restored
- Restora'tion**, *s.* replacing in a former state
- Restorative**, *a.* able to recruit life, &c.
- Restore**, *v. a.* to relieve; to give back
- Restrain**, *v. a.* to withhold, repress, limit
- Restraining**, *a.* capable to be restrained
- Restraint**, *s.* an abridgment of liberty, &c.
- Restrict**, *v. a.* to limit, to confine
- Restriction**, *s.* confinement, limitation
- Restrictive**, *a.* expressing limitation
- Restrict'ge**, *v. a.* to contract, to confine
- Restrict'gent**, *a.* having power to bind
- Result**, *v. n.* to fly back; to arise from.—*s.* act of flying back; consequence
- Resum'able**, *a.* what may be taken back
- Resume**, *v. a.* to take back; to begin again
- Resumption**, *s.* the act of resuming
- Resumptive**, *a.* taking back
- Resurrect'ion**, *s.* revival from the dead
- Resurvey**, *v. a.* to review or survey again
- Resuscitate**, *v. a.* to raise up again, renew
- Resuscita'tion**, *s.* the act of raising up again from after sleep or death, &c.
- Retail**, *v. a.* to divide into, or sell, in small quantities, or at second hand.—*s.* sale by small quantities
- Retailer**, *s.* one who sells by small quantities
- Retain**, *v.* to keep, to hire, to continue
- Retain'able**, *a.* capable of being retained
- Retake**, *v. a.* to take again
- Retaliate**, *v. a.* to return, repay, requite
- Retalia'tion**, *s.* return of like for like
- Retard**, *v. a.* to hinder, to delay; to stay back
- Retch**, *v. n.* to strain, to vomit
- Retention**, *s.* act of retaining, memory
- Retentive**, *a.* having power to retain
- Reticular**, *Retiform*, *a.* in form of a net
- Reti'culated**, *a.* made of net-work
- Retina**, *s.* one of the coats of the eye
- Retinue**, *s.* a train of attendants
- Retra'de**, *s.* in fortification a retrenchment made with two faces forming a reentrant angle
- Retire**, *v.* to retreat, to withdraw; to quit a military situation or place of trust
- Retired**, *part. a.* secret, solitary, private
- Retirement**, *s.* a private abode or habitation
- Retold**, *part. a.* related or told again
- Retort**, *s.* a glass vessel; a consure returned — *v. a.* to throw back; to return
- Retoss**, *v. a.* to toss or throw back again
- Retouch**, *v. a.* to improve by new touches
- Retrace**, *v. a.* to trace back or over again
- Retract**, *v. a.* to recall, recant, resume
- Retraction**, *s.* a recantation; change of opinion
- Retrac'tion**, *s.* the withdrawing a question
- Retreat**, *v. n.* to retire, to take shelter
- Retreat**, *s.* a place of retirement or security; the retrograde movement of an army or body of troops
- Retrench**, *v.* to cut off, confine, reduce
- Retrenchment**, *s.* a reduction of expense; in military operations any work raised to cover a post, and fortify it against an enemy
- Retribute**, *v. a.* to pay back, to make repayment of any thing
- Retribu'tion**, *s.* a repayment, a requital
- Retributive**, **Retributory**, *a.* repaying
- Retrieve**, *v. a.* to recover, repair, regain
- Retrievable**, *a.* that may be retrieved
- Retroc'esion**, *s.* the act of going back
- Retroduc'tion**, *s.* a leading back, &c.
- Retrograde**, *a.* going backwards; contrary
- Retrogres'sion**, *s.* the act of going back
- Retrospect**, *s.* a looking on things past
- Retrospec'tion**, *s.* a looking backwards
- Retrospec'tive**, *a.* looking backwards
- Retur'd**, *v. a.* to blunt, to turn the edge
- Return**, *v.* to come or go back; to retort, to repay; to send back; to transmit.—*s.* the act of coming back; profit, repayment, restitution, relapse
- Retur'nable**, *a.* allowed to be returned
- Reunion**, *s.* reuniting; a rejoining; cohesion or concord; a meeting or assembly
- Reunite**, *v. a.* to join again, to reconcile
- Reveal**, *v. a.* to disclose, lay open, impart
- Reveillé**, *s.* the military notice, by beat of drum, that it is time to rise
- Revel**, *v. n.* to carouse.—*s.* a noisy feast
- Revel'**, *v. a.* to retract, to draw back
- Revela'tion**, *s.* a communication of sacred truths, &c. by a teacher from heaven
- Reveller**, *s.* one who feasts with jollity
- Revell'-rout**, *s.* a mob, an unlawful assembly
- Revellry**, *s.* loose jollity, festive mirth
- Revenge**, *s.* return of an injury or affront — *v. a.* to return an injury, &c.
- Revengeful**, *a.* vindictive, given to revenge
- Revenue**, *s.* an income; annual profits
- Rever'b**, *v. a.* to reverberate, to resound
- Reverberate**, *v.* to be driven back; to bound back; to resound
- Reverbera'tion**, *s.* a beating or driving back
- Reverberatory**, *a.* returning; beating back
- Revere**, *v. a.* to reverence, to venerate, to honour with an awful respect
- Reverence**, *s.* veneration, respect; a bow
- Reverence**, *v. a.* to regard with respect
- Reverend**, *a.* venerable; deserving reverence; the honorary epithet of the clergy
- Reverent**, *a.* humble; testifying veneration
- Reverential**, *a.* expressing reverence
- Reverie**, **Revery**, *s.* irregular train of thought
- Reversal**, *s.* a change of sentence
- Reverse**, *v.* to subvert, repeal, contradict — *s.* the opposite side, vicissitude
- Reversed**, *part. a.* repealed, inverted
- Reversible**, *a.* that may be reversed
- Reversion**, *s.* succession, right of succession
- Reversionary**, *a.* to be enjoyed in succession
- Reverse**, *v.* to change, to return
- Rever'dible**, *a.* that may be returned
- Revest**, *v. a.* to put again in possession
- Revestiary**, *s.* a place for vestments
- Revetment**, *s.* in fortification the masonry which retains the earth of the rampart on its exterior side (stono or brick)
- Revetus**, *s. pl.* military work constructed with

Rev'brate, *v. a.* to vibrate back
 Revict'nal, *v. a.* to stock with victuals again
 Review, *v. a.* to look back, to survey, to ex-
 amine.—*s.* a survey, re-examination; inspec-
 tion of a body of troops
 Review'er, *s.* one who reviews
 Reviv'e, *v. a.* to reproach, abuse, vilify
 Reviv'al, Reviv'ion, *s.* a re-examination
 Reviv'e, *v. a.* to review, to overlook.—*s.* a proof
 of a sheet corrected
 Revis't, *v. a.* to visit again
 Reviv'al, *s.* recall from obscurity, &c.
 Reviv'e, *v. a.* to return to life; renew; rouse
 Reviv'icate, *v. a.* to recall to life
 Reviv'ity, *s.* a. to recall to life
 Reviv'ing, *part.* comforting, recovering
 Revocable, *a.* that may be recalled
 Revocate, *v. a.* to recall, to call back
 Revoca'tion, *s.* act of recalling; a repeal
 Revok'e, *v. a.* to repeal, reverse, draw back
 Revok't, *v. n.* to fall off from one to another;
 to rise against a prince or state
 Revolut'ion, *s.* a returning motion; a change
 of government in a state or country
 Revolut'ionary, *a.* originating in a revolution
 Revul'sion, *s.* the turning of a flux of humours
 from one part of the body to another
 Revolv'e, *v. a.* to perform a revolution; to con-
 sider, to meditate on
 Revolv'ency, *s.* constant revolution
 Rewar'd, *v. a.* to recompense, to repay.
 —*s.* recompense given for good
 Re-word, *v. a.* to repeat in the same words
 Rhap'sodist, *s.* one who writes rhapsodies
 Rhap'sody, *s.* irregular writings, &c.
 Rhet'oric, *s.* oratory, the art of speaking
 Rhetor'ical, *a.* pertaining to rhetoric
 Rhetor'ician, *s.* one who teaches rhetoric
 Rhet'orise, *v. n.* to play the orator
 Rheum, *s.* a thin watery humour, occasionally
 issuing out of the glands of the mouth, &c.
 Rheuma'tic, *a.* relating to the rheumatism
 Rheu'matism, *s.* a painful distemper
 Rheu'my, *a.* full of sharp moisture
 Rhinoc'eros, *s.* a large beast in the East-Indies,
 armed with a horn on his nose
 Rhomb, *s.* a quadrangular figure
 Rhom'bic, *a.* shaped like a rhomb
 Rhom'boid, *s.* a figure approaching to a
 rhomb; a kind of muscle fish
 Rhu'barb, *s.* a medicinal purgative root
 Rhumb, *s.* a kind of spiral line
 Rhyme, *s.* the consonance of verses, poetry.
 —*v. n.* to agree in sound; make verses
 Rhythm, *s.* metre, verse, numbers
 Rhyth'mical, *a.* harmonical, musical
 Ri'ant, *a.* laughing, exciting laughter
 Rib, *s.* a bone; a piece of timber in ships
 Rib'ald, *s.* a loose, rough, mean wretch
 Rib'aldr'y, *s.* mean, brutal, obscene talk
 Rib'and, Rib'bon, *s.* a fillet of silk
 Rice, *s.* a kind of acedent grain
 Rich, *a.* wealthy; precious; fertile; copious
 Rich'es, *s. pl.* plenty of money or possessions
 Rich'ness, *s.* opulence, splendour; fertility
 Rick, *s.* a pile or heap of corn, hay, &c.
 Rick'ets, *s.* a distemper in children
 Rick'ety, *a.* diseased with the rickets
 Ricoche't, *s.* in gunnery a duck and drake mo-
 tion; the repeated rebounding of round shot
 Rid, *v. a.* to set free, clear, drive away
 Rid'dance, *s.* deliverance, disencumbrance

Rid'den, *part.* of Ride
 Rid'dle, *s.* an enigma, any thing puzzling; a
 dark problem; a coarse or open sieve.—*v.* to
 solve; to sift by a coarse sieve
 Ride, *v.* to travel on horseback, &c.
 Rider, *s.* one who rides a horse, &c.
 Ridge, *s.* the upper part of a slope, &c.
 Rid'gel, Rid'geling, *s.* a ram half castrated
 Rid'gy, *a.* rising in a ridge
 Rid'icule, *s.* wit that provokes laughter.
 —*v. a.* to expose to laughter
 Ridic'ulous, *a.* fit to be laughed at
 Rid'ing, *s.* a district visited by an officer
 Rid'inghood, *s.* a hood to bear off rain
 Ridot'to, *s.* an entertainment of music, &c.
 Rife, *a.* prevalent; abounding
 Rif'rad, *s.* the refuse of any thing
 Rif'ra v. a. to rob, to pillage, to plunder.—*s.* a
 light fire-lock, the barrel of which is cut in
 grooves
 Rif'lemen, *s. pl.* a peculiar kind of light in-
 fantry, armed with rifles
 Rift, *s.* a cleft, a breach.—*v.* to split
 Rig, *v. a.* to dress; to fit with tackling
 Rigado'o'n, *s.* a kind of French dance
 Rig'ging, *s.* the tackling, &c. of a ship
 Rig'iah, *s.* a wanton, lewd, whorish
 Right, *a.* fit, suitable; straight; true.—*ad.* prop-
 erly, justly, in truth, vry.—*s.* justice; just
 claim; privilege.—*v. a.* to relieve from wrong
 Ri'ghteous, *a.* just, virtuous, equitable
 Ri'ghteousness, *s.* purity of heart, integrity
 Ri'ghtful, *a.* having a just claim, integrity
 Ri'ghtly, *ad.* properly, honestly, exactly
 Rig'id, *a.* stiff; severe, sharp, cruel
 Rigid'ity, *s.* stiffness, want of easy elegance
 Rig'idness, *s.* severity, inflexibility
 Rig'let, *s.* a flat thin piece of wood commonly
 used by printers
 Rig'our, *s.* cold; severity; strictness; rage
 Rig'orous, *a.* severe, over-harsh
 Rill, Rill'et, *s.* a small brook or stream
 Rim, *s.* a border, a margin, an edge
 Rime, *s.* a hoar frost; a hole, a chink
 Ri'my, *a.* steamy, foggy, misty
 Rind, *s.* bark, husk.—*v. n.* to husk, to bark
 Ring, *s.* a circle; a circle of gold worn as an
 ornament; a sound as of a bell.—*v. a.* to
 strike bells so as to make them sound; to
 fit with rings
 Ring'dove, *s.* a kind of pigeon
 Ring'er, *s.* one who rings
 Ring'leader, *s.* the head of a mob or riot
 Ring'let, *s.* a small ring; a circle; a curl
 Ring'streaked, *a.* circularly streaked
 Ring'tail, *s.* a kind of kite
 Ring'worm, *s.* a circular tetter; a disease
 Rinse, *v. a.* to cleanse by washing, &c.
 Ri'ot, *s.* an uproar, sedition, tumult.—*v. n.* to
 revel, to raise an uproar
 Ri'oter, *s.* one who makes a riot
 Ri'otous, *a.* licentious, turbulent
 Ri'otousness, *s.* the state of being riotous
 Rip, *v. a.* to tear, to lacerate; to disclose
 Ripe, *a.* complete, mature, finished
 Ripe, Ri'pen, *v. n.* to grow ripe; be matured
 Ri'peness, *s.* maturity, perfection, fitness
 Rip'ple, *v. n.* to lave or wash lightly over.
 —*s.* agitation of water fretting on the surface
 Rise, *v. n.* to get up, ascend; grow; increase
 —*s.* a beginning; ascent; increase
 Risib'ility, *s.* the quality of laughing

- Ris'ible, *a.* exciting laughter; ridiculous
 Risk, *s.* hazard, danger, chance of harm.
 —*v.* *a.* to hazard, to put to chance
 Rite, *s.* a solemn act of religion
 Rit'ual, *s.* a book of religious ceremonies.
 —*a.* solemnly ceremonious
 Ri'val, *s.* a competitor, opponent.—*v.* *a.* to emulate; to oppose
 Ri'valry, *s.* competition; emulation
 Rive, *v.* to split, to cleave, to be divided
 Riv'el, *v.* *a.* to contract into wrinkles
 River's, *s.* a land current of water bigger than a brook
 River-dragon, *s.* a crocodile
 River-god, *s.* the tutelary deity of a river
 River-horse, *s.* the hippopotamus
 Riv'et, *s.* a fastening pin that is clenched.
 —*v.* *a.* to fasten strongly with rivets
 Riv'ulet, *s.* a small river, a brook
 Rix'a'tion, *s.* a scolding
 Rixdol'lar, *s.* a German coin, value 4s. 6d.
 Roach, *s.* the name of a fish
 Road, *s.* a large way for travelling; path
 Roam, *v.* to wander, ramble, rove
 Roan, *a.* bay, sorrel, or black spotted
 Roar, *v.* *a.* to make a loud noise.—*s.* the cry of a wild beast, &c.
 Roast, *v.* *a.* to dress meat; to banter.—*s.* any thing roasted
 Rob, *v.* *a.* to steal, to plunder
 Rob'ber, *s.* a thief, a plunderer
 Rob'b'ry, *s.* theft by force or with privy
 Robe, *s.* a dress of dignity.—*a.* *a.* to dress pompously; to invest
 Robust, *a.* strong, sleek, violent
 Roc'ambole, *s.* a kind of wild garlic
 Roche-a'lum, *s.* a pure sort of alum
 Koch'et, *s.* a surplice; a fish
 Rock, *s.* a vast mass of stone; a defence.
 —*v.* to shake; to move a cradle
 Rock'et, *s.* an artificial firework, consisting of a case filled with salt-petre, sulphur, and charcoal; a plant
 Rockru'by, *s.* a sort of garnet
 Rock'salt, *s.* a mineral salt
 Rock'work, *s.* a building imitating rocks
 Rock'y, *a.* full of rocks; hard, stony
 Rod, *s.* a twig, instrument of correction
 Rode, *pret.* of Ride
 Rodomonta'de, *s.* an empty noisy bluster
 Roe, *s.* the female of the hart; eggs of fish
 Rog'a'tion, *s.* the litany; supplication
 Rog'a'tion-week, *s.* the second week preceding Whit Sunday
 Rogue, *s.* a vagabond, a knave, a wag
 Ro'guery, *s.* villainy, knavery, waggery
 Ro'guish, *a.* fraudulent, knavish, waggish
 Roist, *v.* *a.* to act at discretion; to bluster
 Roll, *v.* to move in a circle; to enwrap.
 —*s.* the act of rolling; a mass made round; a register; catalogue; warrant
 Roll'er, *s.* any thing turning on its own axis; a bandage; a fillet
 Roll'ing-pin, *s.* a round smooth piece of wood to mould paste, &c.
 Roll'ing-press, *s.* a press for printing pictures, &c. on copper-plates
 Rom'age, *s.* a tumult, a bustle
 Ro'man, *a.* pertaining to Rome
 Roman'co, *s.* a fable, a fiction, a lie
 Roman'cer, *s.* a forger of tales, a liar
 Ro'manist, *s.* one who professes popery
 Ro'manize, *v.* *a.* to latinize; to convert to
 Romish or papistical opinions
 Roman'tic, *a.* wild, improbable, fanciful
 Ro'mish, *a.* Popish; belonging to Rome
 Romp, *s.* a rude untaught girl; rude play.
 —*v.* *a.* to play rudely and noisily
 Rom'ping, *s.* a rude, noisy play
 Rondeau, *s.* a name applied to songs which end with the first part or strain repeated
 Ron'del, *s.* in fortification a round tower sometimes erected at the foot of a bastion
 Ron'ion, *s.* a fat bulky woman
 Ront, *s.* an animal stunted in growth
 Rood, *s.* the fourth part of an acre in square measure; a pole, or five yards and a half in long measure; the holy cross
 Roof, *s.* the cover of a house; the inside of the arch that covers a building; the palace or upper part of the mouth.—*v.* *a.* to cover with a roof
 Roob, *s.* a bird; a cheat; a piece of cheat.
 —*v.* *a.* to rob, to cheat, to deceive
 Roob'ery, *s.* a nursery of rooks
 Room, *s.* space, extent; stead; chamber
 Roo'mage, *s.* space, place
 Roomy, *a.* spacious, wide, large
 Roost, *s.* a perch on which birds rest.—*v.* *a.* to sleep as a bird; to lodge
 Root, *s.* that part of the plant, &c. which rests in the ground, and supplies the stems with nourishment; the first cause.—*v.* to take root; radically destroy
 Root'ed, *a.* fixed, deep, radical
 Rope, *s.* a thick hempen cord string, halter.
 —*v.* *a.* to concrete into filaments
 Ro'pe-dancer, *s.* one who dances on ropes
 Ro'pemaker, *s.* one who makes ropes
 Ropewa'lk, *s.* a place where ropes are made
 Ro'piness, *s.* a rosy or glutinous quality
 Ro'py, *a.* viscous, glutinous, tenacious
 Roque'laure, Roq'uelo, *s.* a man's cloak
 Ro'ral, *a.* dewy
 Ro'sary, *s.* a set of beads, containing fifteen ave-marias, and fifteen pater-nosters; a particular devotion addressed to the Virgin Mary
 Ros'cid, *a.* abounding with dew
 Rose, *s.* a fragrant flower
 Ro'seate, *a.* rosy, blooming, fragrant
 Ro'semary, *s.* a plant
 Ro'set, *s.* a red colour used by painters
 Ro'sewater, *s.* water distilled from roses
 Ro'sin, *s.* inspissated turpentine
 Ro'ster, *s.* a tabular plan by which the duties of officers and corps are regulated
 Ro'stral, *a.* having some resemblance to the beak of a ship or rostrum
 Ro'strum, *s.* the beak of a bird; a pulpit
 Ro'sy, *a.* like a rose in bloom, fragrant, &c.
 Rot, *v.* to putrefy, to make putrid.—*s.* a distemper in sheep; putrefaction
 Ro'tary, Ro'tatory, *a.* whirling as a wheel
 Ro'tated, *a.* whirled round
 Ro'tation, *s.* a turning round; succession
 Ro'te, *s.* words uttered by mere memory.
 —*v.* *a.* to fix in the memory
 Ro'tgut, *s.* had beer
 Ro'tien, *a.* putrid, not firm, not sound
 Rotun'd, *a.* round, circular, spherical
 Rotun'dity, *s.* roundness, circularity
 Rotun'do, Roton'do, *s.* a round building
 Rouge, *s.* a red paint
 Rough (rw), *a.* not smooth, harsh

ist, *s.* a form in its first rudiments
raw, *v. a.* to draw or trace coarsely
v. e. to make or grow rough
ad. rudely, severely, boisterously
ss. *s.* unevenness, harshness
x. *s. pl.* in siege operations round
s. of fascines which serve to cover the
s.
al. *s.* a kind of pea
. circular; plain; smooth; brisk.—*s.* a
sphere, district; rundle: in a military
he visitation by the officer of the day,
a certain circuit of ground, to see
is well
out, *a.* ample; indirect; loose
. *s.* in fortification a circular bastion,
of target
ay, *s.* a kind of ancient poetry
use, *s.* the constable's prison
d'n. *s.* a written petition or remon-
signed by several persons round a
circle
to wake from slumber; excite
multitude, rabble, tumultuous crowd;
fusion of an army defeated or dis-
—e. to defeat; assemble in crowds
a road, way; journey; the order for
reb of a regiment or detachment
s. custom, practice
o ramble, to range, to wander
a wanderer, pirate; fickle person
range of men or things.—*e.* to impel
l in the water with oars; to drive or
ward
the point of a spur; an issue,
to keep open with a rowel
one who manages an oar
kingly, becoming a king, regal
s. an adherent to a king
pl. a kind of small mortar
s. the office or state of a king
scour, polish; fret; get through-
tion; hindrance; difficulty
s. one that rubs: a coarse file; two
out of three; a whetstone; an elastic
ee called caoutchouc, or Indian
s. ruins of buildings; refuse
t. *a.* to make red
s. red-letter directions printed in
ooks and books of law
a precious red stone; a blotch; the
fa type
s. a breaking wind upwards
t. the part that steers a ship
s. approaching to reduce
red earth
. approaching to red; yellow
ough, harsh; ignorant, artless
s. incivility, boisterousness
t. *s.* the first elements of a science;
part of education
tal. *a.* relating to first principles
to grieve for, lament.—*s.* a herb
. mournful, woful, sorrowful
is. *s.* sorrowfulness
an assembly at a private house; a
street
*pu*ckered linen ornament; a fish
o ruffle; to trump at cards
s. brutal, savagely boisterous.—*s.* *a.*
How, a robber

Ruf'le, *v.* to disorder, to fret; to plait.—*s.* an
 ornament for the wrists; a sort of vibrating
 sound made upon a drum
Rug, *s.* a coarse, nappy, woollen cloth
Rug'ed, *a.* rough; brutal, surly; shaggy
Rug'edness, *s.* roughness; asperity
Ru'gine, *s.* a surgeon's rasp
Rug'ose, *a.* full of wrinkles
Ru'in, *s.* fall, destruction, overthrow.—*e.* to
 subvert, destroy, impoverish
Ru'inate, *v. a.* to bring to poverty, &c.
Ru'ination, *s.* subversion; demolition
Ru'inous, *a.* fallen to ruin; mischievous
Ru'le, *s.* government; sway; regularity.—*v.* to
 govern, to control, to settle
Ru'ler, *s.* a governor; an instrument by which
 lines are drawn
Rum, *s.* a spirit drawn from sugar
Rum'ble, *v. a.* to make a hoarse low noise
Ru'minant, *a.* chewing the cud
Ru'minate, *v.* to chew the cud; to muse
Rumination, *s.* a chewing the cud; medita-
 tion, reflection
Ru'minator, *s.* one that considers or thinks of
 a matter, or pauses on it
Rum'page, *v.* to search places, to plunder
Rum'per, *s.* a large glass, a drinking cup
Ru'mour, *s.* flying or popular report.—*a.* *a.* to
 report abroad; to bruit
Rump, *s.* the buttock, end of the back bone
Rum'ple, *s.* a rough plait; a wrinkle
Ru'n *v.* to move swiftly, flee, go away, vanish;
 melt; smuggle.—*s.* cadence; course; con-
 tinued success
Ru'n'ing, *s.* moving on with speed
Ru'n'agate, *s.* a fugitive, a coward
Ru'n'dis, *s.* the step of a ladder; a round
Ru'n'dist, *Ru'n'let*, *s.* a small barrel
Ru'ng, *pret.* and *part.* of *Ring*
Ru'nic, *a.* denoting the letters and language of
 the ancient northern nations of Europe
Ru'n'nel, *s.* a rivulet, a small brook
Ru'n'ner, *s.* one who runs; a shoot
Ru'n'nion, *s.* a paltry soury wretch
Ru'nt, *s.* a dwarf animal; a small cow
Ru'pee, *s.* an Indian coin, value 2s. 4d.
Ru'ptile, *a.* easily broken
Ru'ption, *s.* breach; solution of continuity
Ru'pture, *s.* a breach of peace; eruption
Ru'ral, *a.* belonging to the country
Rush, *s.* a plant; a worthless thing.—*a.* *s.* to
 enter or move with violence
Rush'light, *s.* a candle with a rush wick
Rush, *s.* a kind of biscuit or hard bread
Rus'et, *a.* reddish brown; coarse; rustic.
 —*s.* a country dress
Rus'eting, *s.* a rough kind of apple
Rust, *s.* a red crust grown upon iron, &c.
Rus'tic, *Rus'tical*, *a.* rural, rude, simple, plain,
 rough, coarse, brutal
Rus'ticate, *v.* to banish into the country
Rus'ticity, *s.* rural appearance, simplicity
Rus'tle, *v. n.* to make a low rattling noise
Rus'ty, *a.* covered with rust, impaired
Rut, *s.* the track of a cart wheel, &c.; the co-
 pulation of deer, wild boars, &c.
Ruth, *s.* mercy, pity, tenderness
Ruth'ful, *a.* rueful, woful, compassionate
Ruth'less, *a.* cruel, pitiless, barbarous
Rut'tish, *a.* wanton, libidinous, lustful
Rye, *s.* a coarse kind of bread corn
Rye'grass, *s.* a kind of strong grass

S.

SABA'OTH, *s.* a Hebrew word which signifies hosts or armies
Sab' bath, *s.* the day of rest and worship
Sabbat'ical, *a.* resembling the sabbath
Sa'ble, *s.* a dark fur.—*a.* black, dark
Sa'bre, *s.* a scimitar, curved broad sword
Sabulos'ity, *s.* grittiness, sandiness
Sab'ulous, *a.* gritty, sandy, gravelly
Saccharif'erous, *a.* producing sugar
Sac'charine, *a.* having the qualities of sugar
Sacerdo'tal, *a.* belonging to the priesthood
Sa'chem, *s.* the chief of an Indian tribe
Sack, *s.* a bag containing three bushels; a woman's loose robe; plunder, pillage; Canary wine.—*v.* *a.* to put in bags; to pillage or plunder a town after taking it by storm
Sack'but, *s.* a kind of pipe
Sack'cloth, *s.* a cloth for sacks
Sackpos'set, *s.* a posset made of milk, sack, and some other ingredients
Sac'rament, *s.* an oath; the Lord's supper
Sacramen'tal, *a.* constituting or pertaining to a sacrament
Sa'cred, *a.* holy, consecrated, inviolable
Sa'credness, *s.* holiness, sanctity
Sac'rifice, *v.* *a.* to offer up; destroy; devote.—*s.* an offering made to God; any thing destroyed or finally abandoned
Sacrific'ial, *a.* pertaining to sacrifice
Sac'rilege, *s.* the robbery of a church
Sacril'igious, *a.* violating things sacred
Sa'cring-Bell, *s.* a bell rung before the host
Sa'crist, **Sac'ristan**, *s.* a sexton; a vestry-keeper; a church officer
Sac'ristry, *s.* the vestry room of a church
Sad, *a.* sorrowful, heavy, gloomy; bad
Sad'den, *v.* *a.* to make sad or gloomy
Sad'dle, *s.* a seat to put on a horse's back.—*v.* *a.* to put on a saddle; to load
Sad'dler, *s.* one who makes saddles
Sad'duces, *s.* a sect among the Jews
Sad'dly, *ad.* sorrowfully, miserably
Sad'ness, *s.* mournfulness, melancholy
Safe, *a.* free from danger.—*v.* a buttery
Safe-con'duct, *s.* a convoy, passport, guard
Sa'feguard, *s.* a defence, convoy, passport
Sa'fely, *ad.* without danger, without hurt
Sa'fety, *s.* freedom from danger; custody
Sa'f'ron, *s.* a plant.—*a.* yellow
Sag, *v.* to hang heavy; to load, to burden
Saga'cious, *a.* quick of thought or scent
Saga'city, *s.* acuteness, keenness
Sag'athy, *s.* a kind of serge
Sage, *s.* a plant; a man of wisdom.—*a.* wise
Sag'ittarius, *s.* one of the signs of the zodiac
Sag'ittary, *s.* a centaur
Sa'go, *s.* a nourishing sort of grain
Sa'lick, *s.* a Turkish kind of vessel
Said, *pret.* and *part.* of *Say*; aforesaid, declared, shewed
Sail, *s.* a canvass sheet; ship; wing.—*v.* *a.* to move with sails; pass by sea
Sail'ing, *s.* act of passing on the water with sails
Sail'or, *s.* a seaman, one used to the sea
Sail'yard, *s.* a pole to extend a sail with
Salm, *s.* hog's lard

Sain'tain, *s.* a sort of herb; trefail
Saint, *s.* a person eminent for piety.—*v.* *a.* to canonize; to appear very pious
Sai'nted, *a.* holy, pious; canonized
Sai'ntly, **Sai'ntlike**, *a.* holy, devout
Sake, *s.* final cause; purpose; account
Sa'ker, *s.* a kind of cannon; a hawk
Sala'cious, *a.* lustful, lecherous, wanton
Salac'ity, *s.* lechery, wantonness
Sa'lad, *s.* a food composed of raw herbs
Sala'mander, *s.* an animal like a lizard
Salaman'drine, *a.* like a salamander
Sal-ammo'niac, *s.* a kind of artificial salt, much used by braziers
Sal'ary, *s.* annual or periodical payment
Sale, *s.* the act of selling; vent, market
Sa'lable, *a.* fit for sale, marketable
Sa'lesman, *s.* one who sells goods for another, as clothes, cattle, &c.
Sa'lework, *s.* work for sale; careless work
Sa'lient, *a.* leaping; panting; springing
Salli'ne, **Salli'nous**, *a.* consisting of salt, saltille
Salli'que-law, *s.* a law by which females are excluded from the crown of France
Sall'va, *s.* spittle separated by the glands
Sall'val, **Sall'vary**, *a.* relating to spittle
Salli'vate, *v.* *a.* to cause a spitting, &c.
Salli'vation, *s.* a curing by spitting
Sall'low, *a.* sickly; yellow.—*s.* a willow
Sally, *s.* a frolic; flight; an eruption; a sudden offensive movement by the garrison of a fortified place.—*v.* *n.* to make an eruption; issue out
Sally'port, *s.* a port to make sallies from; an opening in the glacis of a fort
Salmagun'd, *s.* a mixture of chopped meat, pickled herrings, oil, onions, vinegar, &c.
Salm'on, *s.* a delicious well-known fish
Salmon'trout, *s.* a trout of the salmon kind
Saloon, *s.* an elegant lofty hall
Salt, *s.* a well-known seasoning; wit.—*a.* having the taste of salt
Sa'l'tcellar, *s.* a sort of cup to hold salt
Sa'l'ter, *s.* one who salts or sells salt
Sa'l'tern, *s.* a place where salt is made
Sa'l'tish, *a.* somewhat salt, brinish
Sa'l'tpetre, *s.* a mineral salt, nitre
Salu'brious, *a.* wholesome, promoting health
Salu'brity, *s.* wholesomeness, healthfulness
Salu'tary, *a.* wholesome; healthful; safe
Saluta'tion, *s.* act of saluting, greeting
Salu'te, *v.* *a.* to greet, to hail, to kiss.—*s.* a salutation, greeting; a kiss; a discharge of artillery or small arms in honour of some person or event
Salutif'erous, *a.* bringing health, healthy
Salvability, *s.* possibility to be saved
Sal'vable, *a.* possible to be saved
Sal'vage, *s.* a reward allowed for saving goods out of a wreck
Salva'tion, *s.* reception to the happiness of heaven, preservation from eternal death
Sal'vatory, *s.* a place where any thing is preserved; a repository
Salve, *s.* an expulser, remedy, cure
Sal'ves, *s.* a piece of plate with a foot

exception; reservation; excuse
s. a sect among the Jews
 ical, of the like kind
 identity, not different
 little salmon
 a plant preserved in pickle
 specimen; part of a whole
 a piece of girl's needlework
 remediable, curable
 of a healing quality, &c.
 n, *s.* the act of making holy
 a. to make holy or virtuous
 one, a saintly, appearing holy
 , *s.* holiness, devoutness
 ratification; confirmation
 Sanctity, *s.* holiness, goodness
 a. a holy place, an asyram
 vely earth; barren land
 a sort of slipper or loose shoe
 a precious kind of Indian wood
 i. the superfluous salt or recreation
 i. making glass
 a. a stone easily crumbled
 full of sand, gritty; unsolid
s. grittiness
 ind in mind; healthy
 of *Sing*
 nus, a conveying blood
 tion, *s.* production of blood; con-
 of the chyle into blood
 , *s.* a producer of blood
 one, a flowing with blood
 y, a bloody, cruel, murderous
 a. blood red; warm, ardent
 nus, a full of blood
 y, *s.* ardent, heat, confidence
 n, *s.* the chief council among the
 consisting of 70 elders
 a watery serous excretion
 a. running with thin matter
 a. healing; preservative of or con-
 o public health
 soundness of mind or body
 i. of *Sink*
 a. without, destitute of
 a vital juice of plants.—*s.* to under-
 shvert, destroy
 tasteful, palatable, savoury
 wisdom, knowledge, sageness
 a. wise, sage, prudent
 a. wanting sap; dry; old; husky
 a. a young tree full of sap
 ous, Sap'orary, a. scapy, like soap
 taste, a stimulating quality
 a. denoting a kind of verse
 , *s.* a precious blue stone
 ne, a. made of or like sapphire
 a. soldiers belonging to the artificers
 neers
 a. s. sneeulence; simplicity
 s. the act of excavating trenches of
 ch, under the mankory fire of the
 d
 juicy, succulent; weak
 i, *s.* a Spanish dance
 a. a keen reproach, taunt, gibe
 , Sarcas'tical, a. keen, taunting
 , *s.* fine thin woven silk
 a. to weed corn
 gous, a. eating or feeding on flesh
 gus, *s.* a tomb or stone coffin
 a. producing new flesh

Sar'dine, Sar'donyz, *s.* a precious stone
 Sar-aparil'la, *s.* the name of a plant
 Sarse, *s.* a sort of fine lawn sieve
 Sash, *s.* a silk belt; a window that lets up and
 down by pulleys; in the army a mark of dis-
 tinction worn round an officer's waist
 Sar'safraz, *s.* a tree used in physic
 Sat, the *preterite* of *Sit*
 Sa'tan, *s.* the prince of hell, the devil
 Satan'ic, Satan'ical, *s.* devilish, infernal
 Sa'chel, *s.* a small bag used by schoolboys
 Sate, Sa'tiate, *v.* a. to glut, to satisfy
 Sa'tiable, *s.* insatiable
 Sa'tellite, *s.* a small or secondary planet re-
 volving round a larger, as the moon round
 the earth
 Satellite's, *s.* consisting of satellites
 Sa'tiate, *s.* glutted, full to satisfy
 Sat'ety, *s.* the state of being filled, fullness
 Sa'tin, *s.* a soft, close, and shining silk
 Sa'tire, *s.* a poem censuring vice, folly, &c.
 Satir'ic, Satir'ical, *s.* belonging to satire
 Sat'irist, *s.* one who writes satires
 Sat'irize, *v.* a. to censure as in a satire
 Satisfac'tion, *s.* the state of being pleased or
 satisfied; atonement, amends
 Satisfac'tive, Satisfac'tory, *s.* giving satisfac-
 tion or content; atoning
 Sat'isfy, *v.* to content, please, convince
 Sat'urant, *s.* impregnating to the full
 Sat'urate, *v.* a. to impregnate till no more can
 be received or imbibed
 Sat'urday, *s.* the last day of the week
 Sat'urity, *s.* fullness, repletion
 Sa'turn, *s.* a planet; in chemistry lead
 Saturn'ian, *s.* happy; golden
 Sat'urnian, *s.* gloomy, grave; severe
 Sa'tyr, *s.* a sylvan god; a lustful man
 Sauce, *s.* something to give relish to food
 Sau'cebox, *s.* an impertinent fellow
 Sau'capan, *s.* a pan to make sauce in
 Sau'cer, *s.* a small plate for a teaspoon, &c.
 Sau'cinous, *s.* impudence, petulance
 Sausage's, *s.* in mining operations a long pipe
 or bag filled with powder, and extending from
 the chamber of the mine to the entrance of
 the gallery; so called from its resemblance
 to a sausage
 Sausage's, *s.* in fortification a long bundle of
 fagots or fascines, for raising batteries, or
 repairing breaches
 Sau'cy, *s.* a pert, insolent, insolent
 Sau'rage, *s.* a composition of meat, spice, &c.
 Sa'vage, *s.* wild, cruel, uncivilised.—*s.* a bar-
 barian, a man uncivilised
 Sa'vage'y, *ad.* barbarously, cruelly
 Savan'na, *s.* an open meadow without wood
 Save, *v.* to preserve from danger or ruin; to
 keep frugally.—*ad.* except
 Sa've-all, *s.* a pan to save candle-ends on
 Sav'in, *s.* a plant; a species of Juniper
 Sa'ving, *ad.* frugal.—*concl.* excepting
 Sa'vour, *s.* the Redeemer; he who saves
 Sau'nter, *v.* a. to wander about idly, loiter
 Sa'vory, *s.* the name of a plant
 Sa'veur, *s.* a scent, odour, taste.—*s.* to have a
 smell or taste; to like
 Sa'voury, *s.* pleasing to the smell or taste
 Savoy', *s.* a sort of coleworts
 Saw, *s.* an instrument with teeth for cutting
 boards or timber; a saying, a proverb.—*v.* to
 cut timber, &c. with a saw.—*verb.* *q. 2*

- Saw'dust**, *s.* a dust arising from sawing
Saw'ing, *s.* act of cutting with a saw
Saw pit, *s.* a pit where wood is sawed
Saw yer, *s.* one who saws timber
Sax'ifrage, *s.* a plant good against the stone
Saxif'ragous, *a.* dissolvent of the stone
Say, *v.* to speak, utter, allege, tell
Say'ing, *s.* an expression; an opinion
Scab, *s.* an incrustation over a sore
Scab'bard, *s.* the sheath of a sword
Scab'biness, *s.* the quality of being scabby
Scab'by, *a.* diseased with scabs
Scab'rous, *a.* rough, rugged, harsh
Scaf'fold, *s.* a temporary gallery, a kind of stage erected on certain occasions
Scaf'folding, *s.* a support for workmen
Scala'de, *s.* storming a place by raising ladders against the walls
Scald, *v. a.* to burn with hot liquor.—*s.* scab; scurf on the head
Scale, *s.* a balance; the sign Libra in the zodiac; part of the covering of a fish; a ladder; means of ascent; line of distances; the gamut; a sealade.—*v. a.* to mount; scrape off scales
Scal'ed, *a.* having scales like a fish; squamous
Scales, *s. pl.* a sort of scaly armour to defend the side face of a dragon
Scal'iness, *s.* the state of being scaly
Scal'ing-ladder, *s.* a light ladder used in sieges
Scall, *s.* leprosy; morbid baldness
Scal'lon, *s.* a kind of onion
Scal'lop, *s.* a shell-fish; indentation.—*v. a.* to indent the edge, &c.
Scalp, *s.* the skull; the bone that encloses the brain.—*v. a.* to deprive the skull of its integuments
Scal'y, *a.* covered with scales
Scam'ble, *v.* to scramble; shift awkwardly
Scam'mony, *s.* a concreted resinous juice
Scam'per, *v. n.* to run with fear and speed
Scan, *v. a.* to examine nicely; to canvass
Scan'dal, *s.* a reproachful assertion, infamy
Scan'dalize, *v. n.* to disgrace, reproach, defame; offend by some action
Scan'dalous, *a.* opprobrious, shameful, vile
Scan'dent, *a.* climbing, creeping
Scan'ning, *s.* in poetry the measuring of a verse to ascertain its number of feet, &c.
Scant, *s.* parsimonious; scarce, not enough
Scant'iness, *s.* want of space, compass, &c.
Scan'tle, *v. a.* to divide into small pieces
Scan'tlet, *s.* a small quantity or piece
Scan'tling, *s.* timber cut to a small size
Scan'ty, *a.* narrow, small; poor, niggardly
Scape, *v.* to escape.—*s.* flight, evasion
Scap'ular, *a.* relating to the shoulders
Scar, *s.* the mark of a cut; a cicatrix
Scar'amoush, *s.* a buffoon in motley dress
Scarce, *a.* not plentiful, rare, uncommon
Scarce, *Scar'ce*, *ad.* hardly, scantily
Scar'celess, *a.* want of plenty
Scare, *v. a.* to frighten, affright, terrify
Scare'crow, *s.* an image set to frighten birds
Scarf, *s.* a loose covering for the shoulders
Scar'fkin, *s.* the outer skin of the body
Scarifica'tion, *s.* an incision of the skin
Scar'ify, *v. a.* to lance or cut the skin
Scar'let, *s.* a deep red colour; red cloth.
 —*a.* of the colour of scarlet
Scarlet-bee'tu, *s.* a garden plant
- Scarp**, *s.* the slope on that side of a ditch which is next to a fortified place.—*v. a.* to cut down a slope
Scarus, *s.* a sea-fish
Scate, *s.* an iron to slide with; a flat fish
Scath, *v. a.* to waste, damage, destroy
Scath'ful, *a.* mischievous, destructive
Scat'ter, *v.* to spread thinly, to disperse
Scav'enger, *s.* a cleaner of the streets
Scel'erat, *s.* a villain, a wicked wretch
Scene, *s.* part of a play; an appearance
Scen'ery, *s.* imagery; representation
Scen'ic, *a.* dramatic, theatrical
Scenog'raphy, *s.* the art of perspective
Scent, *s.* smell, odour; the chase by smell
Scep'tic, *s.* one who doubts of all things
Scep'tical, *a.* doubting every thing
Scep'ticism, *s.* universal doubt [has]
Scep'tre, *s.* the ensign of royalty borne in the
Scop'tred, *a.* bearing a sceptre
Schale, *s.* indurated slate clay
Sched'ule, *s.* a small scroll; an inventory
Scheme, *s.* a plan, project, design
Schem'er, *s.* a projector, contriver
Schism, *s.* a division in the church
Schis'matic, *s.* one guilty of schism
Schismat'ical, *a.* implying schism; having the spirit of division
Schis'matize, *v. n.* to commit the crime of schism; to make a division
Schist, *s.* hard clay, slate
Schol'ar, *s.* a disciple, a man of letters
Schol'arship, *s.* learning, literature
Scholas'tic, *a.* pertaining to the school
Scho'last, *s.* one who makes notes upon an author; a commentator
Scho'lum, *s.* an explanatory note
School, *s.* a place for education
Schoo'l-fellow, *s.* a fellow-student
Schoo'lman, *s.* one skilled in the niceties of academical disputation, and in divinity
Schoo'lmaster, *s.* he who teaches in a school
Schoo'lmistress, *s.* she who keeps a school
Sciag'raphy, *s.* the section of a building to show the inside thereof; the art of dialling; the art of sketching, and of light and shade
Sciather'ic, *a.* belonging to a sun-dial
Sciat'ic, *a.* the hip-gout
Sciat'ical, *a.* troubled with the hip-gout
Sci'ence, *s.* the knowledge of things reducible to practice; art attained by precepts; the seven liberal arts being grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy
Scien'tial, *a.* of or pertaining to science
Scientif'ic, *a.* that promotes knowledge, &c.
Scim'itar, *s.* a sword with a convex edge
Scin'tillate, *v. n.* to sparkle, to emit sparks
Scintilla'tion, *s.* the act of sparkling
Sci'ollat, *s.* one of superficial knowledge
Sci'olous, *a.* knowing superficially
Scion'achy, *s.* a battle with a shadow
Sci'on, *s.* a small twig or shoot; a graft
Scirr'hosity, *s.* an induration of the glands
Scirr'hous, *a.* affected by scirrhus
Scirr'hous, *s.* an indurated gland
Scis'sible, *a.* that may be divided
Scis'sion, *s.* the act of cutting
Scis'sars, *s.* a small pair of shears
Scis'sure, *s.* a crack, rent, fissure
Sclerot'ic, *a.* hard; rough
Scot, *v. n.* to stop the wheel of a carriage

n. to deride or mock, to ridicule
 gyl, *ad.* in contempt, in ridicule
 n. to chide; quarrel clamorously
 s. a fish; an indenting
 s. a branched candlestick; a small
 a bulwark; the head; a redoubt or
 fort, where the defenders can ensconce
 selves.—*v. n.* to mulct, to fine
 . a large ladle; a sweep.—*v. a.* to lade
 o cut hollow
 . intention; drift; aim; space
 ic, *a.* diseased with the scurvy
 v. to burn, to be dried up
 a long incision; line drawn; account;
 ; the number twenty
 i, *a.* drosey, foul, worthless
 contempt.—*v.* to scoff, to despise
 l, *a.* contemptuous, insolent, proud
 ness, s. contempt, insolence
 i, s. a reptile with a very venomous
 a sign of the zodiac
 Scotchman; shot; payment
 . a. to cut slightly
 Scot'tish, *a.* relating to Scotland
 . a. excused from paying his scot
 r, s. vertigo; dizziness; a swimming
 head
 m, s. a Scottish idiom
 el, s. a mean rascal, a villain
 . to cleanse; scamper; purge
 . a. one who scours; a purge
 a. a whip, a lash; punishment
 to whip, punish, chastise
 ng, s. discipline of the scourge
 one who is sent privily to observe the
 is of an enemy.—*v. n.* to go out pri-
 to observe
 s. a mop for sweeping ovens
 . n. to frown, look angry or sullen
 any thing lean or thin; the neck
 ness, s. leanness
 , a. lean, thin; rough, rugged
 le, *v. n.* to catch eagerly; to climb
 ger contest for any thing
 v. a. to grind between the teeth
 l, *a.* vile, worthless, grating
 a small particle, fragment, bit
 v. to pare lightly; erase; shave.
 ficuity, perplexity, distress
 . s. an iron utensil; a vile fiddler
 g, s. act of taking off the surface by the
 action of a keen instrument
 v. a. to tear with the nails; to wound
 y; to draw awkwardly
 s. s. a disease in horses
 . the surface or scurf
 v. a. to draw or write badly
 s. n. to make a loud shrill noise
 v. n. to cry out as in terror, &c.—*a.* s.
 ; a shrill cry
 v. n. to shriek, to cry as an owl
 owl, s. an owl that hoots by night
 v. a. to shelter, hide; sift, riddle.
 y thing that affords shelter; a sieve
 . one of the mechanical powers
 . s. worthless bad writing.—*v.* to write
 it care
 r, s. a petty author, a bad writer
 . a writer; secretary; public notary
 a repository for writing (writing
 a small bag; a schedule; a small
 , *a.* written; not delivered orally

Scrit'tural, *a.* contained in the bible
 Scrit'ture, s. the bible, the sacred writings
 Scrit'tener, s. one who draws contracts, &c.
 Scrofula, s. the disease commonly called the
 king's-evil
 Scrofulous, *a.* diseased with the scrofula
 Scroll, s. a writing folded together
 Scrotum, s. the membrane which contains the
 seminal organs
 Scrub, s. a mean fellow.—*v. a.* to rub hard
 Scrub'bed, Scrub'by, *a.* mean, vile, sorry
 Scrup'le, s. a doubt, a weight of 30 grains.
 —*v. n.* to doubt, to hesitate
 Scrupulous, *a.* nicely doubtful; vigilant
 Scrutable, *a.* that may be searched
 Scrutinee'r, s. an examiner, an inquir-
 Scrut'ine, *v. a.* to examine thoroughly
 Scrutinous, *a.* captious; full of inquiries
 Scrut'iny, s. a strict search or inquiry
 Scrut'oir, s. a case of drawers for papers
 Scud, *v.* to flee; to pass quickly
 Scuffle, s. a confused quarrel or broil
 Sculk, *v. n.* to lurk secretly; to lie close
 Skull, s. the brain-pan; a small oar
 Skul'ler, s. a small boat with one rower
 Skul'ery, s. a place to clean and keep dishes
 Skul'ion, s. a kitchen drudge
 Sculpt, *v. a.* to carve; to engrave.—*s.* a print
 Sculpt'le, *a.* made by engraving
 Sculpt'or, s. a carver or engraver
 Sculpture, s. art of carving, carved work
 Scum, s. what rises to the top of any liquor
 —*v. a.* to clear off the scum
 Scurf, s. a dry scab; scale; adherent stain
 Scur'fy, *a.* having scurf or scabs
 Scur'ile, *a.* low, mean, lowly, joceous
 Scur'il'ity, s. grossness of reproach, opprobri-
 ous language, lewdness of familiarity
 Scur'vious, *a.* railing, saucy, abusive
 Scur'vily, *ad.* vilely, basely, coarsely
 Scur'viness, s. meanness, sordidness, baseness
 Scur'vy, s. a disease—a scabbed, vile, mean
 Scur'vy-grass, s. a plant; spoonwort
 Scut, s. the tail of a hare or rabbit, &c.
 Scutcheon, s. the field or ground on which a
 coat of arms is painted; pieces of brass
 placed over locks
 Scut'le, s. a wide shallow basket for coals;
 a small grate; a quick pace.—*v.* to cut holes in
 the deck or sides of a ship
 Scythe, s. instrument for mowing grass, &c.
 Sea, s. the ocean; a large lake
 Sea'beat, *a.* dashed by the waves of the sea
 Sea'born, *a.* produced by the sea
 Sea'boy, s. a boy employed on shipboard
 Sea'beach, s. the sea-shore
 Sea'calf, s. the seal, a sea animal
 Sea'chart, s. a map of the sea-coast
 Sea'coal, s. pit-coal brought by sea
 Sea-com'pass, s. the mariner's compass
 Sea'faring, *a.* employed or living at sea
 Sea'girl, *a.* encircled by the sea
 Sea'gull, s. a waterfowl
 Seal, s. the sea-calf; a stamp; confirmation.
 —*v.* to fasten with a seal, ratify, close
 Sea'ling-wax, s. wax used to seal letters, &c.
 Seam, s. what joins two pieces together;
 a measure of eight bushels; a scar; tallow.
 —*v. a.* to join together; mark, scar
 Sea'maid, s. the mermaid
 Sea'man, s. a sailor, mariner; merman
 Sea'manship, s. naval skill

- Sea'niew*, *s.* a fowl that frequents the sea
Sea'mless, *a.* having no seam
Sea'm'straw, *s.* one who lives by sewing
Sea'm, Seine, *s.* a kind of large fishing net
Sea'nymph, *s.* a goddess of the sea
Sea'piece, *s.* a sea representation
Sea'port, *s.* a harbour or port for ships
Sea'r, *v. a.* to burn—*a.* dry; no longer green
Sea'rce, *v. a.* to sift finely.—*s.* a fine sieve
Search, *s.* an inquiry, quest, pursuit.—*a.* to examine, to inquire, to seek
Sea'scloth, *s.* a large strong-hening plaster
Sea'room, *s.* room at sea; far from the shore
Sea-ri'ver, *s.* a pirate
Sea-ser'vice, *s.* duty at sea
Sea'shore, *s.* the coast of the sea
Sea'sick, *a.* sick by the motion of the sea
Sea'son, *s.* one of the four parts of the year, spring, summer, autumn, winter; a fit time; a time not very long
Sea'son, *v.* to give a relish to; to mature
Sea'sonable, *a.* opportune, at a proper time
Sea'soning, *s.* that which gives relish to
Seat, *s.* a chair; a mansion; situation.—*a.* a to place on seats; fix; place firm
Sea'ward, *ad.* towards the sea
Seawor'thy, *a.* able to weather the sea
Se'cant, *a.* dividing into two parts.—*s.* a line
Se'cede, *v. n.* to withdraw from; to leave
Se'cession, *s.* the act of withdrawing from
Se'clude, *v.* to shut up apart, to exclude
Se'clusion, *s.* a secluding, a separating
Se'cond, *a.* the next to the first; inferior.—*s.* one who accompanies another in a duel; supporter; 60th part of a minute.—*v. a.* to support; to follow next
Se'condary, *a.* not primary; of the second order or degree.—*s.* a delegate
Se'cond-hand, *a.* not original; not primary
Se'condly, *ad.* in the second place
Se'cond-rate, *s.* the second order in dignity, value, or strength
Se'crecy, *s.* privacy, solitude, close silence
Se'cret, *a.* concealed, private, unknown.—*s.* a thing unknown, privacy
Se'cretar'ish, *s.* the office of a secretary
Se'cretary, *s.* one who writes for another
Se'crete, *v. a.* to hide, conceal; separate
Se'cre'tion, *s.* a separation of animal fluids
Se'cretitious, *a.* parted by animal secretion
Se'cretness, *s.* quality of keeping a secret
Se'cretory, *a.* performing the office of secretion, as the *secretory glands*
Se'ct, *s.* men united in certain tenets
Se'ctarian, *a.* belonging to sectaries
Se'ctary, *s.* a follower of a particular sect
Se'ctator, *s.* a follower; an imitator
Se'ction, *s.* a distinct part of a writing or book; act of cutting; the part divided
Se'ctor, *s.* a geometrical instrument
Se'ctular, *a.* not bound by rules, worldly
Se'cularize, *v. a.* to convert to common use
Se'cundine, *s.* the after-birth
Se'cure, *a.* free from fear or danger, safe.—*v. a.* to make certain, to protect
Se'curity, *s.* protection, defence, peace
Se'dan, *s.* a neat close chair for carriage
Se'da'te, *a.* calm, quiet, still, serene
Se'du'teness, *s.* calmness, tranquillity
Se'dentary, *a.* sitting much, inactive
Se'des, *s.* a growth of narrow flags
Se'dgy, *a.* overgrown with narrow flags
Se'diment, *s.* what settles at the bottom
Se'dition, *s.* a tumult, an insurrection
Se'ditious, *a.* factious, mutinous, turbulent
Se'du'ce, *v. a.* to tempt, corrupt, mislead
Se'du'cement, *s.* the act of seducing
Se'ducible, *a.* capable of being deceived
Seduction, *s.* the act of seducing
Seductive, *a.* apt to seduce or mislead
Se'du'ty, *s.* assiduity, application, industry
Se'dulous, *a.* assiduous, industrious; pained
See, *s.* the disclosure of a blasp.—*v.* to perceive by the eye, to discern, to behold, to attend, to converse with
Seed, *s.* the organized particle produced by plants and animals, from which new ones are generated; original; race.—*a.* a to bring forth seed
Seedcake, *s.* a kind of sweet seedy cake
Seedling, *s.* a plant just risen from the seed
Seedpearl, *s.* a small grain of pearl
Seedman, *s.* a sower, he who sows seed
Seedtime, *s.* the season for sowing
Seedy, *a.* abounding with seed
Seeing, *s.* sight; vision.—*ad.* since that
Seek, *v.* to look for; solicit; make search
Seem, *v. a.* to appear, to have semblance
Seeming, *s.* appearance, show, ostentatious
Seeming, *ad.* in appearance, in semblance
Seemliness, *s.* grace, beauty
Seemly, *a.* decent, becoming, proper, fit
Seen, *part.* a perceived, skilled, versed
Seer, *s.* one who foresees events; a prophet
See'saw, *s.* a reciprocating motion
Seethe, *v.* to boil, to stew; to delect in hot liquor; to be hot
Segment, *s.* a part of a circle comprehended between an arch and a chord thereof
Segregate, *v. a.* to separate or to set apart
Segregation, *s.* a separation from others
Seigneurial, *a.* invested with large power
Seignior, *s.* an Italian title for lord
Seignior, *s.* a lordship; a jurisdiction
Se'iner, *s.* a fisher with nets
Se'izable, *a.* that is liable to be seized
Seize, *v.* to take by force; to fashion on
Se'ize, *s.* the act of taking possession
Se'izure, *s.* the act of seizing, the thing seized
Se'ldom, *ad.* rarely, not frequently
Se'lect, *v. a.* to choose in preference to others.—*a.* nicely chosen; preferred to others
Se'lection, *s.* the act of choosing
Se'leography, *s.* a description of the seas
Self, *pron.* one's self, the individual
Selfish, *a.* void of regard for others
Selfishness, *s.* self-love, self-interestedness
Selfsame, *a.* numerically the same
Sell, *v. a.* to part with for a price
Seller, *s.* a dealer in a horse's pasture
Seller, *s.* one who sells, a vender
Sel'vage, *s.* the edge of cloth, &c.
Selves, *s.* the plural of *Self*
Sem'aphore, *s.* a machine for facilitating the internal communications of the country by means of telegraphic signals
Sem'blance, *s.* resemblance, appearance
Sem'ble, *v. n.* to represent, make a likeness
Sem'i, *a.* in composition signifies half
Sem'i-an'nular, *a.* half round; a ring
Sem'ibreve, *s.* a note in music
Sem'icircle, *s.* half a circle
Sem'icircular, *a.* half round
Semico'lon, *s.* a point made three (:)

Semidiam'eter, *s.* half a diameter
Semidiaphane'ity, *s.* half transparency
Semidiaph'eous, *a.* half transparent
Semiflu'id, *a.* imperfectly fluid
Semilu'nar, *a.* resembling a half moon
Sem'inal, *a.* belonging to seed; radical
Sem'inary, *s.* a seed plot; a school
Semina'tion, *s.* the act of sowing
Seminif'ic, *a.* productive of seed
Semipellu'cid, *a.* imperfectly clear
Semiperspi'uous, *a.* not quite plain
Sem'iquaver, *s.* in music a note containing half the quantity of a quaver
Sem'itone, *s.* half a tone or note in music
Sem'ivowel, *s.* a consonant which makes an imperfect sound. Semivowels are six in number, *s.* l, m, n, r, s.
Sempit'ernal, *a.* everlasting, perpetual
Sempit'ernity, *s.* duration without end
Sen'ary, *a.* containing the number six
Sen'ate, *s.* an assembly of counsellors who share in the government, a parliament
Sen'ator, *s.* a member of the senate
Send, *v. a.* to despatch; to commission
Senes'tude, *s.* old age, ancientness
Senes'cence, *s.* a growing old; decay
Sen'eschal, *s.* a steward; high bailiff
Se'nile, *a.* relating to old age
Senil'ity, *s.* old age
Se'nior, *a.* older than another
Senior'ity, *s.* priority of birth, eldership
Sen'na, *s.* a physical purge
Sen'night, *s.* a week
Sensa'tion, *s.* perception by the senses
Sense, *s.* faculty of perceiving; meaning
Sen'sense, *a.* wanting sense, stupid
Sensibil'ity, *s.* quickness of sensation
Sen'sible, *a.* having quick intellectual feeling; convinced; persuaded; of good sense, judicious
Sen'sitive, *a.* having sense, but not reason
Sen'sual, *a.* pleasing to the senses; carnal
Sensu'rium, **Sen'sory**, *s.* the seat of sense, the organ of sensation
Sensual'ity, *s.* addiction to carnal pleasures
Sen'sualize, *v. a.* to render sensual
Sent, *part. pass. of Send*
Sen'tence, *s.* a determination; a period.
 —*v. a.* to condemn, to judge
Senten'tial, *a.* comprising sentences
Senten'tious, *a.* short and energetic, witty
Sen'try, *s.* a watch, a sentinel
Sen'tient, *a.* perceiving.—*s.* one perceiving
Sen'timent, *s.* thought, notion, opinion
Sentimen'tal, *a.* abounding with sentiment; expressing quick intellectual feeling; affecting sensibility
Sen'tinel, *s.* a soldier on guard
Sep'arable, *a.* that may be separated
Sep'arate, *v. a.* to break, disunite.—*v. a.* divided, disunited from
Sep'arately, *ad.* apart, singly, distinctly
Separa'tion, *s.* a disjunction, divorce
Se'poy, *s.* an Indian native who is a soldier in the infantry of the East-India Company
Se'poys, *s. pl.* native soldiers in the East-India Company's service
Sept, *s.* a clan, race, generation
Septem'ber, *s.* the ninth month of the year
Septenary, *a.* consisting of seven
Septen'nial, *a.* lasting seven years
Septen'trion, *s.* the north; Charles's-wain

Septen'trional, *a.* relating to the north
Septen'trionate, *v. n.* to tend northerly
Sep'tic, *a.* tending to produce putrefaction
Septilat'eral, *a.* having seven sides
Septuagen'ary, **Septuages'im'al**, *a.* consisting of seventy
Sep'tuagint, *s.* the ancient Greek version of the Old Testament, so called from being the work of 70 interpreters
Sep'tuple, *a.* seven times as much
Sepul'chral, *a.* relating to burial, &c.
Sepul'chre, *s.* a tomb, grave, monument
Sep'ulture, *s.* interment, burial
Sequa'cious, *a.* following; attendant; ductile
Sequa'cious, *s.* ductility; toughness
Se'quel, *s.* a conclusion; consequence
Se'quence, *s.* a following order
Se'quent, *a.* following; consequential
Seques'ter, *v. a.* to put aside; deprive of
Seques'trable, *a.* that may be separated
Sequestra'tion, *s.* deprivation of profits
Sequestra'tor, *s.* he into whose custody the thing in dispute is committed [are kept]
Seragi'io, *s.* a house where eastern concubines
Seraph, *s.* one of the order of angels
Seraph'ic, *a.* angelical
Ser'aphim, *s.* the plural of Seraph
Sere, **Sear**, *a.* withered; no longer green
Serena'de, *s.* music by lovers in the night
Sere'ne, *a.* calm, placid, quiet, unruffled
Seren'eness, **Seren'ity**, *s.* calmness; peace
Seren'itude, *s.* calmness, coolness of mind
Serf, *s.* a slave employed in husbandry
Serge, *s.* a kind of thin woollen cloth
Seria'tim, *ad.* in due order
Ser'geant, *s.* a petty officer in the army; a degree in law next below a judge
Ser'geant-major, *s.* the chief non-commissioned officer in a regiment
Ser'ies, *s.* sequence, succession, order
Ser'ious, *a.* grave, solemn, important
Ser'iousness, *s.* gravity, solemnity
Ser'mon, *s.* a pious instructive discourse
Ser'monize, *v. a.* to preach a sermon
Seros'ity, *s.* thin watery part of the blood
Ser'ous, *a.* thin, watery, adapted to serum
Ser'pent, *s.* a snake; a musical instrument
Ser'pentine, *a.* winding like a serpent
Serphi'neous, *a.* diseased with a tetter
Serpi'go, *s.* a kind of tetter; ringworm
Ser'rate, **Ser'rated**, *a.* jagged like a saw
Ser'rous, *a.* like the teeth of a saw
Ser'vant, *s.* one who serves another
Serve, *v.* to attend at command, to assist
Ser'vice, *s.* an office; obedience, favour; in a military sense any particular exploit or achievement
Ser'viceable, *a.* active, diligent, useful
Ser'vile, *a.* slavish, mean, fawning
Servil'ity, *s.* slavishness, meanness
Ser'vingman, *s.* a menial servant
Ser'vitor, *s.* the lowest rank in a college
Ser'vitude, *s.* slavery, dependence
Ser'um, *s.* the watery part of the blood
Sesquial'teral, *a.* one and a half more
Sess, *s.* a rate, a tax; coss charged
Ses'sile, *a.* dwarfish, low, creeping
Ses'sion, *s.* a sitting of magistrates or of Parliament for a given period
Set, *v.* to place, to fix, to frame, to plant.
 —*part. a.* regular, in a formal manner.—*s.* complete suit or assortment

Seta'ceous, *a.* bristly, set with strong hairs
Set'on, *s.* an issue, or row
Set'tle, *s.* a long seat with a back
Set'ter, *s.* one who sets; a kind of dog; in gunnery a round stick to drive fuses into cases of paper

Set'tle, *s.* a seat, a bench with a seat.—*v.* to fix, confirm, determine, sink

Set'tled, *a.* confirmed, determined

Set'tlement, *s.* act of settling; legal possession; an abode; a colony; a jointure

Set'tling, *s.* a settlement

Se'ven, *a.* four and three, one more than six

Se'venfold, *a.* repeated seven times

Se'venlight, *s.* seven nights, a week

Se'venteen, *a.* ten and seven

Se'venthly, *ad.* in the seventh place

Se'venty, *a.* seven times ten

Se'ventieth, *a.* the ordinal of seventy

Se'ver, *v.* to force asunder, divide, disjoin

Se'veral, *a.* divers, many, distinct

Se'verally, *ad.* distinctly, separately

Se'vere, *a.* sharp, austere, cruel, painful

Se'verity, *s.* cruel treatment, rigour

Sew, *v.* *a.* to join with a needle and thread

Sewer, *s.* an officer who serves up a feast; a passage for water to run through

Sex, *s.* the distinction of male and female

Sexage'simary, *a.* aged sixty years

Sexage'sima, *s.* second Sunday before Lent

Sexage'simal, *a.* numbered by sixties

Sexen'gular, *a.* having six angles

Sex'en'nal, *a.* lasting six years

Sex'tant, *s.* the sixth part of a circle

Sex'tile, *s.* the distance of 60 degrees

Sex'ton, *s.* an under officer of the church

Sex'tonship, *s.* the office of a sexton

Sex'tuple, *a.* sixfold, six times told

Sex'ual, *a.* relating to the sex

Shab'biness, *s.* meanness, raggedness

Shab'by, *a.* ragged, mean, shavenly, paltry

Shack'le, *v.* *a.* to chain, to fetter, to link

Shack'les, *s.* fetters, chains, gyres

Shade, *s.* a shadow; screen, shelter.—*v.* *a.* to cover from light or heat

Shad'ow, *s.* a shade, faint representation.

—*v.* *a.* to cloud, darken; represent

Shad'owy, *a.* full of shade; gloomy

Shad'ing, *a.* different gradations of colour

Shad'y, *a.* secure from light or heat; cool

Shaft, *s.* an arrow; narrow deep pit; a mine

Shag, *s.* rough hair; rough cloth; a bird

Shag'ged, **Shag'gy**, *a.* rough, rugged, hairy

Shag'reen, *s.* a fish-skin remarkably rough

Shake, *v.* to tremble, to totter, to be agitated.

—*s.* a vibratory motion; concussion

Shak'en, *part. of Shake*

Shak'ing, *a.* tremulous motion

Shall, *an auxiliary verb, denoting future time*

Shalloo'n, *s.* a slight woollen stuff

Shal'lop, *s.* a small vessel

Shal'low, *a.* not deep; futile; silly.—*s.* a sand; a flat; a shoal

Shal'lowness, *s.* a want of depth or thought

Shal'lot, *s.* a kind of small onion

Shalt, *second person singular of Shall*

Sham, *v.* *a.* to counterfeit, trick, cheat.—*a.* a delusion, imposture, trick.—*s.* false, counterfeit, fictitious

Sham'ble, *s.* a butchery, place to sell meat

Sham'bling, *a.* moving awkwardly

Sham'ble, *s.* in military manceuvre a thing of leather fastened to the end of a stick for the purpose of animating a horse

Shame, *s.* reprimand, ignominy, disgrace.—*v.* to make ashamed, to disgrace

Shame'faced, *a.* modest, bashful, sheepish

Shame'ful, *a.* disgraceful, ignominious, infamous

Sham'less, *a.* impudent, audacious

Sham'ole, **Sham'ole**, *s.* a wild geese

Sham'rock, *s.* a three-leaved Irish grass

Shank, *s.* middle joint of the leg; the handle

Shape, *v.* *a.* to form, mould, image, create

—*s.* a form, make, proportion

Shape'less, *a.* wanting regularity of form

Shape'liness, *a.* beauty of proportion or form

Shap'ely, *a.* well-formed, symmetrical

Sharl, *s.* the broken piece of a pot; a plant, a fish

Shar'led, *a.* sheathwinged

Share, *s.* a portion; dividend; plough blade

—*v.* *a.* to divide, partake of, cut

Shar'er, *s.* one who divides, a partaker

Shar'k, *s.* a voracious sea-fish; a sharper

Sharp, *a.* keen piercing, acute, sour

Shar'pen, *v.* *a.* to make keen; make quick

Shar'per, *s.* a cheating tricking fellow

Shar'pness, *s.* keenness; ingenuity; severity

Shar'pest, *a.* eager, vehemently desirous

Shar'pighted, *a.* having quick sight

Shas'ter, *s.* the Gnostic scriptures

Shat'ter, *v.* to break into pieces; to impair

Shat'terbrained, *a.* inattentive, giddy

Shave, *v.* *a.* to pare close with a razor, *to*

Shav'er, *s.* one who shaves; a sharp dealer

Shav'ing, *s.* a thin slice pared off any thing

Shaw, *s.* a thicket, a small wood

Shawl, *s.* a kind of cloak

She, *s.* the female personal pronoun

Sheaf, *s.* a bundle of new cut corn; a heap

Shear, *v.* *a.* to strip or cut off with shears

Shear'er, *s.* one that shears sheep, *to*

Shears, *s.* pl. an instrument with two blades

Shear'man, *s.* he that shears

Sheath, *s.* a scabbard, the case of any thing

Sheath, **Sheathe**, *v.* *a.* to put into a sheath

Sheath'y, *a.* forming a sheath

Shed, *s.* a shelter made of boards, *to*—*v.* to spill, to scatter, to let fall

Shen, *s.* brightness, splendour.—*a.* bright

Sheep, *s.* a well-known animal (sheep in

Sheep'cot, **Sheep'fold**, *s.* an inclosure to run

Sheep'ish, *a.* over-modest, bashful, timorous

Sheep'ishness, *s.* bashfulness, awkwardness

Sheep'shearing, *s.* the time of shearing sheep; a feast made when sheep are shorn

Sheep's-eye, *s.* a loving sly look

Sheep'walk, *s.* a pasture for sheep

Sheer, *a.* clear, pure, unmingled

Sheet, *s.* a linen for a bed; a sail; paper, *to*

Sheet'ing, *s.* a cloth for making sheets

Sheet-an'chor, *s.* the largest anchor

She'kel, *s.* a Jewish coin, value 2s. 6d.

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shelf, *s.* a board fastened against a wall, *to*

Shell, *s.* the hard covering of any thing; in gunnery an iron hollow ball to throw out of mortars; in military language a short jacket without tails.—*v.* *a.* to strip off or cast the shell

Shell'fish, *s.* a fish covered with a shell

1. abounding with shells
 2. a cover from injury; protection.
 defend, protect, give shelter
 3. a small Scottish horse
 4. a sloping, slanting
 5. shallow; full of banks; rocky
 6. one who tends sheep
 7. a lass that tends sheep
 8. a rustic life; tending sheep
 9. a mixture of acid, water, and sugar
 10. a chief annual county officer
 11. the office of the sheriff
 12. a kind of Spanish white wine
 13. a buckler, defence, protection.
 to cover, to defend, to secure
 an evasion; a woman's body linen.
 change, alter, practise evasions
 14. an artful person, a trickster
 15. a. wanting expedients to act, &c.
 16. evasive; shuffling
 17. a silver coin, value 12 pence
 18. a. wavering, hesitating
 19. not frankly, not familiarly
 20. the fore part of the leg
 21. to glister, to glitter, to be com-
 22. to be gossy, gay, splendid.—s. fair
 23. lustre, splendour
 24. shyness, a reservedness
 25. a. a disease; a kind of tetter; thin
 26. &c. to cover houses
 27. bright, luminous, splendid
 28. a large vessel to sail on the sea.
 to put on board a ship
 29. ad. on board or in a ship
 30. s. a sailor, a seafaring man
 31. s. one who serves on board the
 vessel as another
 32. s. vessels for navigation
 33. s. loss of a ship by rocks, &c.
 34. s. a ship carpenter or builder
 35. a division of the kingdom, a county
 36. a man's under linen garment
 37. a. wanting a shirt
 38. Shit'tin, s. a sort of precious wood
 39. Shit'tocock, s. a child's plaything
 40. a slice of bread, a thick splinter
 41. to quake, to tremble, to shatter
 42. a crowd; a shallow; sand bank
 43. full of shoals or shallows
 44. a conflict, a concussion; an offence.
 shake violently; to disgust; to offend,
 offensive
 45. a. disgusting, dreadful, violent
 46. ad. and part. pass. of *Shoe*
 47. the outer cover of the foot
 48. s. a boy that cleans shoes
 49. s. a horn to draw on shoes
 50. s. one who makes shoes
 51. s. a ribbon to tie the shoes
 52. violent concussion.—s. to shake
 53. he pret. of *Shine*
 54. he pret. of *Shake*
 55. to discharge a gun, &c.; to germinate;
 56. forward; to jet out; to move swiftly;
 57. a quick pain
 58. s. one that shoots, an archer
 59. a place for sale or for work
 60. s. a bench or table to work on
 61. s. one who sells in a shop
 62. s. one who under pretence of
 63. takes occasion to steal
 64. s. a foreman, &c. in a shop

Shore, Shorn, pret. and part. of *Shear*
 Shore, s. coast of the sea, &c. a drain; buttress;
 the support of a building
 Sho'reless, a. having no shore
 Short, a. not long; scanty; brittle
 Short'en, v. a. to make short, contract, lop
 Short'hand, s. compendious writing
 Short'lived, a. not living or lasting long
 Short'ly, ad. quickly, soon; concisely, briefly
 Short'ness, a. the quality of being short
 Short'sighted, a. defective in the sight
 Shot, pret. and part. pass. of *Shoot*.—s. balls for
 guns, &c.; a reckoning
 Shot'free, a. clear of the reckoning
 Shot'ten, a. having ejected the spawn
 Shove, v. to push by main strength, to propel.
 —s. the act of shoving, a push
 Show'el, s. an instrument for digging, &c.
 Shough, s. a species of shaggy dog
 Should, auxiliary a. denoting supposition, duty,
 doubt, &c.
 Should'er, s. the joint that connects the arm to
 the body; a prominence; the salient angle of
 the flank of a bastion.—v. a. to put on the
 shoulder; jostle
 Shoulder'belt, s. a belt for the shoulder
 Shoulder'knot, s. a knot of lace or ribbon worn
 on the shoulder
 Shout, s. a loud huzza of triumph, &c.—v. a. to
 cry in triumph, &c.
 Show, v. to exhibit; prove; direct; teach.
 —s. an exhibition; semblance; pomp
 Show'er, s. moderate or violent rain.—v. a. to
 wet; scatter with liberality
 Show'ery, a. rainy, inclinable to showers
 Shown, part. pass. of *Show*
 Show'y, a. splendid, gaudy, ostentatious
 Shrank, pret. of *Shrink*
 Shred, s. a small piece, a fragment
 Slew, s. a peevish clamorous woman
 Shrew'd, a. cunning, smart, turbulent, witty,
 sly
 Shriek, v. a. to scream.—s. an inarticulate cry
 of anguish or horror
 Shrift, s. confession made to a priest
 Shri'll, a. sounding with an acute, tremulous,
 or vibrating sound
 Shri'll'ness, a. sharpness of sound
 Shrimp, s. a small sea shellfish; a dwarf
 Shrine, s. a cabinet or case to hold relics, &c.
 Shrink, v. to contract itself; to express fear,
 pain, &c. by contracting the body
 Shrive, v. a. to hear at confession
 Shriv'el, v. a. to contract into wrinkles
 Shroud, s. dress of the dead; a shelter.—v. to
 shelter, to conceal, to harbour, to cover
 Shrou'd, s. large ropes extended from the
 mast-head to the sides of a ship, to support
 the masts, and enable them to carry sail
 Shro'vetide, s. the Tuesday before Lent
 Shrub, s. a bush; sprig with acd and sugar
 Shrub'bery, s. a plantation of shrubs
 Shrub'by, a. full of or like shrubs
 Shrug, v. a. to contract or draw up.—s. a con-
 tracting of the shoulders to signify contempt,
 pity, or aversion
 Shrun'k, Shrun'ken, part. of *Shrink*
 Shud'der, v. a. to quake with fear, &c.
 Shuf'fle, v. to dodge; to shift; to play mean
 tricks; to change the position of the cards;
 to move with an irregular gait.—s. a dis-
 ordering of things; a trick

- Shuf'flap**, *s.* a kind of play or game
Shuf'fler, *s.* he who plays tricks or shuffles
Shun, *v. a.* to avoid, to endeavour to escape
Shunt, *v. a.* to move a railway carriage from one line to another
Shut, *v.* to close, confine, exclude, contract
Shut'ter, *s.* a cover for a window, &c.
Shut'tle, *s.* an instrument used in weaving
Shy, *a.* reserved, cautious, suspicious
Shy'ness, *s.* diffidence, reservedness
Sib'lant, *a.* hissing
Sibla'tion, *s.* a hissing sound
Sib'yl, *s.* a pagan prophetess
Sicca'tion, *s.* the act of drying
Sic'city, *s.* dryness, want of moisture
Six, *s.* the number six at dice
Sick, *a.* afflicted with disease; disgusted
Sick'en, *v. a.* to make sick; to disgust.—*v. n.* to become sick; to take a disease; to decay
Sick'le, *s.* a hook for reaping corn
Sick'ly, *a.* not healthy, faint, weak
Sick'ness, *s.* a disease, disorder of the body
Side, *s.* the rib part of animals; the edge.—*a.* not direct.—*v. n.* to join
Sid'eboard, *s.* the side table of a dining-room on which conveniences are placed
Sid'e-long, *a.* lateral, oblique, not direct
Sid'eral, *Sid'e real*, *Sid'e rean*, *a.* starry
Sid'rated, *a.* plane-struck; blasted
Sidera'tion, *s.* a mortification; a blast
Siderog'raphy, *s.* art of engraving on steel
Sid'e-saddle, *s.* a woman's seat on horseback
Sid'esman, *s.* an assistant to a churchwarden
Sid'eways, *Sid'e-wise*, *ad.* on one side
Sid'e, *v. n.* to walk sideways
Siege, *s.* the besieging a fortified place
Sie'nte, *see* Sy'ente
Sieve, *s.* hair or lawn stretched on a hoop
Sift, *v. a.* to put through a sieve; to examine
Sif'ter, *s.* he who sifts; a sieve
Sigh, *s.* a mournful breathing, a sob
Sight, *s.* the sense of seeing; a show; a small piece of brass fixed near the muzzle of a firearm, to assist the eye in levelling
Sight'less, *a.* blind, not sightly; offensive
Sight'ness, *s.* handsomeness, seemliness
Sight'y, *a.* comely, seemly
Sig'il, *s.* a seal; a kind of charm
Sign, *s.* a token, miracle, symbol, device.—*v. a.* to mark, to ratify by writing
Sig'nal, *s.* a sign that gives notice; a mark.—*a.* memorable, remarkable
Sig'nalize, *v. a.* to make remarkable
Sig'nally, *ad.* remarkably, memorably
Sig'nature, *s.* a mark, sign; among printers a letter to distinguish different sheets
Sig'net, *s.* a seal, especially of a sovereign
Sig'nif'icancy, *s.* meaning, force, energy
Sig'nif'icant, *a.* expressive, important
Sig'nifica'tion, *s.* a meaning by sign or word
Sig'nif'icative, *a.* strongly expressive
Sig'nify, *v.* to declare, to mean, to import
Sig'nior, *s.* a title of respect among the Italians and Turks
Sig'nior'y, *s.* lordship; dominion
Sig'nence, *s.* stillness, taciturnity, secrecy.—*interj.* commanding silence
Sil'ent, *a.* mute, still, quiet, not speaking
Sil'ic'ious, *a.* made of hair; flinty
Sil'ique, *s.* the seed vessel or shell of plants; a carat, of which six make a scruple
Sil'iquous, *Sil'iquous*, *a.* having a pod
- Silk**, *s.* a fine soft thread, spun by silk worms; any thing made of it
Sil'ken, *a.* made of silk; soft; tender
Sil'kiness, *s.* smoothness; of a silky quality
Sil'kmercer, *s.* a dealer in silk
Sil'kweaver, *s.* a weaver of silken stuffs
Sil'kworm, *s.* the worm that spins silk
Sil'ky, *a.* made of silk, soft, pliant
Sill, *s.* the foot of a door-case, &c.
Sil'labub, **Sil'libub**, *s.* a liquor made of milk, cider or wine, sugar, &c.
Sil'hiness, *s.* simplicity; weakness
Sil'lon, *s.* in fortification a work raised in the middle of a ditch to defend it when it is too wide
Sil'ly, *a.* harmless, weak, simple, foolish
Sil'u'rian, *s.* in geology consisting of laminated sandstones, shales, and limestones
Sil'van, *a.* woody, full of woods [like silver]
Sil'ver, *s.* a white hard metal.—*a.* made of or sil'versmith, *s.* one who deals in silver, &c.
Sim'lar, *a.* of the like form or quality
Sim'ilarity, *s.* likeness, resemblance
Sim'ile, *s.* a comparison for illustration
Sim'il'itude, *s.* likeness, comparison
Sim'mer, *s. n.* to boil gently or slowly
Sim'nel, *s.* a kind of sweet bread or cake
Simoni'acal, *a.* guilty of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment
Sim'on'y, *s.* the crime of buying or selling church preferments
Sim'per, *v. n.* to smile or look pleasantly.—*a.* kind of pleasant smile
Sim'ple, *a.* plain, artless; unmingled, silly.—*s.* a single ingredient; a herb, &c.—*v. n.* to gather simples
Sim'pler, **Sim'pl'ist**, *s.* a herbalist
Sim'pleton, *s.* a silly or simple person
Sim'plicity, *s.* plainness, weakness
Sim'ply, *v. n.* to render plain
Sim'ply, *ad.* without art; foolishly
Sim'ulate, *v. a.* to feign, to counterfeit
Simula'tion, *s.* a dissembling, feigning
Simulta'neous, *a.* acting together
Sin, *s.* a violation of the laws of God.—*v. n.* to violate the laws of God
Sin'ce, *ad.* because that, before this; ago
Sin'cere, *a.* pure, honest, uncorrupt
Sin'cerity, *s.* purity of mind, honesty
Sin'don, *s.* a fold, a wrapper
Sine, *s.* a kind of geometrical line
Sin'cure, *s.* an office which has revenue without any employment
Sin'ew, *s.* a tendon, muscle, or nerve
Sin'ewed, **Sin'ewy**, *a.* furnished with sinews; strong, firm, vigorous, nervous, forcible
Sin'ewless, *a.* having no strength or vigour
Sin'ful, *a.* not holy; wicked, profane
Sin'fulness, *s.* wickedness, iniquity, depravity
Sing, *v.* to form the voice to melody; to celebrate; to give praises to; to relate or mention in poetry
Singe, *v. a.* to scorch, to burn slightly
Sing'er, *s.* one skilled in singing
Sing'ing, *s.* attuning the voice to melody; musical articulation
Sing'le, *a.* alone, unmarried, individual
Sin'gleness, *s.* not duplicity; sincerity; the state of being single or alone
Sin'gular, *a.* only one; particular; rare
Sin'gularity, *s.* any thing remarkable; a curiosity; a distinguished character

bad, perverse, corrupt, unfair.
 on the left hand
 .ll gradually, settle, decline.
 ; a place of filth
 empty from sin, innocent
 offender, a criminal
 . an expiation for sin
 apple, s. a kind of red ferruginous
 iriety of jasper
 ending in and ont
 he quality of being sinuous
 y of the sea; gulf; opening
 k by small draughts.
 draught, small mouthful
 urved pipe to draw off liquors
 nail sop
 of respect to men; a title
 er; a male; a title of respect in
 a sovereign
 -monsters who enticed men by
 l then devoured them
 great dog-star
 is family name
 ; south-east, or Syrian wind
 ame of reproach and insult
 table juice boiled with sugar
 man born of one's parents
 a woman of the same society
 is or becoming a sister
 is on a seat; to incubate
 on, local position
 ; seeing that
 instrument of mowing
 act of resting on a seat
 ated, a. placed; lying
 ; position; condition; state
 here, one more than five
 times told
 alf a shilling
 six times twenty
 ; and ten
 ext after the fifth
 ; the sixth place
 e tenth six times repeated
 mes ten
 glutinous substance
 mably bulky
 dent of the lowest rank at the
 f Cambridge
 ious, viscous, ropy
 it sea-shoal; a sliding shoe.
 ie on ice with skates
 rt sword; a knife
 ik of silk, thread, &c.
 ie bones of the body preserved
 atural situation
 villain, a scoundrel
 outline; rough draught.
 ce the outlines; to plan
 squint; to look disdainfully.
 ing oblique or distorted.
 ; distorted.—ad. awry, obliquely
 ort of pin to treat meat
 ll light boat
 wing, experienced
 the quality of possessing skill
 edge, experience, dexterity
 wing, acquainted with
 all kettle or boiler
 e off the scum; pass lightly
 ladie to take off the scum
 ilk deprived of its cream

Skin, s. the hide, pelt; rind of fruit
 —v. a. to flay; to uncover; to heal
 Skin'ner, s. a dealer in skins
 Skin'ny, a. wanting flesh, thin, lean
 Skip, v. to pass by quick leaps; to miss.
 —s. a light leap or bound
 Skipjack, s. an upstart; a lackey
 Skipper, s. a ship-master or ship-boy
 Skirmish, s. a slight fight, a contest
 Skirt, s. the edge, margin, extreme part
 Skit, s. a whim; lampoon; insinuation
 Skit'le, s. the play of ninepins
 Skit'ish, a. easily frightened; wanton; fickle
 Skreen, s. a coarse sieve; a shelter.
 —v. a. to sift; to shelter; to shade
 Skue; see Skew
 Skulk, v. n. to hide; lurk in fear or malice
 Skull, s. the bone that encloses the brain
 Sky, s. the heavens, the firmament
 Sky'lark, s. a bird that soars and sings
 Sky'light, s. a window in the roof
 Sky'rocket, s. a kind of rising firework
 Slab, s. a plane of stone; a puddle
 Slab'ber, v. to drivel, to shed; to spill
 Slab'by, a. plashy, dirty, thick, viscous
 Slack, a. not tense, loose, remiss, relaxed.
 —a coal broken into small parts
 Slack, Slack'en, v. to be remiss, abate, flag
 Slack'ness, s. looseness; negligence
 Slac'k, s. the dross or recrement of metals
 Slein, part. pass. of Slay
 Slake, v. to quench, extinguish
 Siam, s. winning all the tricks at cards.
 —v. a. to win all the tricks; to crush
 Slan'der, s. false invective; reproach.
 —v. a. to backbite, to scandalize
 Slan'derer, s. one who belies another
 Slan'derous, a. falsely abusive
 Slant, v. a. to cast obliquely or sideways
 Slant, Slan'ting, a. oblique, sloping
 Slap, v. a. to strike with the open hand
 Slap'dash, ad. all at once, suddenly
 Slash, v. to cut; lash; strike at random.
 —a wound; a cut in cloth, &c. [roof
 Slate, s. a gray fossil stone.—v. a. to cover the
 Sla'ter, s. one who covers with slates
 Sla'tern, s. a negligent careless woman
 Slave, s. one deprived of freedom.
 —v. n. to drudge, to toil, to toil
 Sla'ver, s. a vessel for transporting slaves
 Sla'ver, v. to emit or smear with saliva.
 —s. saliva drivelling from the mouth
 Sla'very, s. the condition of a slave
 Sla'ughter, s. destruction with a sword
 Slaught'er, v. a. to massacre, to slay
 Slaught'house, s. a house in which beasts
 are killed by the butcher
 Slaught'erman, s. one employed in killing
 Sla'vish, a. servile, mean, base, dependent
 Sla'vishness, s. servility, meanness
 Slay, v. a. to kill, butcher, put to death
 Sleazy, a. thin, slight, wanting substance
 Sled, Sledge, s. a carriage without wheels; a
 smith's large hammer
 Sleek, Sleek'y, a. smooth, glossy, delicate
 Sleek'ness, s. smoothness, glossiness
 Sleep, s. repose, rest, slumber.—v. a. to rest
 Sleep'ers, s. pl. small joints of timber which
 form the foundation of a railway line, or of
 a military battery
 Sleep'iness, s. drowsiness, heaviness, disposi-
 tion to sleep

- Slee'ping**, *s.* the act of taking rest in sleep
Slee'pless, *a.* without sleep; watchful
Slee'py, *a.* drowsy, sluggish, causing sleep
Sleet, *s.* a kind of small snow mixed with rain
Sleeve's, *s. pl.* the parts of a mortar or howitzer extending from the chamber to the trunnions
Slee'fy, *a.* bringing sleet
Sleeve, *s.* the dress covering the arm
Slee've-button, *s.* a button for the sleeve
Slee'veless, *a.* having no sleeves
Sleight, *s.* dexterous practice, art, trick
Slen'der, *a.* thin, small, not bulky; sparing
Slen'derness, *s.* the quality of being slender
Slept, *pret. of Sleep*
Slew, *pret. of Slay*
Slice, *v.* to cut into thin pieces, to divide
Slide, *v.* to glide on ice; pass unnoticed.
—s. a frozen place to slide on
Slight, *a.* small; worthless; not strong.
—s. neglect; contempt; artifice; scorn.
—v. *a.* to neglect, to disregard
Sli'ghtingly, *ad.* with disdain, negligently
Sli'ghtly, *ad.* negligently, scornfully; weakly
Sli'ghtness, *s.* weakness; negligence
Slim, *a.* slender, thin of shape
Slime, *s.* any glutinous substance, mud
Slim'ness, *s.* slenderness, thinness of shape
Slim'y, *a.* viscous, glutinous, ropy
Slim'ness, *s.* viscosity
Sli'ness, **Sly'ness**, *s.* low cunning, craftiness
Sling, *s.* a missile weapon for stones; a stroke; a throw.—*v.* *a.* to throw by a sling, &c.
Slink, *v.* to sneak away; to cast its young
Slip, *v.* to slide; fall into error; to fall out of the memory; convey secretly.—*s.* a false step; mistake; twig; escape
Slip board, *s.* a board sliding in grooves
Slip knot, *s.* a bow-knot, a knot easily untied
Slip'per, *s.* a morning shoe, a loose shoe
Slip'pery, **Slip'py**, *a.* slippery; uncertain
Slipshod, *a.* not having the shoes pulled up
Slip'slop, *s.* bad or insipid liquor
Slit, *v.* *a.* to cut any thing lengthwise.
—s. a long cut or narrow opening
Slit'er, *v.* *a.* to split.—*s.* a branch torn off
Sloats, *s. pl.* the connecting timbers of a cart
Slub'ber, *v.* to slaver, to wet with spittle
Sloe, *s.* the fruit of the blackthorn
Sloop, *s.* a small sea-vessel
Slop, *v.* *a.* to dash with water; drink hastily
Slope, *s.* a declivity, an oblique direction.
—a. oblique, not perpendicular
Slope, **Slo'pewise**, **Slo'pingly**, *ad.* obliquely
Slop'py, *a.* miry and wet, plashy
Sloth, *s.* slowness, idleness; an animal
Slothful, *a.* idle, lazy, sluggish, inactive
Slothfulness, *s.* laziness, inactivity
Slouch, *s.* a downcast look; a man who looks heavy and clownish
Slouching, *a.* walking awkwardly
Slov'en, *s.* one dirtily or carelessly dressed
Slov'enly, *a.* negligent, not neat; dirty.
—ad. in a coarse inelegant manner
Slov'enliness, *s.* disorder, negligence of dress
Slough (*slou*), *s.* a deep miry place
Slough (*slouf*), *s.* the skin which a serpent casts off periodically.—*v.* *a.* to separate from the sound flesh
Sloughy, *a.* miry, boggy, muddy
Slow, *a.* not swift; late; dull; tardy
Slow'ness, *s.* want of velocity; deliberation
Slow'worm, *s.* a small w
Slub'ber, *v.* *a.* to do a thi
Slubberdug'gion, *s.* a u
Sludge, *s.* mire, dirt mix
Slug, *s.* an idler, a dro
Small bullet discharge
Slug'gard, *s.* a drone, an
Slug'gish, *a.* dull, drows
Sluice, *s.* a water-gate,
—v. *a.* to omit by flood
Slum'ber, *v.* to sleep lig
—s. light sleep, repose
Slum'berous, *a.* causing
Slung, *pret. and part. of*
Slunk, *pret. and part. of*
Slur, *s.* a slight disgrace.
Slut, *s.* a dirty woman;
Slut'fish, *a.* nasty, dirty,
Slut'fishness, *s.* nastiness
Sly, *a.* meanly artful, see
Sly'ly, *ad.* with secret ar
Snack, *s.* taste, savour;
Small, *a.* little, slender;
Snare'wood, *s.* small woo
ing fires
Snare'craft, *s.* vessels les
Snare'ness, *s.* minuteness
Snare'pox, *s.* an eruptiv
very contagious
Smart, *s.* a beautiful blu
Smare'g'dine, *s.* made of
Smart, *a.* pungent, quick
—v. *a.* to feel quick liv
Smartness, *s.* quickness
Smarts, **Smart-money**,
recruits to the recruit
leased from their enli
Smatch, *s.* *a.* a taste; tin
Smat'ter, *s.* superficial k
Smat'tering, *s.* a slight l
Smear, *v.* *a.* to soil, daub
Smear'y, *a.* daubey; adh
Smell, *v.* to perceive by
—s. the power of smel
Smel'ling, *s.* sense of sm
Smelt, *pret. and part.*
small sea-fish.—v. *a.* t
ore
Smelter, *s.* one who mel
Smerk, *v.* *n.* to smile an
Smirk, *a.* nice, s
Smick'et, *s.* a woman's t
Smile, *v.* *n.* to lo-k gay
—s. a look of pleasure
Smil'ingly, *ad.* with a lo
Smilt, **Smilt'en**, *part. pas*
Smite, *v.* to strike; kill;
Smith, *s.* one who work
Smith'ery, **Smith'y**, *s.* a
Smock, *s.* the under gar
Smock-faced, *a.* beardless
Smoke, *s.* a sooty exhala
emit smoke; burn; d
dry in smoke; sneer
Smoke-dry, *v.* *a.* to d
Smoky, *a.* emitting or h
Smooth, *a.* even; plain;
—v. *a.* to level; make
Smoo'then, *v.* *a.* to make
Smoot'hly, *ad.* evenly;
Smoot'hness, *s.* evenne
Smote, *pret. of Smite*

Snother, *v.* to suffocate; to suppress.—*s.* a smoke, thick dust; a state of suppression
Smug, *a.* nice, spruce, neat
Smuggle, *v.* to import or export goods without paying the customs
Smuggler, *s.* one who cheats the revenue
Smuggling, *s.* offence of importing goods without paying the duty
Smugly, *ad.* neatly, sprucely, nicely
Smugness, *s.* spruceness, neatness
Snuff, *s.* a spot made with soot; mildew; obscenity.—*v.* *a.* to blacken or stain with soot
Smutch, *v.* *a.* to black with smoke
Snuttiness, *s.* dirtiness, obscenity
Snuttily, *ad.* black with smoke; obscene
Snuff, *s.* a share, a part taken by compact
Snuff, *s.* a bridle that crosses the nose
Snag, *s.* a jag; a protuberance; a tooth
Snaggle, *s.* a full of jagged
Snail, *s.* a testaceous animal; a drone
Snake, *s.* a serpent of the oviparous kind
Snake-root, *s.* the name of a medicinal root
Snake, *s.* a serpent; having serpents
Snare, *r.* to break at once, break short; bite
Snare, *s.* a plait; a kind of play
Snapper, *s.* one who snaps
Snappish, *a.* eager to bite, surly, cross
Snappishly, *ad.* crossly, peevishly, tartly
Snappishness, *s.* peevishness
Snapsack, *s.* a soldier's bag, a knapsack
Snare, *s.* a gin, net, trap, engine.—*v.* *a.* to entrap, to entangle [roughly]; to entangle
Snarl, *v.* to growl like a dog, &c.; to speak
Snarler, *s.* a surly captious fellow
Snarling, *s.* a rough and sharp reply
Snatch, *v.* to seize hastily.—*s.* a hasty catch
Snatchblock, *s.* a kind of pulley in a ship
Snatcher, *s.* one who snatches hastily
Sneak, *v.* to creep slyly, to crouch
Sneaker, *s.* a large vessel of drink
Sneaking, *a.* servile, mean, niggardly
Sneakup, *s.* a paltry fellow
Sneap, *s.* a reprimand.—*v.* *a.* to check; nip
Sneck, *s.* a latch or fastening to a door
Sneer, *s.* contempt.—*v.* *n.* to show contempt
Sneeze, *s.* emission of wind audibly by the nose, occasioned by an irritation of the nostrils.—*v.* *n.* to emit wind by the nose
Snick and **Snee**, *s.* a combat with knives
Snicker, *v.* *n.* to laugh wantonly or slyly
Sniff, *v.* *n.* to draw breath by the nose
Sniggle, *v.* to fish for eels with a bait
Snip, *v.* *n.* to cut at once with scissors, &c.
Snipe, *s.* a small fen-fowl; a fool
Snip, *v.* *n.* a small part, a share
Snip, *v.* *n.* a tart dialogue
Snivel, *v.* *n.* to run at the nose; to cry childishly.—*s.* mucus from the nose
Snivelling, *a.* peaking, whining, pitiful
Snore, *s.* a noise through the nose in sleep.—*v.* *n.* to breathe hoarsely in sleep
Snort, *v.* *n.* to blow through the nose as a high-mettled horse
Snot, *s.* the mucus of the nose
Snout, *s.* the nose of a beast, the nozzle
Snow, *s.* water frozen in flakes; a small ship
Snowball, *s.* a lump of congealed snow
Snowdrop, *s.* a small white spring flower
Snowy, *a.* white as snow, full of snow
Snub, *s.* a knot in wood; a jug, a snag.—*v.* *a.* to check, to reprimand; to nip

Snuff, *s.* the burnt wick of a candle; powdered tobacco taken up the nose.—*v.* to crop; to scold; to draw breath
Snuff-box, *s.* a box in which snuff is carried
Snuff, *s.* a utensil to snuff candles
Snuff, *v.* *n.* to speak through the nose
Snug, *a.* close, hidden, concealed, shy
Snug, *v.* *n.* to lie close; to lie warm
So, *ad.* in like manner; thus; provided that
Soak, *v.* to steep in any liquid; to imbibe; to drain; to exhaust
Soap, *s.* a substance used in washing
Soap-boller, *s.* one who makes soap
Soapy, *a.* having the quality of soap
Soar, *v.* *n.* to fly aloft, to rise high, to aim high, to be aspiring
Sob, *v.* *n.* to sigh convulsively in weeping. &c.—*s.* a convulsive sigh [cool, calm; grave
Sober, *a.* temperate, regular, serious, moderate
Sobriety, *s.* temperance in drink; calmness
Socage, *s.* an ancient tenure of lands
Sociability, *s.* freedom of conversation
Sociable, *a.* inclined to company; familiar
Sociableness, *s.* inclination to company, &c.
Social, *a.* familiar, fit for society
Socialism, *s.* the doctrine of social co-operation and communion of property; communism
Sociality, *s.* sociableness
Society, *s.* fraternity; company; partnership
Socinian, *s.* a follower of Socinus
Socinianism, *s.* the opinions of Socinus, who denied the divinity of Christ; unitarianism
Sock, *s.* something put between the shoe and stocking; the shoe of the ancient actors
Sock, *s.* any hollow that receives something inserted; the receptacle of the eye
Sod, *s.* a turf, a clod
Soda, *s.* a fixed alkali
Sodal, *s.* fellowship, fraternity
Sodden, *part. pass.* of *Seethe*; boiled
Solder, *s.* a metallic cement
Sodomite, *s.* one guilty of sodomy
Sodomy, *s.* a very unnatural crime
Sofa, *s.* a splendid covered seat
Soft, *a.* not hard or rough; simple, gentle.
interj. hold! stop! not so fast
Soft, *v.* to make soft or easy, to mollify
Softly, *ad.* gently, slowly, mildly, tenderly
Softness, *s.* quality of being soft; femininity
Boho! *interj.* form of calling to one far off
Soll, *s.* dung, compost; earth, dirt
Sojourn, *v.* *n.* to dwell awhile in some place
Sojourner, *s.* a temporary dweller
Solace, *s.* comfort, pleasure; alleviation
Solar, *s.* pertaining to the sun
Sold, *pret. and part. pass.* of *Sell*
Soldan, *s.* a Mohammedan prince, or sultan
Solde, *s.* the pay or subsistence of a soldier
Solder, *s.* a metallic cement.—*v.* *a.* to cement
Soldier, *s.* one who fights for pay; a warrior
Soldiery, *s.* a body of soldiers; soldiery
Sole, *s.* the bottom of the foot or shoe; a fish.—*v.* *a.* to furnish shoes with new soles.—*a.* single, alone; in law unmarried
Solecism, *s.* an impropriety of speech
Solely, *ad.* singly; only; separately
Solemn, *a.* awful; religiously grave, serious
Solemnity, *s.* a ceremony; affected gravity
Solemnization, *s.* the act of celebration
Solemnize, *v.* *n.* to dignify by formalities
Solemnly, *ad.* in a solemn manner
Sollicit, *v.* *a.* to excite; implore, ask

- Solicitation**, *s.* importunity, an entreaty
Solicitor, *s.* one who acts for another
Solicitous, *a.* anxious; careful; concerned
Solitude, *s.* anxiety; carefulness
Solitude, *s.* a woman who soils her
Solitude, *s.* anxiety; carefulness
Soluble, *a.* not fluid, firm, true, compact
Solubility, *s.* fulness of matter, firmness
Solid, *a.* one who holds faith only, and not
 works, as necessary to salvation
Soliloquy, *s.* a discourse, &c. to one's self
Solitary, *a.* retired; gloomy; single
Solitude, *s.* a lonely life or place; a desert
Solo, *s.* a tune played by one person
Solstice, *s.* the tropical point of the sun
Solstitial, *a.* belonging to the solstice
Soluble, *a.* capable of dissolution
Solubility, *s.* susceptibility of separation
Solution, *s.* a separation; explanation
Solutive, *a.* laxative, causing relaxation
Solvable, *a.* possible to be cleared by reason
 or inquiry; able to pay
Solve, *v. a.* to clear, explain, resolve
Solvency, *s.* an ability to pay debts
Solvent, *a.* able to pay debts; dissolving
Somatology, *s.* a discourse on the anatomy of
 animal bodies; materialism
Sombre, *a.* dark, gloomy
Somewhat, *a.* more or less; certain persons
Somewhere, *a.* some uncertain persons; a per-
 son of consideration
Somersault, *s.* somerset, **Sumerset**, *s.* a high
 leap in which the heels are thrown over the
 head
Somewhat, *ad.* one way or other
Something, *a.* not nothing; part; a portion
Sometime, *ad.* once formerly
Sometimes, *ad.* now and then, not never
Somewhat, *a.* something more or less
Somewhere, *ad.* in one place or other
Somnambulist, *s.* one who walks in sleep
Somniferous, **Somnific**, *a.* causing sleep
Somnolency, *s.* sleepiness, drowsiness
Son, *s.* a male child, native, descendant
Son-in-law, *s.* one married to one's daughter
Sonata, *s.* a tune for instruments only
Song, *s.* a composition in verse to be sung
Songster, *s.* a singer of songs
Songstress, *s.* a female singer
Soniferous, *a.* giving or bringing sound
Sonet, *s.* a short poem of 14 lines only
Sonnette, *s.* a small or petty poet
Sonorific, **Sonoriferous**, *a.* giving sound
Sonorous, *a.* loud or high sounding
Soon, *ad.* before long, early, readily
Soot (*sub*), *s.* condensed or embodied smoke
Sooted, *a.* smeared or covered with soot
Sooterkin, *s.* a kind of false birth, failed to be
 produced by Dutch women from sitting over
 their stoves
Soth, *s.* truth, reality
Soothe, *v. a.* to flatter, to calm, to gratify
Soothsay, *v. n.* to predict, to foretell
Soothsayer, *s.* a foreteller, predictor
Soothsaying, *s.* foretelling future events
Sooty, *a.* smeared with soot, black, dark
Sop, *s.* any thing steeped in liquor.—*v. a.* to
 steep in liquor
Soph, *s.* an under graduate of two years
Sophi, *s.* the emperor of Persia
Sophical, *a.* teaching wisdom
Sophism, *s.* a fallacious argument
Sophist, *s.* a professor of philosophy
Sophister, *s.* a fallacious disputant
Sophistical, *a.* fallacious, deceitful
Sophistate, *v. a.* to adulterate, to debase
Sophistry, *s.* a fallacious reasoning
Soporiferous, **Soporific**, *a.* causing sleep
Sorcerer, *s.* a conjurer; magician, wizard
Sorceress, *s.* a female magician, enchantress
Sorcery, *s.* magic, enchantment, conjuration,
 witchcraft, charms
Sord, *s.* turf, grassy ground
Sordid, *a.* foul, dirty, base, mean, covetous
Sordidly, *ad.* meanly, poorly, covetously
Sordidness, *s.* meanness, baseness
Sore, *s.* a place tender and painful, an ulcer
Soreness, *s.* the state of being sore
Sorel, *s.* a buck of the third year
Sorely, *ad.* with great pain or vehemence
Sorites, *s.* a logical formula
Sorrel, *s.* an acid plant; a reddish colour
Sorribly, *ad.* meanly, poorly, despicably
Sorrow, *s.* grief, sadness, mourning
Sorrowful, *a.* mournful, grieving, sad
Sorry, *a.* grieved; vile, worthless
Sort, *s.* a kind, species, manner; class; degree
 of any quality; lot, set, suit.—*v.* to separate,
 cull; suit, conjoin, fit
Sortance, *s.* suitability; agreement
Sortle, *s.* a sudden sally out of a place be-
 sieged for repelling the besiegers or destroy-
 ing their works
Sorilege, *s.* the act of drawing lots
Sortment, *s.* distribution, a parcel sorted
Soss, *v. n.* to fall plump into; to sit lazily
Sot, *s.* a drunkard; dolt, blockhead
Sotish, *a.* addicted to liquor; doltish
Sotishness, *s.* stupidity from intoxication
Sou, *s.* a French half-penny, five centimes
Sought, *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Seek*
Soul, *s.* the immaterial, immortal part of man;
 spirit; essence; vital principle
Sound, *a.* healthy; right; stout, hearty.—*s.* any
 thing audible; a shallow sea.—*v.* to try depth
 with a plummet; examine; celebrate by
 sound; make a noise
Sounding, *a.* of a loud or magnificent sound
Soundings, *s. pl.* places fathomable at sea
Soundly, *ad.* heartily; stoutly, rightly
Soup, *s.* a decoction of flesh for the table
Sour, *a.* acid; austere; painful; cross
Sourness, *s.* acidity, peevishness
Source, *s.* a spring; head; original cause
Sourish, *a.* somewhat sour
Souse, *s.* a pickle made of salt and water.
 —*v.* to steep in pickle; to plunge into
 water; to fall as a bird on its prey.—*ad.* all
 at once, with sudden violence
South, *s.* one of the four cardinal points; the
 part where the sun is to us at noon;
 the southern regions; the south wind.
 —*ad.* southern.—*ad.* toward the south
Southward, *ad.* toward the south
Southward, *ad.* toward the south
Southward, *ad.* toward the south
Sovereign, *a.* supreme in power or efficacy.
 —*s.* a monarch; a king, supreme lord; a
 gold coin value twenty shillings
Sovereignty, *s.* state, act of a sovereign
 prince; supremacy, highest place
Sow, *s.* a female pig; a large mass of lead

v. n. to scatter, to spread; to propagate
s. that which is sown
s. flummery; oatmeal soured
vt. of Sow
extension; quantity of time
s. a. wide, extensive, roomy
s. a sort of shovel; suit of cards
s. a. of a light red colour
s. a. ace of spades at quadrille, &c.
n. *s.* a light sword made both to
 thrust
s. Spagy'rical, *a.* chymical
st. s. one who professes chymistry
s. the Turkish cavalry
is pret. of Speak
 nine inches; any short duration.
 to measure with the hand extended;
 re
s. a small plate of shining metal
 to besprinkle with spangles
s. a dog for sport; a sycophant
s. a. of or pertaining to Spain
s. a. a. all coin
s. the lock of a fusée or carbine
 mercantile; a small beam; a bar.
 shut, close; fight; quarrel
s. a small nail used in shoe-heels
 to be frugal; to forbear; to forgive.
uty; loan; superfluous
b. *s.* ribs of pork with little flesh
a. frugal, scanty, parsimonious
 a small particle of fire; a gay inan
s. a small particle of fire or light
 to emit sparks, shine, glitter
s. a small fish
s. a small kind of bird
 hawk, *s.* a kind of small hawk
s. act of sprinkling
s. a convulsion; a cramp
ic, Spasmod'ical, a. convulsive
 the young of shell-fish.—the *pret. of*
v. n. to range, to ramble at large
v. to sprinkle; asperse; spit
ashes, s. covering for the legs
s. an instrument used by apothecaries
 adding plasters
s. a disease in horses
 a mineral water
 spittle, saliva
s. the eggs of fish, &c.; an offspring
s. to castrate female animals
s. to talk; to celebrate; pronounce
s. a. having power to speak
s. one who speaks or proclaims
g. p. vt. a. talking, uttering words
 a long pointed weapon, a lance
nt, s. a plant, a species of mint
a. particular; uncommon; chief
y, s. a special contract; obligation or
 function to paper money
s. gold or silver coin, in contradis-
 a kind, sort; class of nature
s. that which distinguishes one sort
 mother; a particular quality.—*s.* a.
s. for one disease
ally, ad. according to the species
v. a. to particularize, to express in
 lar, to mention in express terms
n. *s.* an example, pattern; essay
s. a. showy; plausible; striking
ness, s. plausibility

Spe'cially, ad. with fair appearance
Speck, s. a spot of dirt, &c.—*v. a.* to spot
Speck'le, v. a. to mark with small spots
Speck'led, a. full of small spots
Spee'tacle, s. a show, a gazing stock
Spee'tacles, s. glasses to help the sight
Specta'tor, s. a looker-on, a beholder
Specta'torship, s. the act of beholding
Spec'tra, s. a frightful apparition, a ghost
Spec'trum, s. an image; a visible form
Spec'ular, a. having the qualities of a mirror;
 assisting sight; affording view
Spec'ulate, v. to meditate, to contemplate
Specula'tion, s. view; contemplation; mental
 scheme not reduced to practice
Spec'ulative, a. contemplative, ideal
Spec'ulator, s. one who forms theories
Spec'ulum, s. a mirror, a looking-glass
Sped, pret. and part. pass. of Speed
Speech, s. articulate utterance, talk
Spee'chless, a. deprived of speech, dumb
Speed, s. quickness, celerity, haste.—*v.* to
 make haste; to have success; to hasten
Speed'y, a. quick, swift, nimble, ready
Spell, s. a charm; a turn at work.—*v.* to form
 words of letters; to charm
Spel'ter, s. a kind of semi-metal
Spend, v. to consume, to expend, to waste
Spen'dthrift, s. a prodigal, a lavisher
Sperm, s. the seed of animals
Spermace'til, s. an unctuous substance drawn
 from the oil of large whales
Spermat'ic, a. seminal, consisting of seed
Spew, v. to vomit, to eject, to cast forth
Sphac'elus, s. a mortification, a gangrene
Sphere, s. a globe, orb; circuit, province
Spher'ic, Spher'ical, a. round, globular
Spher'icalness, Spher'icity, s. rotundity
Spher'oid, s. a body approaching to the form
 of a sphere, but not exactly round
Spheroid'al, Spheroid'al, a. of the form of a
 spheroid
Spher'ule, s. a small globe or sphere
Sphinx, s. a famous monster, having the face
 of a virgin, and the body of a lion
Spice, s. an aromatic substance, as nutmeg,
 mace, pepper, ginger, &c.
Spic'ery, s. a repository of spices [spicquary]
Spic'iness, s. the quality of being spicy;
Spick and Span, ad. quite fresh, quite new
Spicy, a. producing spice, aromatic
Spid'er, s. a well-known spinning insect
Spig'ot, s. a peg put into the faucet
Spike, s. an ear of corn; a great nail.
 —*v.* to fasten or set with spikes, &c.; to
 "spike a gun" is to drive a large nail or
 spike into the vent-hole, so as to render the
 gun unserviceable
Spikenard, s. a fragrant Indian plant
Spill, s. a small quantity; thin bar, &c.
 —*v.* to shed, destroy, waste, lavish
Spil'ler, s. a kind of fishing-line
Spin, v. to make yarn, thread, &c. by twisting
 any filamentous matter; to protract, draw
 out tediously, exercise the art of spinning
Spin'ach, Spin'age, s. a garden plant
Spinal, a. belonging to the back bone
Spind'le, s. an instrument used in spinning any
 thing long and slender
Spindle-shanked, a. having slender legs
Spine, s. the back bone; a thorn
Spin'et, s. a small harpsichord

- Spinif'erous**, *a.* bearing thorns, thorny
Spin'ner, *s.* one that spins, a spider
Spinosity, *s.* crabbedness, thorny perplexity
Spinous, *a.* thorny, full of thorns
Spinster, *s.* a woman that has not been married; a woman that spins
Spin'y, *a.* thorny, briary; perplexed
Spiracle, *s.* a breathing-hole, a vent
Spiral, *a.* turning round like a screw
Spire, *s.* a curve line; a wreath; a steeple.
—v. n. to shoot up pyramidally
Spirit, *s.* the soul; a ghost; ardour; genius.
—v. a. to animate, to excite
Spirited, *a.* lively, vivacious, full of fire
Spirits, *s. pl.* inflammable liquors, as brandy, rum, &c.; liveliness, gaiety
Spiritless, *a.* dejected, depressed, low
Spiritous, *a.* refined, fine, ardent, active
Spiritual, *a.* incorporeal; ecclesiastical
Spirituality, *s.* incorporeity; devotion
Spiritualization, *s.* act of spiritualizing
Spiritualize, *v. a.* to apply to a religious sense
Spirituality, *s.* ecclesiastical body
Spirituos, *a.* vivid, airy, gay; distilled
Spirit, *v.* to stream; to throw out in a jet
Spiry, *a.* pyramidal; wreathed, curled
Spirited, *a.* thickened, firm, gross
Spirititude, *s.* grossness; thickness; firmness
Spit, *s.* a utensil to roast meat with.—*v.* to put upon a spit; thrust through; eject from the mouth
Spitchcock, *s.* an eel cut up and roasted
Spite, *s.* malice, rancour, malignity.
—v. a. to mischief, to vex, to offend
Spit'ful, *a.* malicious, malignant, cross
Spit'le, *s.* the moisture of the mouth
Splash, *v. a.* to daub with water or dirt
Splashy, *a.* wet; dirty, apt to daub
Splayfoot, *a.* having the foot turned inward
Spleen, *s.* the milt; spite, ill humour
Spleen'ed, *a.* deprived of the spleen
Spleen'ful, *a.* angry, fretful, peevish
Splen'dent, *a.* shining, glossy [pompous
Splen'did, *a.* showy, magnificent, sumptuous,
Splen'dour, *s.* lustre, magnificence, pomp
Splen'etic, *a.* fretful, peevish, angry
Splen'itive, *a.* hot, fiery, passionate
Splice, *v. a.* to join ropes without a knot
Splick, *s.* a thin wood used by surgeons
Splicer, *s.* a thin piece of wood, bone, &c.
Splicer-proof, *a.* strong enough to resist the splinters of bursting shells
Split, *v. a.* to cleave, divide, part; crack
Spit'er, *s.* bustle, tumult
Spoil, *s.* pillage, plunder, booty.—*v.* to rob, to plunder; to corrupt
Spoiler, *s.* a robber, a plunderer, a pillager
Spoke, *s.* the bar of a wheel.—*pret. of Speak*
Spo'ken, *part. pass. of Speak*
Spo'kesman, *s.* he who speaks for another
Spo'liation, *s.* act of robbery or privation
Spon'dee, *s.* a foot of two long syllables
Spon'eal, *a.* relating to marriage
Spon'sion, *s.* a becoming surety for another
Spon'sor, *s.* a surety; godfather, proxy
Sponsaneous, *a.* voluntary, not compelled
Sponsaneousness, *s.* the quality of being spontaneous
Spon'to'u'n, *s.* a kind of half-pike or halberd
Spool, *s.* a small reed to wind yarn upon
Spoom, *v. n.* to pass swiftly
Spoon, *s.* a vessel used in eating liquids, &c.
Spoon'ing, *s.* scudding; a sea phrase
Spoon'ful, *s.* as much as a spoon can hold
Sport, *s.* diversion of the field, as hunting, &c.
Sport, *v.* to divert, to mock, to mirth, play.—*v.* to divert, frolic, game, trifle
Sport'ful, *a.* merry, ludicrous, done in jest
Sport'ive, *a.* gay, merry, playful, wanton
Sportiveness, *s.* mirth, gaiety, playfulness
Sportsman, *s.* one who loves hunting, &c.
Spot, *s.* a blot, taint, disgrace; certain place.
—v. a. to corrupt, disgrace, maculate
Spotless, *a.* pure, holy, immaculate, spotless
Spon'eal, *a.* nuptial, bridal, conjugal
Sponse, *s.* a husband or wife, married person
Sput, *s.* a wooden gutter, pipe, cataract.
—v. to pour or issue out with force
Sprain, *s.* a violent extension of the ligaments without dislocation of the joint
Sprang, the *preterite* of *Spring*
Sprat, *s.* a small sea-fish
Srawl, *v. n.* to struggle; to tumble or crows
Spray, *s.* the extremity of a branch; foam of the sea
Spread, *v.* to extend; cover over; stretch, disseminate, divulge.—*s.* extent, compass, expansion
Sprent, *part. sprinkled*
Sprig, *s.* a small branch or spray
Spright, *s.* a spirit, shade, apparition; arrow
Sprightliness, *s.* liveliness, gaiety, vivacity
Sprightly, *a.* gay, lively, vivacious
Spring, *v.* to grow; start; bound; fire a mine.
—s. a season of the year; elastic force; a bound; fountain; cause; original
Springe, *s.* a gin, a noose to catch by a jerk
Spring'halt, *s.* a lameness by which a horse twitches up his legs
Spring'iness, *s.* elasticity
Spring'le, *s.* a springe, an elastic noose
Spring'tide, *s.* high tide at the new moon
Sprinkle, *v.* to scatter in small drops, to scatter in small masses, to wash, to wet
Spritz, *s.* a shoot, a sprout
Spritz, *s.* a spirit, an incorporeal agent
Spritz'ail, *s.* the sail on a ship's bowsprit
Sprout, *v. n.* to shoot by vegetation.—*s.* a shoot of a vegetable
Spruce, *a.* neat, trim.—*s.* kind of fir
Spruceb'er, *s.* a kind of beer tintured with the extract or decoction of spruce
Spruceness, *s.* neatness without elegance
Sprung, *pret. and part. of Spring*
Sprunt, *v. n.* to spring up; to germinate
Spume, *s.* foam, froth.—*v. n.* to foam
Spu'mous, *Spu'my*, *a.* frothy, foamy
Spu'n, *pret. and part. pass. of Spin*
Sponge, *s.* a soft porous substance, remarkable for sucking up water
Spon'ging-house, *s.* a bailiff's house
Spon'gy, *a.* soft and porous like a sponge
Spunk, *s.* touchwood, rotten wood
Spur, *v.* to prick with a spur; to incite.—*s.* a sharp point fixed to the heel; stimulus, incitement, instigation
Spur'gall, *v. a.* to wound or hurt with the spur
Spu'rious, *a.* counterfeit, not legitimate
Spurl'ing, *s.* a small sea-fish
Spurn, *v.* to kick; reject, treat with contempt
—s. kick, insolent treatment
Spurrier, *s.* one who makes spurs
Spurt, *v. n.* to fly out with a quick stream.
—s. a start or sudden fit, a hurry

Sputa'tion, *s.* the act of spitting
Spu'tative, *a.* spitting much; inclined to spit
Spu'ter, *v.* to speak hastily; to spit much
Spy, *s.* one who watches another's motions.
 —*v.* to discover at a distance; search
Spy'boat, *s.* a boat sent out for intelligence
Squab, *s.* a kind of sofa or couch.—*a.* unfeathered; thick and short
Squab'bish, **Squab'by**, *a.* heavy; fleshy
Squab'biness, *s.* plumpness, thickness, fatness
Squab'ble, *s.* a low brawl, a petty quarrel
Squad, *s.* a company of armed men; diminutive of squadron
Squa'dron, *s.* a body of cavalry; part of a fleet
Squal'id, *a.* foul, nasty, filthy; ill-favoured
Squall, *s.* a sudden gust of wind; loud scream
Squalid'ity, *s.* state of being squalid
Squall, **Squale**, *v.* to scream suddenly
Squally, *a.* windy, gusty, stormy
Squa'mose, **Squa'mous**, *a.* scaly; rough
Squa'mder, *v.* to spend profusely; scatter
Square, *a.* having right angles, cornered; strong; stout; equal; honest; fair, &c.—*s.* a regular figure; a mechanical instrument; a particular formation into which troops are thrown to resist cavalry, &c., the hollow square having a clear space in the centre for the officers, &c.—*v.* to form with right angles; to fit
Squash, *s.* any thing soft; a sudden fall
Squat, *v.* to sit close to the ground.
 —*a.* cowering down; thick and short
Squeak, *v.* to make a shrill noise, cry out
 —*s.* a shrill quick cry
Squea'mish, *a.* weak-stomached; nice
Squea'mishness, *s.* fastidiousness, over-nicety
Squea'sy, *a.* nice, squeamish, fastidious
Squeaze, *v.* to press, crush, oppress
Squeez'ing, *s.* act of squeezing between two bodies
Squelch, *s.* a flat fall on one side
Squib, *s.* a small paper pipe with wild-fire
Squill, *s.* a sea-onion; a fish; an insect
Squin'ancy, *s.* inflammation in the throat
Squint, *v.* to look obliquely or awry
Squire, *v.* to conduct a person.—*s.* a title
Squir'el, *s.* a small active animal
Squirt, *s.* a pipe to eject liquor.—*v.* to throw out in a quick stream
Stab, *s.* wound with a sharp weapon; a blow.
 —*v.* to pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound mentally by calumny
Stability, *s.* steadiness, fixedness, firmness
Stable, *a.* fixed, constant; strong, firm.
 —*s.* a house for horses, &c.
Sta'ling, *s.* a house or room for beasts
Stack, *s.* a pile of hay, corn, or wood; a row of chimneys or funnels
Stad'dle, *s.* a support, a crutch; a young tree left standing when a wood is cut
Stadt'holder, *s.* the chief magistrate of the united provinces of Holland
Staff, *s.* a stick; a prop; an ensign of office; a body of officers entrusted with the general duties of an army, regiment, or garrison
Stag, *s.* a red male deer five years old
Stage, *s.* a theatre, place where any thing public is transacted; that part of a journey where a person takes fresh horses, &c.
Sta'ge-coach, *s.* a coach that travels by stages
Sta'gery, *s.* a scenic exhibition
Stag'gard, *s.* a four year old stag

Stag'ger, *v.* to reel; faint; hesitate; alarm
Stag'gers, *s. pl.* vertigo in horses; madness
Stag'nant, *a.* not flowing or agitated
Stag'nate, *v.* to have no course or stream
Stagna'tion, *s.* a cessation of course or motion
Staid, *part.* sober, grave, regular
Stain, *v.* to blot, maculate; disgrace.
 —*s.* a blot, taint of guilt, shame
Stair, *s.* a step to ascend a house, &c. by
Sta'ircase, *s.* whole set of stairs
Stake, *s.* a post; wager; pledge; hazard.
 —*v.* to defend with stakes; wager
Stalac'tites, *s.* spar in the form of icicles
Stalac'tical, *a.* resembling an icicle
Stale, *a.* not fresh; old, worn out of notice.
 —*v.* to make water
Staleness, *s.* oldness, not freshness
Stalk, *v.* to walk stately.—*s.* a stem
Sta'king-horse, *s.* a horse used by fowlers to conceal themselves from the game
Stall, *s.* a crib for horses, &c.; a booth
Stal'lion, *s.* a horse not castrated
Stam'ina, *s.* first principles of any thing; solids of a human body; threads of plants
Stamin'eous, *a.* consisting of threads
Stam'mel, *s.* a species of red colour
Stam'ner, *v.* to falter in one's speech
Stam'nering, *s.* an impediment in speech
Stamp, *s.* any instrument to make an impression; character, good or bad; a mark set upon things that pay customs.—*v.* to strike with the foot; to mark
Stamp'ing, *s.* act of striking the foot to the ground
Stanch, *a.* sound, firm; trusty; hearty.
 —*v.* to stop blood, &c. running
Stan'chion, *s.* a prop, a support
Stan'chless, *a.* that cannot be stopped
Stand, *v.* to be upon the feet, remain erect; halt; offer as a candidate; persist; abide
 —*s.* a station, post; halt; perplexity
Stand'ard, *s.* a flag, an ensign in war; a fixed weight; undoubted authority; a measure by which men enlisted in the army have the regulated height ascertained
Stan'del, *s.* a tree of long standing
Stan'ding, *s.* continuance; station; rank.
 —*part.* established, settled, lasting; stagnant; not transitory
Stan'dish, *s.* a case for pen and ink
Stang, *s.* a measure of land, a perch
Stan'nary, *s.* the mines and places where tin is dug and refined
Stan'nyel, *s.* the common stone-hawk
Stan'sa, *s.* a set of verses
Sta'ple, *s.* a settled mart, an established emporium; a loop of iron.—*a.* settled, established in commerce
Star, *s.* a luminous globe in the heavens
Star'board, *s.* the right side of a ship, &c.
Starch, *s.* a substance made of flour or potatoes to stiffen linen with.—*a.* precise.—*v.* to stiffen with starch
Star'ched, *a.* stiffened with starch; formal
Star'chly, *ad.* stiffly; precisely
Stare, *v.* to look with wonder, &c.
Star'fort, *s.* a fort with several salient angles
Star'gazer, *s.* an astronomer or astrologer
Stark, *a.* stiff; strong; full; simple, plain
Star'less, *a.* having no light of stars
Star'light, *s.* lustre of the stars
Star'like, *a.* bright; pointed as a star

- Starling, *s.* a bird; a defence to the piers of bridges in a river
 Starred, *a.* decorated with stars
 Starry, *a.* consisting of or like stars
 Start, *v.* to rise or move suddenly; propose.
 —*s.* a motion of terror, quick spring
 Starter, *s.* one that shinks from his purpose
 Startish, *s.* artful, *a.* apt to start
 Startle, *v.* to start by surprise or fright; to fright, shock, impress with sudden terror
 Start-up, *s.* a kind of high shoe; one that comes suddenly into notice
 Starve, *v.* to kill with hunger or cold
 Starvation, *s.* state of being starved
 Starving, *part.* dying with hunger
 Starving, *s.* a lean meagre person
 Statary, *a.* fixed, settled, determined
 State, *s.* a condition, dignity; a republic.
 —*r.* *a.* to settle, separate, represent
 Stateliness, *s.* grandeur, dignity, pride
 Stateliy, *a.* pompous, august, elevated.
 —*ad.* majestically, proudly
 Statement, *s.* an account
 Statemonger, *s.* an over-busy politician
 Stateman, *s.* one employed in public affairs; one versed in the arts of government
 Stat'ic, Stat'ical, *a.* relating to weighing
 Stat'ics, *s.* the science of weighing bodies
 Stat'ion, *s.* act of standing, post, rank; a place calculated for the rendezvous of troops.
 —*v.* *a.* to place in a certain post, &c.
 Stat'ionary, *a.* fixed; not progressive
 Stationer, *s.* a dealer in paper, &c.
 Stationery, *a.* belonging to a stationer
 Statist, *s.* a statesman, a politician
 Statistician, *s.* one versed in statistics
 Statistics, *s.* that part of municipal philosophy which states and defines the situation, strength, and resources of a nation
 Statuary, *s.* a carver of images
 Statue, *s.* an image of metal, stone, &c.
 Statute, *s.* the height of any animal
 Statutable, *a.* acting according to statute
 Statute, *s.* an act of parliament, law, edict
 Statutory, *a.* enacted by statute
 Stave, *v.* to break in pieces; push off; fight
 Staves, *s.* the plural of *Staff*
 Stay, *v.* to continue in a place; stop; stop.
 —*s.* continuance in a place; a stop; a prop
 Stay'd, *a.* settled, fixed, serious, grave
 Stayless, *a.* without stop or delay
 Stays, *s.* pl. bodices for women; any support, &c.
 Stead, *s.* place, room; use; help; frame.
 —*v.* *a.* to help, to support, to assist
 Steadfast, *a.* firm, fixed, constant, resolute
 Steadfastness, *s.* constancy, fixity of purpose
 Steadiness, *s.* firmness, unvaried conduct
 Steady, *a.* firm, not fickle, not wavering
 Steak, Stake, *s.* a slice of flesh, a collop
 Steal, *v.* to take by theft; to pass silently
 Stealth, *s.* the act of stealing, secret act
 Steam, *s.* the vapour of hot liquor, &c.
 Steed, *s.* a horse, horse for state, war, &c.
 Steel, *s.* iron hardened by fire; a weapon.
 —*v.* *a.* to point with steel; to harden
 Steely, *a.* made of steel, hard, firm
 Steel-yard, *s.* a kind of balance for weighing
 Steep, *s.* a scititious vessel of clay or stone
 Steep, *a.* rising or descending with great inclination; of a difficult ascent.—*s.* a precipice.—*v.* *a.* to soak in liquor
 Steeple, *s.* a turret of a church, a spire
 Stee'py, *a.* steep, perpendicular, inclining
 Steer, *s.* a young ox.—*v.* to guide a ship
 Steerage, *s.* the act of steering; an apartment before the great cabin of a ship, from which it is separated by a partition
 Steersman, *s.* he who steers a ship
 Steganography, *s.* the art of secret writing
 Ste'notic, *a.* binding, making captive
 Stell'ar, Stell'ary, *a.* relating to the stars
 Stellate, Stellated, *a.* pointed as a star
 Stelliferous, *a.* having stars
 Stellify, *v.* *a.* to turn into a star
 Stellion, *s.* a newt; a spotted lizard
 Stern, *s.* a stalk; twig; family, race, generation; a ship's prow or fore part.—*v.* *a.* to oppose a current, to stop
 Stench, *s.* a stink, a bad smell
 Stenography, *s.* short-hand writing
 Stenorian, *a.* loud, uncommonly loud
 Stentorophon'ic, *a.* loudly speaking or sounding
 Step, *v.* *a.* to move with the feet, to walk.
 —*s.* footstep, action; round of a ladder
 Step'dame, Step mother, *s.* a mother-in-law
 Step daughter, *s.* a daughter-in-law
 Steppe, *s.* a large extent of uncultivated land
 Stercoration, *s.* the act of dunging
 Stereography, *s.* the art of drawing the forms of solids upon a plane
 Stereometry, *s.* the art of measuring solid-bodies to find their contents
 Stereotype, *s.* a type-metal plate to print from at the letter-press
 Ster'ile, *a.* barren, unfruitful, dry
 Sterility, *s.* barrenness, unfruitfulness
 Ster'ling, *s.* English coin; standard rate.
 —*a.* genuine; lawful English coin
 Stern, *a.* severe of look or manners, harsh.
 —*s.* the hindmost part of a ship
 Ster'non, Ster'num, *s.* the breast bone
 Sternut'ion, *s.* the act of sneezing
 Sternu'tative, *a.* apt to cause sneezing
 Stew, *v.* to seethe slowly.—*s.* a hot house
 Steward, *s.* a manager of another's affairs
 Stewardship, *s.* the office of a steward
 Stib'ial, *a.* having the quality of antimony
 Stick, *s.* a small piece of wood, a staff.
 —*v.* *a.* to fasten on; adhere; scruple
 Stick'iness, *s.* adhesiveness
 Stickle, *v.* *a.* to contend with obstinacy, to act a part between opposites
 Stickler, *s.* a busybody; a zealot in any public affair; an obstinate contender
 Sticky, *a.* viscous, adhesive, glutinous
 Stiff, *a.* inflexible, harsh, formal, strong
 Stiffen, *v.* to make or grow stiff, be hardened, grow obstinate, become unpliant
 Stiff-necked, *a.* stubborn, contumacious
 Stiffness, *s.* obstinacy, inflexibility
 Stif'le, *v.* to suffocate, suppress, extinguish
 Stigma, *s.* a brand, a mark of infamy
 Stigmatize, *v.* *a.* to mark with infamy
 Stillar, *a.* belonging to the stile of a dial
 Stile, *s.* steps into a field; pin of a sun-dial
 Stiletto, *s.* a small dagger or tack
 Still, *v.* *a.* to silence, quiet, appease, distill.—*s.* a vessel for distillation; silence.—*a.* almost, calm.—*ad.* nevertheless
 Stillat'ious, *a.* drawn by a still
 Stillatory, *s.* a still; a laboratory
 Stillborn, *a.* dead in the birth, born lifeless
 Stillness, *s.* calmness, quietness, silence, quietude

Stilts, *s. pl.* walking support: used by boys
Stimulant, *Stimulative*, *a.* stimulating
Stimulate, *v. a.* to excite, egg on, spur on
Stimulation, *s.* an excitement, pungency
Stimulus, *s.* any thing which excites
Sting, *v. a.* to pierce or wound with a sting.
 —*s.* a sharp point with which some animals are armed: any thing that gives pain; the point of an epigram
Stinginess, *s.* covetousness, niggardliness
Stinging, *s.* act of wounding with a sting
Stingo, *s.* fine old strong beer
Stingy, *a.* covetous, niggardly, avaricious
Stink, *s.* an offensive smell, a stench
Stink-pot, *s.* a kind of hand grenade, filled with a stinking composition
Stint, *v. a.* to bound, to limit, to restrain
Stipend, *s.* wages, salary, settled pay
Stipendiary, *s.* one who serves for a stipend
Stipple, *v.* to engrave in dots
Stipitic, *a.* apt to stop blood; astringent
Stipulate, *v. a.* to contract, to settle terms
Stipulation, *s.* a bargain, a contract
Stir, *v.* to move, agitate, incite, rise.—*s.* tumult, bustle, commotion
Stirious, *a.* resembling *Stiles*
Stirrer, *s.* one in motion: an early riser
Stirrup, *s.* an iron for a horseman's foot
Stitch, *v.* to sew with a needle; join, unite.
 —*s.* a sharp pain in the side, &c.
Stithe, *s.* a wart on the eyelid
Stive, *v. a.* to puff up close; to make hot
Stoccardo, *s.* a thrust with a rapier
Stock, *s.* the trunk or body of a plant; a log; band for the neck; lineage; quantity; fund of money; frame of a gun, &c.—*v. a.* to store, to lay in store
Stockade, *s.* a military work in which a palisade of strong timbers is the chief defence
Stockbroker, *s.* an agent for the purchase and sale of public stocks
Stockdove, *s.* a kind of wild pigeon
Stockfish, *s.* a cod dried without salt
Stocking, *s.* a covering for the leg
Stockjobber, *s.* one who deals in stock
Stocklock, *s.* a lock fixed in wood
Stocks, *s. pl.* prison for the legs; a frame of timber, &c. on which ships are built
Sto'ia, *s.* a philosopher of the sect of Zeno
Stoical, *a.* pertaining to the Stoics
Stoicism, *s.* the opinions and dogmas of the Stoics; insensibility; indifference
Stole, *s.* a long vest, a royal robe
Stolen, *part. pass.* of *Steal*
Stomach, *s.* the ventricle of digestion; appetite; anger; sullenness; pride.—*v.* to resent, to be violently angry
Stomacher, *s.* an ornament for the breast
Stomachic, *a.* relating to the stomach
Stone, *s.* a mineral not ductile or malleable; a gem; a concretion in the bladder or kidneys; a weight of 14 lb. &c.; the case which contains the seeds of some fruits.—*a.* made of or like stone.—*v. a.* to peck or kill with stones. [Be thrown]
Stoncast, *s.* distance to which a stone may
Stoncutter, *s.* a hewer of stones
Stonfruit, *s.* plums, apricots, peaches, &c.
Stonhorse, *s.* a horse not castrated
Stonmason, *s.* a mason who works in stone
Stonpit, *s.* a quarry where stones are dug
Stonpietab, *s.* hard impassable ditch

Stoniness, *s.* the quality of being stony, hard-heartedness
Stony, *a.* made of or full of stones, hard
Stool, *s.* *preterite* of *Stand*
Stool, *s.* a seat without a back; an evacuation
Stool-ball, *s.* a kind of game with balls
Stoop, *v. a.* to bend, to yield, to submit.
 —*s.* a measure of two quarts
Stop, *v. a.* to hinder, close up, obstruct.—*s.* a pause or stand; prohibition; point in writing; regulation in music, &c.
Stopcock, *s.* a pipe made to let out liquor stopped by turning a cock
Stoppage, *s.* an obstruction, hindrance; deduction from a soldier's pay
Stopple, *Stopper*, *s.* that by which the mouth or hole of a vessel is stopped
Storax, *s.* the name of a tree and its gum
Store, *s.* plenty, abundance; a warehouse.
 —*v. a.* to furnish, replenish, lay up
Stores, *s. pl.* the provisions, clothing, arms, forage, &c. of an army
Storhouse, *s.* a magazine, a treasury
Storied, *a.* furnished with stories; adorned with historical pictures
Stork, *s.* a bird of passage
Storm, *s.* a tempest; assault; sedition.
 —*v.* to attack by open force, to rage
Storming, *s.* act of attacking a place by force
Storminess, *s.* tempestuousness, violence
Stormy, *a.* violent, tempestuous
Story, *s.* a narrative, a tale; flight of rooms
Stout, *a.* strong, brave, firm, intrepid, lusty
Stoutness, *s.* strength, fortitude, obstinacy
Stove, *s.* a hot-house; a place to make fire in
Stow, *v. a.* to lay up in order, and close
Stowage, *s.* a place where goods may be stowed or laid up; a being laid up
Strabism, *s.* squinting; act of looking askint
Straddle, *v. a.* to walk wide and awkwardly
Straggle, *v. a.* to wander dispersedly, to rove, to ramble, to exuberate
Straight, *a.* not crooked; right; narrow
Straight, *Straightways*, *ad.* immediately
Straighten, *v. a.* to make straight
Strait, *v.* to squeeze through something; to force; to constrain.—*s.* style of speaking; song; note; rank; character; turn; tendency
Straighter, *s.* an instrument for filtration
Straight, *a.* narrow, close, difficult, not wide.
 —*s.* a narrow pass or frith; difficulty
Straighten, *v. a.* to make narrow, to confine
Straightness, *s.* narrowness, rigour, distress
Strake, *s.* a plate of iron; streak
Strand, *s.* the sea-beach, verge of any river.
 —*v.* to drive or force on the shallows
Strange, *a.* foreign, wonderful, odd.—*interj.* an expression of wonder
Stranger, *s.* a foreigner, one unacquainted
Strangle, *v. a.* to choke, suffocate, suppress
Strangle, *s. pl.* a disease in horses
Strangury, *s.* difficulty of urine with pain
Strap, *s.* a long narrow thong of leather; among the military a decoration worn upon the shoulder
Strapped, *s.* chastisement with a strap
Strapping, *a.* large, vast, well-grown
Strata, *s.* beds or layers of different matters
Stratagem, *s.* an artifice (in war); a trick
Strategy, *s.* the science and art of military command, and of directing great military movements

ter, *s.* the deputy of a precentor
an. a. lying under the arm-pit
ious. *a.* lying under the skin
on. *s.* In the Romish church the de-
 servant
s. the vicegerent of a dean
ble. *a.* containing one part of ten
sly. *v. a.* to diversify over again
s. *v. a.* to divide again
on. *s.* the division of a larger part
s. *a.* cunning, artful, sly
s. the art of subduing
Sub'tuc't. *v. a.* to withdraw, to take
 o subtract
on. *s.* the act of taking away
v. a. to conquer, to crush, to tame
Sub'duplicate. *a.* half, one of two
tion. *s.* secret entrance
us. *a.* sudden, hasty
t. *a.* lying under
s. *a.* to reduce to submission, to en-
 o make liable, to exorcise
s. placed under; liable, apt.—*s.* one
 under the dominion of another; the
 treated of
n. *s.* state of being under a superior;
 of subduing
s. *a.* relating to the subject
v. a. to add at the end or alter
v. a. to conquer, to subdue
ion. *s.* a taming or subduing
on. *s.* the act of subjoining
vo. *a.* subjoined to something
ry. *a.* done after the fall of man
do. *a.* that may be sublimed
v. a. to raise by chymical fire
skilver. or any thing raised by fire
 tort
on. *s.* a chymical operation which
 idles in the vessel by force of fire
a. high in place or style, lofty
 grand or lofty style
s. height of place, style or excel-
 lence of style or sentiment
il. *a.* placed under the tongue
Sub'lunary. *a.* under the orb of
 n, terrestrial, earthly
s. *a.* lying or acting under the sea
on. *s.* the act of drowning
on. *s.* a yielding to, obedience
s. *a.* humble, obsequious, gentle
ely. *ad.* humbly; deferentially
s. to refer to judgment, to yield, to
 authority; to let down, to sink
le. *s.* an even part
it. *a.* growing out underneath
s. Sub'tuple, *a.* one part of eight
oy. Sub'ordinancy, *s.* the state of be-
 lect; series of subordination
ite. *a.* inferior in order, subject
tion. *s.* a state of being inferior
a. to procure by false means
on. *s.* the crime of procuring any one
 ad action
s. a writ commanding attendance
t.
uple. *a.* containing a fourth part
iple. *a.* containing a fifth part
ous. *a.* fraudulently obtained
s. *a.* to put in the room of another
s. to sign, to attest, to consent to
s. one who subscribes, &c.

Subscription, *s.* any thing underwritten; at-
 testation or consent by underwriting the
 name; money, &c. subscribed for carrying
 on any undertaking; submission; obedience
 Subsecutive, *s.* following in train
 Sub'sequence, *s.* the state of following
 Sub'sequent, *s.* following, not preceding
 Sub'serve, *v. a.* to promote, to help forward
 Sub'serviency, *s.* instrumental fitness or use
 Sub'servient, *a.* instrumental; serviceable
 Sub'side, *v. n.* to sink or tend downwards
 Sub'sidence, *s.* the act of sinking down
 Sub'sidency, *s.* tendency downward
 Sub'sid'ary, *a.* assistant; brought in aid
 Sub'sidize, *v. a.* to furnish with a sub-sidy
 Sub'sidy, *s.* an aid, tax, or tribute; a stipulated
 sum of money made by one prince to another
 Sub'sign, *v. a.* to sign under
 Sub'sist, *v. to continue; to have means of liv-*
ing; to feed; to maintain
 Sub'sistence, *s.* real being; competence
 Sub'sistent, *s.* having real being, existent
 Sub'stance, *a.* something existing; essential
 part; something real; body; wealth
 Sub'stan'tial, *a.* real, solid, corporeal, strong
 Sub'stan'tiality, *s.* corporeity, materiality
 Sub'stan'tialize, *v. a.* to reduce to reality
 Sub'stan'tiate, *v. a.* to make to exist
 Sub'stantive, *s.* a noun betokening a thing.
 —*a.* solid; denoting existence
 Sub'stitude, *v. a.* to put in the place of another.
 —*s.* one acting for another
 Sub'stratum, *s.* a layer of earth or any other
 thing that lies under another
 Sub'struction, *s.* an under building
 Sub'sultive, Sub'sultory, *s.* moving by starts
 Sub'ten'd, *v. a.* to extend underneath
 Sub'tense, *s.* the chord of an arch
 Sub'ter'fuge, *a.* running under
 Sub'ter'fuge, *a.* an evasion, shift, trick
 Sub'terra'nean, Sub'terra'neous, *a.* lying under
 the earth, placed below the surface
 Sub'terrany, *s.* what lies under ground
 Sub'tile, *a.* thin; nice, acute, cunning
 Sub'tleness, *s.* fineness, rareness; cunning
 Sub'tillate, *v. a.* to make thin
 Sub'till'ation, *s.* the act of making thin
 Sub'tility, *s.* thinness; cunningness, slyness
 Sub'tilize, *v. a.* to make thin, refine
 Sub'tilization, *s.* superfluous acuteness
 Sub'tle, *a.* sly, artful, cunning
 Sub'trac't, *v. a.* to take away part
 Sub'traction, *s.* the act of taking away part
 from the whole
 Sub'urbs, *s.* buildings, &c. belonging to a city,
 but beyond the walls
 Sub've'nion, *s.* a supply, aid, relief
 Sub've'sion, *s.* overthrow, ruin, destruction
 Sub've'sive, *a.* tending to overturn
 Sub've'rt, *v. a.* to overthrow, overturn, ruin
 Succeda'neous, *a.* in the room of another
 Succeda'neum, *s.* that which is put to serve
 for something else
 Succ'e'dent, *s.* following after
 Succ'e'd, *v. to follow in order; to prosper*
 Success', *s.* happy termination of any affair
 Successful, *a.* prosperous, fortunate
 Succession, *s.* a series of things or persons
 following one another; lineage; succe'ssion;
 —*ance;* order of descent
 Succ'e'ssive, *a.* following in order
 Succ'e'ssor, *s.* one who succeeds to another

- Suck-in'ed, *a.* tucked up; concise, brief
 Suck'ory, *a.* a plant, wild endive
 Suck'our, *v. a.* to relieve, assist in distress.
 — *s. aid, assistance, relief*
 Suck'ulence, Suck'ulency, *s.* juiciness
 Suck'ulent, *a.* juicy, moist, full of juice
 Succumb, *v. n.* to sink under difficulty, yield
 Succus'sion, *s.* the act of shaking
 Such, *pron.* of that or the like kind
 Suck, *v.* to draw in; to extract moisture
 Suck'er, *s.* any thing that draws; part of a pump; a young twig or shoot
 Suck'et, *s.* a sweetmeat, a conserve
 Suck'le, *v. a.* to nurse at the breast
 Suck'ling, *s.* a sucking child, lamb, &c.
 Suck'tion, *s.* the act of sucking up
 Suda'tion, *s.* sweat
 Sud'datory, *a.* sweating. — *s.* a sweating bath
 Sud'den, *a.* without notice, hasty, violent
 — *s.* any unexpected occurrence
 Sud'deness, *s.* state of being sudden
 Sudorific, *a.* provoking or causing sweat
 Suda, *s.* a lixivium of soap and water
 Sue, *v.* to prosecute by law; beg, entreat
 Su'et, *s.* fat, hard fat about the kidneys
 Su'ety, *a.* consisting of or like suet
 Suffer, *v.* to bear, endure, permit, undergo
 Sufferable, *a.* that may be borne
 Sufferance, *s.* pain, patience, permission
 Sufferer, *s.* one who endures or suffers
 Suff'ering, *s.* pain suffered
 Suff'ice, *v.* to be enough or sufficient
 Sufficiency, *s.* a being sufficient, competency, supply equal to want
 Sufficient, *a.* equal to; qualified for
 Sufficiently, *ad.* enough; tolerably
 Suff'ix, *s.* a letter or syllable added to a word
 Suff'ocate, *v. a.* to smother, stifle, choke
 Suffoca'tion, *s.* the act of choking
 Suffragan, *s.* a term applied to a bishop as subject to his metropolitan
 Suffragant, *a.* assisting, concurring with
 Suff'rage, *s.* a vote, voice, approbation
 Suffu'migate, *v.* to smoke underneath
 Suffumiga'tion, *s.* fume raised by fire
 Suffu'se, *v. a.* to spread over with a tincture
 Suffu'sion, *s.* a spreading over; a dimness
 Sug'ar, *s.* the native salt of the sugar-cane
 Sug'ar-plum, *s.* a kind of sweetmeat
 Sug'ary, *a.* sweet, tasting of sugar
 Sug'escent, *a.* relating to sucking
 Sug'es't, *v. a.* to hint, to prompt, to put in one's mind, to inform secretly
 Sug'es'tion, *s.* a hint, intimation, notice
 Suicide, *s.* self-murder; a self-murderer
 Su'illage, *s.* a drain of filth
 Su'ling, *s.* the act of soaking through
 Suit, *s.* a petition; set; courtship; retinue
 — *v.* to fit, to become, to agree, to accord
 Su'table, *a.* agreeable to, according with
 Suite, *s.* series, retinue, company
 Su'itor, Su'tor, *s.* a petitioner; a wooer
 Su'tress, *s.* a female petitioner
 Sulk, *v. a.* to be morose
 Sulk'iness, *s.* moroseness
 Sul'ten, *a.* gloomy, dismal; obstinate
 Sul'tenness, *s.* moroseness, malignity
 Sul'y, *v. a.* to soil, tarnish, dirt, spot
 Sul'phur, *s.* brimstone, a fat unctuous mineral substance, inflammable by fire
 Sulphura'tion, *s.* act of dressing or anointing with sulphur
 Sulphu'reous, Sulphu'ric, *a.* containing or like sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur
 Sul'phury, *a.* partaking of sulphur
 Sul'tan, *s.* the Turkish emperor
 Sul'tana, Sul'taness, *s.* the Sultan's consort
 Sul'triness, *s.* closeness, arising from heat
 Sul'try, *a.* hot and close, hot and cloudy
 Sum, *s.* the whole of any thing; a certain quantity of money; a compendium.
 — *v.* to compute, comprise; collect
 Sum'less, *a.* not to be computed
 Sum'marily, *ad.* briefly, the shortest way
 Sum'mary, *a.* concise. — *s.* an abridgment
 Sum'mer, *s.* the second season
 Sum'mer-house, *s.* a pleasure-house or arbor in a garden, used in the summer
 Sum'merset, *s.* a leap heels over head
 Sum'mit, *s.* the top, the utmost height
 Sum'mon, *v. a.* to call with authority, cite; to demand the surrender of a place
 Sum'moner, *s.* one who summons or cites
 Sum'mons, *s.* a call of authority, citation
 Sum'pter, *s.* a horse of state; a packhorse
 Sum'ption, *s.* the act of taking
 Sum'ptuary, *a.* of or pertaining to expenses
 Sum'ptuous, *a.* costly, expensive, splendid
 Sum'ptuousness, *s.* expensiveness
 Sun, *s.* the luminary that makes the day
 Sun'beam, *s.* a ray of the sun
 Sun'burnt, *a.* tanned by the sun
 Sun'day, *s.* the Christian sabbath
 Sun'der, *v. a.* to divide or part asunder
 Sun-dial, *s.* a marked plate on which the shadow points the hour
 Sun'dry, *a.* several, various, more than one
 Sun'flower, *s.* a large yellow flower
 Sung, *pret. and part. pass.* of Sing
 Sunk, *pret. and part. pass.* of Sink
 Sun'less, *a.* wanting sun, wanting warmth
 Sun'niness, *s.* brightness of the sun's rays
 Sun'ny, *a.* bright, clear, exposed to the sun
 Sun'rise, *s.* the beginning of morning
 Sun'set, *s.* the close of the day, evening
 Sun'shine, *s.* the radiant light of the sun
 Sun'shiny, *a.* bright with or like the sun
 Sup, *v.* to drink by sips; to eat supper. — *s.* a small draught of liquor
 Su'per, *a.* prepositive signifying over or above
 Su'perable, *a.* that may be conquered
 Superabund, *s.* to be exuberant
 Superabund'ance, *s.* more than enough
 Superabund'ant, *a.* being more than enough
 Superadd', *v. n.* to add over and above
 Superadd'ition, *s.* act of adding to a thing
 Superadve'nent, *a.* coming unexpectedly
 Superannuate, *v.* to impair by age, &c.
 Superannuated, *a.* disquieted by age
 Super'b, *a.* grand, pompous, stately
 Superca'rgo, *s.* a sea-officer to manage trade
 Supercele'stial, *a.* above the firmament
 Supercil'ious, *a.* proud, haughty, arbitrary
 Supercil'iousness, *s.* haughtiness
 Superem'inent, *a.* superior excellence
 Superem'inent, *a.* eminent in a high degree
 Superorg'ant, Superorg'atory, *a.* performed beyond the strict demands of duty
 Superorg'ata, *s.* to do more than duty
 Superorg'ation, *s.* doing more than duty
 Superex'cellent, *a.* uncommonly excellent
 Su'perice, *s.* the surface, the outside
 Superic'ial, *a.* lying on the surface; contrived to cover something; shallow

ity, Superficialness, *s.* the quality
superficial; shallowness; show
substance
s. the outside or surface
s. eminently fine
nt, *s.* floating on the top
s. more than enough
s. exuberant, unnecessary
s. what is more than is wanted
t/bent, *s.* lying or leaning on the
nothing else
s, *s.* to bring in as an addition
d, *s.* to oversee, to manage
dency, *s.* the act of overseeing
dent, *s.* a chief overseer
s. a being greater or higher, &c.
s. higher, greater, preferable
s. an exaggeration, excess
s. implying the highest degree
s. placed above the moon
s. coming from above, celestial
it, *s.* swimming above
ral, *s.* above nature; miraculous
rary, *s.* above a stated number
tion, *s.* an over-purging
s. a *v.* to write over, or on the out-
letter, deed, writing, &c.
tion, *s.* a writing on the outside
s. to make void; to suspend
s. false devotion or religion
us, *s.* addicted to superstition
s. to overstrain
s. to build upon any thing
don, Superstructure, *s.* an edifice
any thing; what is built on another;
n distinct from its foundation
uous, *s.* needless; superfluous
s. to come unexpectedly
nt, *s.* added, additional
on, *s.* a coming on a sudden
s. to overlook, to oversee
s. an overseer, an inspector
ying with the face upwards; *indo-*
verbal noun in grammar
d, drowsily, indolently
s. drowsiness, indolence
what may be supped [of the day
the evening repast, the last meal
s. without a supper
s. to displace by stratagem
diant, yielding, fawning
t, *s.* an addition to supply defects
tal, Supplementary, *s.* additional;
ay supply the place of what is lost
s. pliancy, flexibility
s. what fills up deficiencies
s. entreating, submissive
Suppliant, *s.* a petitioner
s. to implore, to entreat
s. a humble petition
t, to relieve, serve instead of
st of want, aid, support
s. to sustain, endure, maintain
s. maintenance, supply
s. a tolerable; moderate
s. one that supports; a prop
s. to imagine or believe without
on; to lay down without proof;
without proof
s. position laid down; hypo-
sination yet unproved
ly, Suppositive, *s.* hypothetical

Supposititious, *s.* counterfeit, not genuine
Suppositiousness, *s.* the being counterfeit
Suppository, *s.* a kind of solid clyster
Suppress, *v.* to crush, subdue, conceal
Suppression, *s.* the act of suppressing
Suppressive, *s.* suppressing, concealing
Suppurate, *v.* to generate pus or matter
Suppuration, *s.* a ripening to pus or matter
Suppurative, *s.* digestive, generating matter
Supputation, *s.* a reckoning, calculation
Suppute, *v.* to reckon, to calculate
Supremacy, *s.* above the world
Supremacy, *s.* the height of authority, &c.
Supreme, *s.* highest in dignity, &c.
Sural, *s.* being in the calf of the leg
Surance, *s.* a warrant, a security
Surbase, *s.* a kind of skirt, border, or mould-
ing, above the base
Surores, *s.* to stop, to cease, to leave off
Surcharges, *v.* to overburden, &c.
Surcingle, *s.* a girth, a girdle of a cassock
Surcle, *s.* a shoot, a twig, a sucker
Surcoat, *s.* a short coat worn over the dress
Surd, *s.* deaf, unheard; incommensurable
Surdity, *s.* deafness; dulness, heaviness
Sure, *s.* certain, confident; safe; firm
Sure, Surly, *s.* certainly, undoubtedly
Surety, *s.* certainty, security, hostage, bail
Surf, *s.* the swell or dashing of the sea that
beats against the rocks or the shore
Surface, *s.* the superficies; the outside
Surfeit, *v.* to make sick with eating, &c.
Surge, *s.* a swelling sea.—*v.* to rise high
Surgeon, *s.* one who professes surgery
Surgery, *s.* curing by manual operation
Surgical, *s.* pertaining to the art and skill of
a surgeon
Surgy, *s.* rising in billows; swelling
Surliness, *s.* gloomy moroseness, sour anger
Surly, *s.* morose, rough, uncivil, sour
Surmise, *s.* an imperfect notion, a suspicion
Surmount, *v.* to rise above; to conquer, to
overcome, to surpass, to exceed
Surmountable, *s.* conquerable; superable
Surname, *s.* a family name, appellation
Surpass, *v.* to excel, exceed, go beyond
Surpassing, *part. a.* excellent in a degree
Surplice, *s.* a clergyman's white garment
Surplus, *s.* an overplus, a remainder
Surprise, *s.* the act of taking unawares;
sudden confusion or perplexity.—*v.* to
take unawares, astonish; in war to fall on
an enemy unexpectedly
Surprising, *part. a.* wonderful, astonishing
Surrender, *v.* to yield, to give one's self up.
—*s.* the act of yielding or resigning
Surruption, *s.* a surprise, sudden invasion
Surreptitious, *s.* done by stealth or fraud
Surrogate, *s.* a deputy; a delegate
Surround, *v.* to encompass, to enclose
Surround, *s.* the fourth power of any root
Surtout, *s.* a large upper coat, a great coat
Survive, *v.* to supersede, to be added
Survey, *v.* to overlook, oversee, view.
—*s.* a view, a prospect; measure
Surveyor, *s.* an overseer; a measurer
Survive, *v.* to live after, to remain alive
Survivor, *s.* the longest liver
Survivorship, *s.* the state of a survivor
Susceptibility, *s.* the quality of admitting
Susceptible, *s.* susceptible, *s.* apt to take an im-
pression; capable of admitting

- Suscep'tion**, *s.* the act of taking or admitting
Suscep'tency, *s.* reception, admission
Suscep'tient, *s.* one who admits or receives
Sus'cite, *v. n.* to rouse, to excite
Suspe'ct, *v.* to fear, mistrust, think guilty
Suspen'd, *v. a.* to hang, to delay, to put off, to
 debar, to make to stop for a time
Suspen'sion, *s.* an uncertainty, doubt, stop
Suspen'sion, *s.* a hanging up; a being sus-
 pended from an office; ceasing for a time
Suspen'sive, *a.* held in doubt
Suspen'sory, *a.* suspended, hanging by
Suspic'ion, *s.* the act of suspecting
Suspic'ulous, *a.* inclined to suspect, liable to
 suspicion; giving reason to imagine ill
Suspira'tion, *s.* a sigh, a breathing deep
Suspi're, *v. n.* to sigh, to breathe hard or deep
Sustai'n, *v. a.* to bear, to support, to maintain,
 to help; to defend a position
Sus'tenance, *s.* maintenance; victuals
Sus'urra'tion, *s.* a whisper, a soft murmur
Sut'er, *s.* one who sells victuals, liquors, &c.
 to the troops; a camp-follower
Sut'le, *s.* the neat weight of commodities
Sut'ure, *s.* a sewing of wounds; a joining
Swab, *s.* a kind of mop.—*v. a.* to mop
Swab'ber, *s.* a cleaner of a ship's deck, &c.
Swad'dle, *v. n.* to swathe, to bind in clothes.
 —*s.* clothes bound round the body
Swag, *v. n.* to sink down by its weight
Swag'ger, *v. n.* to bluster, to bully, to brag
Swain, *s.* a country servant, a clown
Swail'ow, *s.* a small bird; the throat.
 —*v. a.* to take down the throat
Swail'ow's-tail, *s.* in fortification an outwork
Swam, the *pret.* of *Swim*
Swamp, *s.* a marsh, a fen, watery ground
Swamp'iness, *s.* the state of being marshy or
 boggy
Swamp'y, *a.* boggy, fenny, marshy
Swan, *s.* the name of a large water-fowl
Swan'skin, *s.* a kind of fine soft flannel
Swan, *Swop*, *s.* an exchange.—*v.* to barter
Sward, *s.* a green turf; the skin of bacon
Sware, the *pret.* of *Swear*
Swarm, *s.* a great number of bees, &c.; a
 crowd.—*v. n.* to breed multitudes
Swart'hy, *a.* dark of complexion, tawny
Swash, *s.* a sudden noise; a great splash.
 —*v. n.* to bluster with noise
Swathe, *v. a.* to bind with rollers or bands
Sway, *v.* to bias, to govern, to have weight.
 —*s.* power, rule, influence, direction
Sweal, *s.* a waste away, to melt
Swear, *v.* to utter an oath, declare or promise
 upon oath
Sweat, *v.* to emit moisture; toil, labour
Sweat'iness, *s.* state of perspiration
Sweaty, *a.* moist with sweat, toilsome
Swede, *s.* a native of Sweden
Swed'ish, *a.* respecting the Swedes
Sweep, *v.* to clean with a besom; to carry
 with pomp; to carry off with violence.
 —*s.* the compass of any motion
Sweep'ings, *s.* what is swept away
Sweep'ner, *s.* a large kind of net
Swoe'p'stake, *s.* a man that wins all
Sweet, *a.* luscious to the taste; mild, soft,
 grateful, not stale, pleasing to any sense
Sweet'bread, *s.* the pancreas of a calf
Sweet'bruiar, *s.* a fragrant shrub
Sweet'en, *v.* to make or grow sweet

- Sweet'ener**, *s.* one who palliates, &c.
Sweet'heart, *s.* a lover or mistress
Sweet'ing, *s.* a word of endearment
Sweet'ish, *a.* somewhat sweet
Sweet'meat, *s.* delicacies made of fruit pre-
 served with sugar
Sweet'ness, *s.* the quality of being sweet, fra-
 grance, agreeableness
Sweet'-scented, *a.* having a sweet smell
Sweet-will'iam, *s.* a garden flower
Sweetwill'ow, *s.* a gale or Dutch myrtle
Swell, *v.* to grow bigger, look big; heighten.
 —*s.* extension of bulk; anger
Swelling, *s.* protuberance, prominence
Swel'ter, *v.* to be pained or dried with heat
Swel'try, *a.* suffocating with heat
Swept, the *pret.* and *part.* of *Sweep*
Swerve, *v. n.* to wander, to rove, to deviate
Swift, *a.* quick, nimble, ready, prompt
Swift'ness, *s.* speed, rapidity, quickness
Swig, *v. n.* to drink by large draughts
Swill, *v. a.* to drink luxuriously, inebriate
Swim, *v.* to float on water; to glide along
Swim'ming, *s.* moving on water; dizziness
Swim'mingly, *ad.* smoothly, unobstructedly
Swindle, *v. a.* to impose upon the credulity of
 mankind by false pretences
Swind'ler, *s.* one well practised in cheating
Swine, *s.* a hog, a pig
Swineherd, *s.* a keeper of hogs
Swing, *v.* to wave loosely in the air.
 —*s.* motion of any thing hanging loosely;
 unrestrained liberty
Swinge, *v. a.* to whip, bastinado, punish
Swing'ing, *a.* great, huge
Swing'le, *v. n.* to dangle; swing; beat flax
Swish, *a.* resembling swine; gross
Swiss, *Switz'er*, *s.* a native of Switzerland
Switch, *s.* a small flexible twig
Swivel, *s.* a thing to run upon; a small piece
 of ordnance turning on a pivot
Swob'ber, *s.* a sweeper of a ship's decks
Swollen, *Swoll*, the *part.* pass. of *Swell*
Swoon, *v. n.* to faint.—*s.* a fainting fit
Swoop, *v. n.* to fly down hastily, like a hawk
 on its prey; prey upon, catch up
Swop, *Swap*, *s.* an exchange
Sword, *s.* a well-known military weapon
Sword-cutler, *s.* one who deals in swords
Sword-law, *s.* violence, force
Swordman, *s.* a soldier, a fighting man
Sword-player, *s.* a gladiator, a fencer
Swoon, the *pret.* of *Swear*
Swoon, the *part.* pass. of *Swear*
Swum, the *part.* pass. of *Swim*
Swung, the *pret.* and *part.* pass. of *Swing*
Sye'ophant, *s.* a parasite, a flatterer
Sye'ophancy, *s.* flattery
Sye'nite, *s.* in geology an igneous rock com-
 posed of hornblende and quartz
Syllab'le, *Syllab'ical*, *a.* relating to syllables
Syllabica'tion, *s.* the analyzing of words into
 syllables
Syll'able, *s.* as much of a word as is uttered
 by the help of one vowel, or one articulation;
 any thing proverbially concise
Syll'abus, *s.* the heads of a discourse
Syll'ogism, *s.* an argument of three propo-
 sitions; as, Every animal has life, George is
 an animal, therefore George has life
Syll'ogis'tical, *a.* consisting of a syllogism
Sylph, *Syl'phid*, *s.* a kind of airy nymph

Sil'van, *a.* woody, shady. — *s.* a wood-satur
s. an abstract; compendium; type;
 literary sense a badge
 col, *a.* representative, typical
 sm, *s.* in chemistry a union in things
 together; a consent in parts
 z, *v.* to represent, to resemble
 rian, *s.* one studious of proportion
 ical, Sym'metrical, *a.* proportionate
 ry, *s.* a due proportion or relation of
 o the whole; harmony
 et'ic, *a.* having mutual sensation
 hize, *v. n.* to feel with or for another
 by, *s.* mutual sensibility, fellow-feel-
 ings
 nious, *a.* harmonious, musical
 ny, *s.* harmony of mingled sounds
 n, *s.* a sign, a token, an indication
 nat'ic, *a.* happening concurrently
 rue, *s.* a place of Jewish worship
 ha, *s.* a contraction of a syllable
 y, *s.* joint sovereignty
 nism, *s.* a concurrence of events hap-
 ping at the same time
 i, *s.* a fainting fit; a contraction
 st, *s.* a contractor of words

Syn'dic, *s.* a deputy; magistrate, alderman
 Syn'dicate, *v. n.* to pass sentence on, to judge
 Syn'drone, *s.* a concurrent action
 Syne'doche, *s.* a figure of rhetoric, by which
 a part is taken for the whole, or the whole for
 a part
 Syn'od, *s.* an ecclesiastical assembly
 Synod'ical, *a.* pertaining to a synod
 Syn'onyme, *s.* a word of the same meaning as
 some other word
 Synonymous, *a.* of the same signification
 Synopsis, *s.* a short view or epitome; an
 abridgment; a general view
 Syn'tax, *s.* a system; that part of grammar
 which teaches the construction of words
 Syn'thesis, *s.* the act of joining, composition,
 or putting together
 Synthet'ic, Synthet'ical, *a.* conjoining, com-
 pounding; grouping together
 Syrin'ga, *s.* a flowering shrub
 Syr'inge, *s.* a pipe to squirt liquor with
 Syr'tis, *s.* a quicksand, a bog
 Sys'tem, *s.* a method, theory, scheme
 Systemat'ic, *s.* one who observes system
 Systemat'ical, *a.* methodical, connected
 Sys'tole, *s.* the contraction of the heart; the
 shortening of a long syllable

T.

TES, *s.* an ancient Phœnician deity;
 same as the Saturn of the Latins
 Tab'erd, *s.* a herald's coat
s. a kind of silk. — *a.* brindled; varied
 different colours
v. n. to waste; be extenuated
 icle, *s.* a sacred place, a place of wor-
 ship, a temporary habitation
 i, *s.* consumptive, wasted by disease
a. producing a consumption
 re, *s.* painting on walls or ceilings
 any flat surface; an index
 board; to set down regularly
 oth, *s.* linen spread on a table
 an, *s.* a man at draughts
s. pl. boards used for backgammon
s. a small table; a small level surface;
 icine in a square form
s. in fortification a flat coping stone
 at the top of the revêtement of the
 ,
 na, *s.* pl. in the artillery the thick boards
 constitute the platform upon which
 is mounted
s. a small drum, a drum beaten with
 ick to accompany a pipe
 r, *a.* formed in squares or laminæ
 ted, *a.* having a flat surface
s. a catch, a loop, a burton
 raphy, *s.* the art of quick writing
s. silent; implied or meant, though not
 used by words
ad. by implication
 ndy, *s.* habitual silence
 to join, to unite; to turn aship.
 small nail; rope; turn of a ship
s. ropes of a ship; an arrow

Tack'ling, *s.* ropes and furniture of ships; in-
 struments of action
 Tac'tic, *a.* relating to the art of war
 Tac'tician, *s.* one skilled in tactics
 Tac'tics, *s.* the art of disposing any number of
 men into a proper form of battle
 Tac'tile, *a.* that which may be felt
 Tad'pole, *s.* a young shapeless frog
 Taf'eta, Taf'ety, *s.* a sort of thin silk
 Tag, *s.* a metal, at the end of lace, &c.
 — *a.* to fix on a tag; to join together
 Tail, *s.* the hinder or lower part; end
 Tail'or, *s.* one who makes men's clothes
 Taint, *v.* to stain, sully, infect, corrupt
 — *a.* a tincture, stain, soil, infection
 Taint'less, *a.* pure, free from infection
 Take, *v.* to receive; seize; surprise; catch;
 exact; procure; suppose; captivate
 Taken, *part. pass.* of Take
 Tak'ing, *s.* seizure; distress, calamity
 Tal'bot, *s.* a sort of hunting dog between a
 hound and a beagle
 Tale, *s.* a kind of unctuous mineral
 Tale, *s.* a story, narrative, fable; reckoning
 Tal'ebearer, *s.* a malignant, officious tell-tale
 Tal'ent, *s.* a certain weight or sum; faculty
 Tal'isman, *s.* a magical character
 Talk, *v. n.* to speak, prattle, reason; confer
 Talk'ative, *a.* full of prate; loquacious
 Talk'ativeness, *s.* loquacity; garrulity
 Talk'er, *s.* one who talks; a prattler, a boaster;
 a loquacious fellow
 Talk'ing, *s.* the act or power of speaking
 Tall, *a.* high in stature, lofty; lanky
 Tall'ness, *s.* height of stature; prosperity
 Tall'ow, *s.* the fat of beasts melted, smelt
 Tal'lowish, *a.* having the nature of tallow

- Tallow-chandler, *s.* one who makes and sells tallow candles
 Tally, *s.* two sticks equally notched.—*v.* to fit; to conform, to be suitable
 Tallyman, *s.* one who sells clothes, &c. to be paid by weekly payments
 Talmud, Talmud, *s.* the book containing the Jewish traditions
 Talon, *s.* the claw of a bird of prey
 Tam'arind, *s.* an acid Indian fruit
 Tam'arik, *s.* a tree
 Tam'harine, *s.* a tambour; a fine sieve
 Tam'bour, *s.* in fortification a work formed of palisades
 Tame, *a.* not wild; depressed, spiritless.
 —*v.* *a.* to subdue; make gentle; crush
 Tameness, *s.* gentleness, want of spirit
 Tamp, *v.* *a.* in sieges to pack the excavation of a mine after the discharge has been deposited
 Tam'per, *v.* *a.* to meddle with; to practise
 Tam'pions, Tom'pions, *s.* pl. wooden cylinders to place in the mouths of the guns or mortars in travelling
 Tan, *v.* to prepare skins; become tawny
 Tang, *s.* a strong taste; relish; sound; tone; the upper part of the plug or breech-pin in a gun
 Tan'gent, *s.* a line perpendicular to a radius
 Tan'gible, *a.* perceptible to the touch
 Tan'gle, *v.* to knit together; entrap, embroil, embarrass, ensnare
 Tank, *s.* a reservoir of water; a large basin
 Tan'kard, *s.* a drinking vessel with a lid
 Tan'ner, *s.* one who tans hides for leather
 Tan'ning, *s.* process of preparing leather with bark
 Tan'-pit, *s.* a pit for tanners' work
 Tan'y, *s.* the name of a plant
 Tan'talize, *v.* *a.* to torment with false hopes
 Tan'tamount, *s.* equivalent, worth as much
 Tantivy, *ad.* with haste, with full speed
 Tap, *s.* a gentle blow; a small pipe.
 —*v.* *a.* to touch lightly, pierce, broach
 Tape, *s.* a sort of ribbon made of linen and yarn; a narrow fillet or band
 Ta'per, *s.* a wax candle.—*a.* conical
 —*v.* *n.* to grow smaller
 Tap'estry, *s.* cloth woven with figures
 Tap'is, *s.* tapestry, which formerly covered tables; hence a matter for discussion is said to be upon the tapis
 Tap'ster, *s.* one who draws beer, &c.
 Tar, *s.* the juice of pines or firs; a sailor
 Taran'tula, *s.* a venomous insect, whose bite is cured only by music
 Tar'digrade, *a.* moving slowly
 Tar'diness, *s.* slowness, sluggishness
 Tar'dy, *a.* slow; late; dilatory
 Tare, *s.* a weed; an allowance in weight
 Tar'get, *s.* a kind of buckler or shield
 Tar'gum, *s.* a paraphrase on scripture in the Chaldee language
 Tar'iff, *s.* a cartel of commerce
 Tar'nish, *v.* to sully, soil, lose brightness
 Tarpau'lin, *s.* tarred canvas; a sailer
 Tar'rance, *s.* stay, delay, sojourn
 Tar'rier, *s.* a small dog; one that carries
 Tar'ry, *v.* to stay, to loiter, to wait for.
 —*a.* pertaining to tar
 Tart, *a.* sour; severe.—*s.* a small fruit pie
 Tar'tan, *s.* a kind of woollen stuff
 Tar'tane, *s.* a small single-masted ship
 Tar'tar, *s.* a native of Tartary; wine lees
 Tar'tarean, *a.* hellish, infernal
 Tar'tareous, *a.* consisting of tartar; hellish
 Tar'tly, *ad.* sharply, sourly, severely
 Tar'tness, *s.* sharpness, acidity; ill-nature
 Task, *s.* employment; business imposed
 Tas'sel, *s.* an ornamental bunch of silk, &c.; a male hawk; a herb
 Tas'ses, *s.* armour for the thighs
 Taste, *v.* to try the relish; to feel; to enjoy.
 —*s.* the act of tasting; discernment; ex-
 —*ment;* intellectual discernment
 Ta'steful, *a.* savoury
 Ta'steless, *a.* insipid, having no taste
 Ta'ster, *s.* one who tastes, a dram cup
 Ta't'er, *v.* *a.* to tear, to rend.—*s.* a rag
 Tatterdemal'ion, *s.* a ragged fellow
 Ta't'le, *v.* *n.* to prate, to talk idly
 Ta't'ler, *s.* an idle talker, a prater
 Tattoo', *s.* beat of drum by which soldiers are warned to quarters
 Tattow', *v.* *a.* to mark by staining on the skin
 Taught, *pret.* and *part.* of Teach
 Taunt, *v.* *a.* to reproach, insult, revile.
 —*s.* an insult, scoff, reproach
 Tauntingly, *ad.* in a reproachful manner
 Tau'rta, *s.* the second sign in the zodiac
 Tautolog'ical, *a.* repeating the same thing
 Tautol'ogy, *s.* a repetition of the same words
 Tav'ern, *s.* a house where wine is sold, and refreshments obtained
 Taw, *v.* *a.* to dress white leather.—*s.* a child's play with marble bowls
 Taw'dry, *a.* ridiculously or meanly showy
 Taw'niness, *s.* the quality of being tawny
 Taw'ny, *a.* yellow, like things tanned
 Tax, *s.* an impost, tribute, charge; censure.
 —*v.* *a.* to lay a tax; censure; charge
 Tax'able, *a.* that which may be taxed
 Taxa'tion, *s.* the act of loading with taxes
 Tea, *s.* a Chinese shrub, liquor made thereof
 Tea'board, *s.* a board for tea-cups, &c.
 Teach, *v.* to instruct, to inform, to show
 Tea'cher, *s.* an instructor; a preacher
 Tea'cup, *s.* a small cup to drink tea from
 Tead, Tede, *s.* a torch, a flambeau
 Teague, *s.* name of contempt for an Irishman
 Teal, *s.* a wild fowl of the duck kind
 Team, *s.* a farmer's waggon; flock, number
 Tear, *s.* water from the eye; rent; fissure.
 —*v.* to rend in pieces; to rave, to fume
 Te'arful, *a.* weeping, full of tears
 Tease, *v.* *a.* to comb wool, to scratch, vex
 Tea'sel, *s.* a plant useful in dressing cloth
 Teat, *s.* the dug of an animal
 Tec'hnic'al, *a.* belonging to arts; not in common or popular use
 Tech'y, Tetch'y, *a.* peevish, captious
 Tecton'ic, *a.* pertaining to building
 Ted, *v.* *a.* to lay newly-mown grass in rows
 Te Deum, *s.* a hymn used in the liturgy
 Te'dious, *a.* wearisome, irksome; slow
 Te'diousness, *s.* wearisomeness, slowness of operation
 Teem, *v.* to bring forth young; to abound
 Tee'mful, *a.* pregnant, prolific, brimful
 Too'mless, *a.* unfruitful, not prolific
 Teens, *s.* the years between 13 and 30
 Teeth, *s.* plural of Tooth.—*v.* *n.* to breed teeth
 Teeto'talism, *s.* the abstinence from intoxicating liquors

Tecto, *taller*, *n.* a temperance man; one who professes to abstain from spirituous liquors
Tec, *ument*, *n.* a cover, the outward part
Teint, *n.* colour; shade; touch of a pencil
Tel, *ary*, *n.* spinning webs
Tel, *egraph*, *n.* a machine for the rapid conveyance of intelligence by signals
Tel, *esim*, *n.* a kind of magical charm
Tel, *escope*, *n.* a glass used for distant views
Tell, *v.* to utter, relate, count, betray
Tell, *er*, *n.* one who tells or counts, or relates
Tell, *off*, *v.* in a military sense to count off; or number a regiment or company
Tell, *tale*, *n.* an officious talebearer
Tem, *erious*, *n.* rash, careless, heedless
Tem, *erity*, *n.* rashness, unadvisedness, unreasonable contempt of danger
Tem, *per*, *n.* calmness of mind, moderation; due mixture of contrary qualities.—*n.* to soften, mingle, make fit
Tem, *perament*, *n.* constitution; a medium
Tem, *perance*, *n.* moderation, patience
Tem, *perate*, *n.* moderate in degree of any quality; not excessive
Tem, *perative*, *n.* having power to temper
Tem, *perature*, *n.* constitution of nature; moderation, rectitude, temperance
Tem, *pest*, *n.* a violent wind; a commotion
Tem, *pestiv*, *ity*, *n.* seasonableness
Tem, *pest*, *lost*, *n.* driven about by storms
Tem, *pestuous*, *n.* stormy, boisterous
Tem, *pestuousness*, *n.* storminess; roughness of weather
Tem, *p*, *ar*, *n.* a student in the law
Tem, *ple*, *n.* a church; the side of the head
Tem, *poral*, *n.* measured by time; not eternal; secular; not spiritual
Tem, *porality*, *n.* the laity; secular possessions
Tem, *porary*, *n.* lasting only for a time
Tem, *poris*, *tion*, *n.* the act of complying with times and occasions
Tem, *porize*, *v.* to delay, to procrastinate; to comply with the times or occasions
Tem, *p*, *n.* to entice to ill, to provoke
Tem, *ptation*, *n.* the act of tempting to ill
Tem, *pter*, *n.* one who tempts, an enticer
Tem, *ulent*, *n.* intoxicated, inebriated
Ten, *n.* the decimal number; twice five
Ten, *able*, *n.* that which may be held or kept
Ten, *acious*, *n.* retentive; cohesive; grasping hard; holding fast an opinion or privilege
Ten, *acity*, *n.* a stiffness in opinion
Ten, *ancy*, *n.* any temporary possession of what belongs to another
Ten, *ant*, *n.* one who rents of another
Ten, *antable*, *n.* fit to be inhabited
Ten, *antless*, *n.* unoccupied, unpossessed
Ten, *ch*, *n.* a river or pond fish
Tend, *v.* to watch; move towards; aim at
Ten, *dance*, *n.* attendance, a waiting upon
Ten, *dence*, *Ten*, *dency*, *n.* a course; a drift
Ten, *der*, *n.* soft; easily pained; kind.—*v.* to offer, to exhibit; to esteem.—*n.* a proposal for acceptance
Ten, *der*, *hearted*, *n.* compassionate, kind
Ten, *derling*, *n.* the first horns of a deer
Ten, *derly*, *ad.* gently, mildly, kindly
Ten, *derness*, *n.* susceptibility of impression; kind attention; scrupulousness; caution
Ten, *dinous*, *n.* sinewy, containing tendons
Ten, *don*, *n.* a sinew, a ligature of joints
Ten, *dril*, *n.* the clasper of a climbing plant

Ten, *ebrious*, *n.* dark, gloomy
Ten, *ement*, *n.* any thing held by a tenant
Ten, *emental*, **Ten**, *ementary*, *n.* to be held by certain tenure; usually: let out
Ten, *emas*, *n.* continual need to go to stool
Ten, *et*, *n.* a position: principle; opinion
Ten, *nis*, *n.* a play with a racket and ball
Ten, *on*, *n.* a term in carpentry
Ten, *or*, **Ten**, *our*, *n.* continuity of state; sense contained; purport; sound in music
Tense, *n.* a variation of the verb to signify time.—*n.* stretched, not lax
Ten, *seness*, *n.* contraction, tension
Ten, *sible*, **Ten**, *sible*, *n.* capable of extension
Ten, *sion*, *n.* the act of stretching; not laxity
Ten, *sive*, *n.* giving a sensation of stiffness
Tent, *n.* a pavilion, moveable habitation; roll of lint put into a sore; red wine
Tent, *ation*, *n.* trial, temptation
Tent, *ative*, *n.* essaying, experimental
Tent, *ed*, *n.* covered with tents
Tent, *er*, *n.* an iron hook to stretch things on
Tenth, *n.* a yearly tribute from clergymen to the king; ecclesiastical tithes
Tenu, *ity*, *n.* thinness, slenderness, exility
Ten, *uous*, *n.* thin, small, minute
Ten, *ure*, *n.* the manner or condition whereby tenements are holden
Ten, *id*, *n.* lukewarm, warm in a small degree; not zealous
Ten, *idly*, *n.* lukewarmness
Terce, *n.* a vessel containing 42 gallons
Ter, *cam*, *for*, *n.* a sequence of three best cards
Ter, *cam*, *ious*, *n.* a threefold
Ter, *diversa*, *tion*, *n.* a shift; evasion; change
Ter, *m*, *n.* a boundary, limit, a limited or set time; word by which any thing is expressed; stipulation; time for seats of justice, and exercises at a university.—*n.* to name, to call, to designate
Ter, *m*, *agant*, *n.* a scolding brawling woman
Ter, *m*, *nable*, *n.* admitting of bounds or limits; limitable
Ter, *m*, *inate*, *n.* to bound, to limit, to end
Ter, *m*, *ination*, *n.* a limit, bound, conclusion
Ter, *m*, *iner*, *n.* Oyer and Terminer, is a jurisdiction where causes are determined
Ter, *m*, *less*, *n.* unlimited, undefined
Ter, *race*, *n.* an open raised walk
Ter, *racuous*, *n.* composed of land and water
Ter, *rene*, **Ter**, *re*, *trial*, *n.* earthly; worldly
Ter, *reous*, **Ter**, *re*, *trious*, *n.* earthy
Ter, *re*, *plein*, *n.* in field fortification the level country around a work
Ter, *rible*, *n.* dreadful, formidable, frightful
Ter, *rier*, *n.* a dog; survey of lands; auger
Ter, *rific*, *n.* dreadful, causing terror
Ter, *rify*, *v.* to fright, to make afraid
Ter, *r*, *itorial*, *n.* belonging to a territory
Ter, *riary*, *n.* land, country, dominion
Ter, *r*, *or*, *n.* great fear, dread, cause of fear
Ter, *se*, *n.* smooth; cleanly written; neat
Ter, *tian*, *n.* returning every third day
Ter, *tiary*, *n.* of or belonging to the third formation in the geological deposit of the earth's crust
Ter, *related*, *n.* variegated by squares
Test, *n.* a vessel to try metals; examination
Test, *aceous*, *n.* consisting of shells
Test, *ament*, *n.* a will; each of the volumes of the scriptures, as the Old and New Testaments
Test, *amentary*, *n.* relating to a will

Testate, *a.* having made a will
 Testation, *s.* witness, evidence
 Testator, *s.* one who leaves a will
 Testatrix, *s.* a woman who leaves a will
 Tested, *a.* tried by a test; witnessed
 Tester, *s.* the cover of a bed
 Testicle, *s.* the organ of semen in animals
 Testifier, *s.* one who testifies
 Testify, *v.* to witness, to certify, to prove
 Testily, *ad.* fretfully, peevishly, morosely
 Testimonial, *s.* a certificate or attestation
 Testimony, *s.* evidence, proof; profusion
 Testiness, *s.* moroseness, peevishness
 Testy, *a.* fretful, peevish, apt to be angry
 Tetichness, *s.* peevishness
 Tetichy, *a.* froward
 Tete, *s.* a woman's false hair for the head
 Tête-à-tête, *s.* face to face; a private conversation between two
 Tête-de-pont, *s.* a field fortification in front of a bridge to cover the retreat or advance of an army across a river
 Tether, *s.* a restraint for horses at pasture
 Tetrads, *s.* the number four
 Tetragon, *s.* a square; a four-sided figure
 Tetrarch, *s.* a Roman governor
 Tetrachate, Tetrarchy, *s.* a Roman government of a fourth part of a province
 Tetras, *s.* an epigram or stanza of 4 verses
 Tetrical, *a.* froward, perverse, sour
 Tetter, *s.* a scab, a scurf; a ring-worm
 Teutonic, *a.* spoken by the ancient Germans
 Tewel, *s.* a pipe at the back of a forge
 Tew'taw, Tow'tow, *v.* to beat, break
 Text, *s.* a sentence of scripture; that on which a comment is written
 Text-hand, *s.* a large kind of writing
 Textile, *a.* woven, that may be woven
 Textuary, *s.* one ready in the text of scripture; a well-informed divine.—*a.* contained in the text; serving as a text; authoritative
 Texture, *s.* a web; manner of weaving
 Than, *conj.* a particle used in comparison
 Thane, *s.* an old title of honour
 Thank, *v.* to return acknowledgments for any favour or kindness
 Thankful, *a.* full of gratitude, grateful
 Thankfulness, *s.* the feeling of gratitude
 Thanks, *s.* acknowledgment paid for favour or kindness
 Thankless, *a.* ungrateful, unthankful
 Thanksgiving, *s.* a celebration of mercy
 That, *pron.* not this but the other; which, who; the thing.—*conj.* because
 Thatch, *s.* straw, &c. laid on the tops of houses to keep out the weather
 Thatcher, *s.* one who covers with straw
 That maturity, *s.* what may excite wonder
 Thaw, *v.* to melt, to dissolve.—*s.* the dissolution of a frost
 The, *article*, denoting a particular thing
 Theatre, *s.* a place in which shows are exhibited; a play-house
 Theatrical, Theatrical, *a.* suiting a theatre
 Thee, the oblique case singular of Thou
 Theft, *s.* the act of stealing; thing stolen
 Theist, *s.* a believer in God; a deist
 Their, *adj.* *pron.* possessive, belonging to them
 Them, *pron. pl.* the oblique case of They
 Theme, *s.* a subject, short dissertation, talk
 Themselves, *pron. pl.* these very persons

Then, *ad.* at that time, in that case
 Thence, *ad.* from that place, for that reason
 Thenceforth, *ad.* from that time
 Thenceforward, *ad.* on from that time
 Theocracy, *s.* divine government
 Theocratical, *a.* relating to theocracy
 Theodolite, *s.* a mathematical instrument in surveying, taking heights, &c.
 Theogony, *s.* the generation of the gods
 Theologian, *s.* a professor of divinity
 Theological, *a.* relating to theology
 Theologaster, *s.* a kind of quack in divinity
 Theologist, Theologue, *s.* a divine
 Theologize, *v.* to act the part of a divinity
 Theology, *s.* the science of divinity
 Theomachy, *s.* a fight against the gods; position to the divine will
 Theorbo, *s.* a large lute used by the Italians
 Theorem, *s.* a position laid down as an established truth; a given principle
 Theoretic, Theoretical, *a.* speculative
 Theorist, *s.* one given to speculation
 Theory, *s.* a speculation, a scheme, a plan
 Therapeutic, *a.* teaching the cure of disease
 There, *ad.* in that place; at that time
 Thereabout, *ad.* near that place, nearly
 Thereafter, *ad.* according to that
 Thereat, *ad.* at that, at that place
 Thereby, *ad.* by that, by means of that
 Therefore, *ad.* for this reason; in consequence in recompence for this or that
 Therefrom, *ad.* from that, from this
 Therein, *ad.* in that, in this
 Thereinto, *ad.* into that, into this
 Thereof, *ad.* of that, of this
 Thereon, Thereupon, *ad.* on that, on this
 Thereto, Thereunto, *ad.* to that or this
 Therewith, *ad.* with that; immediately
 Therewithal, *ad.* over and above; also
 Theriacal, *a.* medicinal, physical
 Thermometer, *s.* an instrument for measuring the heat of the air, &c.
 These, *pron. plural* of This
 Thesis, *s.* a position; proposition; subject
 Theurgy, *s.* the power of doing supernatural things by lawful means, as by prayer to God; a species of magic
 They, *pron.* men, women, persons
 Thick, *a.* not thin; gross, muddy, close
 —*ad.* frequently, closely, deeply
 Thick'en, *v.* to make or grow thick; to condense, be consolidated
 Thick'et, *s.* a close knot or turf of trees
 Thick'ish, *a.* somewhat thick, dull
 Thick'ness, *s.* density, closeness, fulness
 Thick'still, *s.* a dolt, a blockhead
 Thick'set, *a.* close planted
 Thief, *s.* one who steals another's property
 Thief-catcher, *s.* one who takes thieves
 Thieve, *v.* to steal, to practise theft
 Thiev'ry, *s.* the practice of stealing
 Thiev'ish, *a.* given to stealing; secret, sly
 Thiev'ishness, *s.* disposition to steal
 Thigh, *s.* a limb of the body, including between the groin and the knee
 Thill, *s.* the shafts of a waggon or cart
 Thill-horse, *s.* a horse between the shafts
 Thimble, *s.* a cap for the needle-finger
 Thin, *a.* not thick; lean, slim, rare, small
 Thin'ness, *s.* the contrary of thickness
 Thine, *pronoun*, relating to thee
 Thing, *s.* whatever is; not a person

Think, *v.* to have ideas, to fancy, to muse
Think'ing, *s.* imagination, judgment
Thin'ly, *ad.* not thickly, not numerously
Thin'ness, *s.* tenuity, scarcity, rareness
Third, *a.* the first after the second
Thir'dly, *ad.* in the third place
Thirst, *s.* the pain suffered for want of drink;
 eagerness, vehement desire, drought.
 —*v.* to feel want of drink, to be dry
Thir'stiness, *s.* the state of being thirsty
Thir'sty, *a.* suffering want of drink
Thir'teen, *a.* ten and three added
Thir'teenth, *a.* the third after the tenth
Thir'ty, *a.* thrice ten, twenty and ten
This, *pron.* that which is present
This'de, *s.* a prickly weed growing in fields
This'dy, *a.* overgrown with thistles
Thith'er, *ad.* to that place, point, or end
Thith'erto, *ad.* to that end, so far
Thith'erward, *ad.* toward that place
Thole, *v. n.* to bear, to endure
Thong, *s.* a strap or string of leather
Thorac'ic, *a.* belonging to the breast
Tho'ral, *a.* relating to the bed
Tho'rax, *s.* the inward part of the breast
Thorn, *s.* a prickly tree; a difficult point
Thorn'back, **Thorn'but**, *s.* a sea-fish
Thorn'y, *a.* full of thorns; perplexing
Thorough (*thor'-o*), *a.* complete; passing
 through
Thoroughfare, *s.* a passage through a place
Thoroughly, *ad.* completely, fully
Thorough-paced, *a.* perfect, complete
Thorough stitch, *ad.* completely, fully
Thorp, *s.* a village
Those, *pron. plural* of *That*
Thou, the second *pronoun* personal
Though (*tho*), *conj.* although, however
Thought (*thaut*), *pret.* and *part. pass.* of *Think*
Thought, *s.* the act of thinking; idea, senti-
 ment, reflection, solicitude, concern
Thoughtful, *a.* contemplative, careful
Thoughtfulness, *s.* deep meditation
Thoughtless, *a.* airy, gay, careless; dull
Thoughtlessness, *s.* carelessness, reckless
 gaiety
Thoughtsick, *a.* uneasy with reflection
Thousand, *s.* or *a.* the number of ten hundred;
 proverbially, a great number
Thowl, *s.* a place or pin for oars to turn in
Track, *v. a.* to lend, to burthen
Trad'om, *s.* slavery, servitude
Thrall, *s.* a slave; slavery, bondage
Thrap'ple, *s.* the windpipe of any animal
Thrash, *v.* to beat corn; to beat or drub
Thrasher, *s.* one who thrashes; a fish
Thrason'ical, *a.* boastful, bragging
Thread, *s.* a small line or twist of silk, flax,
 &c.; uniform tenour.—*v. a.* to pass through
 with a thread
Threadbare, *a.* deprived of the nap; trite
Thre'ad'en, *s.* made of thread
Threap, *v. a.* to argue much, to contend
Threat, *s.* a menace, denunciation of ill
Threat'en, *v. a.* to menace, denounce evil
Thre'e, *a.* two and one added
Three'cornered, *a.* having three corners
Three'fold, *a.* thrice repeated
Three'pile, *s.* an old name for good velvet
Three'score, *s.* a thrice twenty, sixty
Thren'ic, *a.* sorrowful, mournful
Thren'ody, *s.* a song of lamentation

Thresh'old, *s.* an entrance, a gate, a door
Threw, *pret.* of *Throw*
Thrice, *ad.* three times, at three times
Thrifal'ow, *v. a.* to plough land a third time
Thrift, *s.* profit, gain, parsimony
Thrift'iness, *s.* frugality, husbandry
Thrift'less, *a.* profuse, extravagant
Thrift'y, *a.* frugal, sparing, not profuse
Thrill, *v.* to pierce, to penetrate; to tingle
Thrive, *v. n.* to prosper, to grow rich
Throat, *s.* the fore part of the neck
Throb, *v. n.* to heave, to beat, to palpitate
Throe, *s.* the pain of travail, &c.
Throne, *s.* the seat of a king or bishop
Throng, *s.* a multitude, a crowd.
 —*v. n.* to crowd, press close together
Thro's'tle, *s.* the thrush; a singing bird
Throt'tle, *s.* the wind pipe.—*a. a.* to choke, to
 suffocate
Throve, *preterite* of *Thrive*
Through (*throo*), *prep.* from end to end; across
Through'out, *ad.* quite through, in every part,
 every where
Throw, *v.* to fling, cast, toss; repose
Throw'ster, *s.* one who twists or winds silk
Thrum, *s.* the ends of a weaver's thread
 —*v. a.* to grate; to play coarsely
Thrush, *s.* a singing bird; a disorder
Thrust, *v.* to push, intrude, dive, stab
 —*s.* an assault, hostile attack, push
Thumb, *s.* the first finger on the hand
 —*v. n.* to handle awkwardly
Thun'betal, *s.* a sheath of leather for the
 thumb; a thimble
Thump, *s.* a dull, hard, heavy blow
Thum'per, *s.* any thing huge or great
Thum'ping, *s.* a beating.—*a.* large
Thun'd'er, *v.* to emit with noise and terror; to
 make thunder; to publish any threat
 —*s.* a loud noise in the air, &c.
Thun'derbolt, *s.* lightning; fulmination
Thun'derclap, *s.* an explosion of thunder
Thun'derer, *s.* the power that thunders
Thun'dering, *s.* loud, noisy, terrible
Thun'derstruck, *a.* hurt or blasted by lightning;
 amazed, suddenly alarmed
Thun'iferous, *a.* bearing frankincense
Thurs'day, *s.* the fifth day of the week
Thus, *ad.* in this manner, to this degree
Thwack, *v. a.* to strike, to thrash, to bang.
 —*s.* a heavy hard blow
Thwart, *a.* transverse, perverse, inconvenient,
 mischievous.—*v. a.* to cross, traverse, oppose
Thy, *pron.* of thee; belonging to thee
Thyself, *pron. recip.* belonging to thee only
Thyme, *s.* a fragrant plant
Ti'a, **Ti'a'ra**, *s.* a diadem, dress for the head
Tib'ial, *a.* relating to a pipe or the shin
Tice, *v. a.* to draw, to allure, to tempt
Tick, *s.* a score, account, trust; bed-case.
 —*v. n.* to run on score, to trust
Tick'en, *s.* a token of right, on the delivery of
 which admission is granted
Tick'le, *v.* to cause to laugh by titillation
Tick'lish, *a.* easily tickled; unfixed; nice
Tick'tack, *s.* a game at tables; a noise
Tid, *a.* tender, soft, nice, delicate
Tide, *s.* ebb and flow of the sea; season
Tide-waiter, *s.* a custom-house officer
Tid'y, *ad.* neatly, readily
Tid'iness, *s.* neatness, readiness, spruceness

- Ti'dings**, *s. pl.* news, intelligence, information
Ti'dy, *a.* seasonable; neat, clever, spruce
Tie, *s.* a knot, fastening; obligation.
—r. a. to bind, to fasten, to hinder
Tier, *s.* a row or rank; a set
Tierce, *s.* a third part of a pipe; a thrust
Tift, *s.* liquor, drink; a pet, a quarrel
Ti'fany, *s.* a very thin kind of silk
Tig, *s.* a childlike play
Ti'ger, *s.* a fierce beast of the cat kind
Tight, *a.* tense, close, not loose
Ti'ghten, *r. a.* to straiten, make close
Ti'ghtly, *ad.* closely, neatly; not idly
Ti'ghtness, *s.* closeness, not looseness
Ti'gress, *s.* the female of the tiger
Tike, *s.* a clown's name; a dog; a cur
Tile, *s.* burnt clay to cover houses with
Til'er, *s.* one whose trade is to cover houses with tiles; a freemason's porter
Til'ing, *s.* the roof covered with tiles
Till, *s.* the money-box in a shop.—*r. a.* to cultivate, plough, husband.—*conj.* to the time, to the degree that.—*prep.* to the time of
Til'able, *a.* arable; fit for the plough
Til'age, *s.* the art of ploughing or culture
Til'er, *s.* a ploughman; handle of a rudder
Tilt, *s.* a cover of a boat; a military game.
—r. to cover; turn up; fight; lift up
Tim'ber, *s.* wood fit for building
Tim'bered, *a.* built, formed, contrived
Tim'ber-yard, *s.* a place for timber
Tim'bre, *s.* a kind of musical instrument
Time, *s.* the measure of duration, an age.
—r. a. to regulate, measure, adapt
Time'ful, *a.* seasonable, timely, early
Time'keeper, **Time'piece**, *s.* a clock or watch that keeps good time
Time'less, *a.* unseasonable, immature
Time'ly, *a.* early, soon.—*ad.* seasonably, sufficiently early
Time-serving, *a.* meanly complying with present power; mean, servile, obsequious
Tim'id, *a.* fearful, wanting courage
Tim'id'ity, *s.* fearfulness, timorousness
Tim'orous, *a.* fearful, bashful; nice
Tin, *s.* a kind of common white metal
Tin'cal, **Tin'car**, *s.* a kind of mineral; borax
Tinct, *s.* a colour, stain, spot, dye
Tinc'ture, *s.* a colour; extract of drugs.
—r. a. to imbue, tinge, colour
Tin'der, *s.* any thing very inflammable
Tine, *s.* the tooth of a harrow; a prong
—r. to kindle, to rake, to fence or enclose
Tineman, *s.* a night officer of a forest
Tinge, *r. a.* to intermingle with a colour
Tin'gent, *a.* able to tinge or colour
Tin'gle, *r. a.* to feel a sharp pain; tinkle
Tin'ker, *s.* a mender of old brass, &c.
Tin'kle, *r. a.* to make a sharp quick noise
Tin'kling, *s.* a kind of sharp quick noise
Tin'man, *s.* a manufacturer of tin
Tin'ner, *s.* one who works in tin mines
Tin'sel, *s.* a sort of shining silk or cloth, &c.
Tint, *s.* a hue, stain.—*r. a.* to tinge, to colour
Tiny, *a.* little, small, puny, diminutive
Tip, *s.* the top, end, point, extremity.
—r. a. to cover on the end, to top
Tip'pet, *s.* something worn about the neck
Tip'ple, *v. n.* to drink in luxury or excess
Tip'pler, *s.* a sottish drunkard
Tip'pling, *s.* frequent drinking, muddling
Tip'staff, *s.* an officer and his staff of justice
Tip'siness, *s.* drunkenness
Tip'sy, *a.* drunk, fuddled, muddled
Tip'toe, *s.* the end of the toe
Tip'top, *a.* most excellent, perfect
Tire, *s.* a rank, row; furniture; apparatus
 great guns, shot, shells, &c. placed in regular order.—*v.* to fatigue, to harass: to draw the head; to attire
Ti'resome, *a.* wearisome, fatiguing
Ti'rewoman, *s.* a woman whose business is to make dresses for the head
Ti'ring-room, *s.* the room in which plays dress for the stage
Tis'ical, *a.* consumptive
Tis'ick, *s.* morbid wa-te
Tis'sue, *s.* cloth interwoven with gold, &c.
Tit, *s.* a small horse; a titmouse or tonnet
Ti'tbit, *s.* a nice bit, nice fuel, delicate morsel
Tithe, *s.* the tenth part; the part assigned to the maintenance of the ministry
Ti'theable, *a.* subject to payment of tithes
Ti'ther, *s.* one who gathers or collects tithes
Ti'thing, *s.* a part of a parish, a district
Ti'thingman, *s.* a petty peace officer
Ti'tillate, *v. n.* to tickle
Ti'tillation, *s.* the act of tickling
Ti'tle, *s.* an appellation, claim of right; the first page of a book telling its name and subject; name of honour.—*v. a.* to name, to entitle, to call
Ti'tle-page, *s.* the page containing the title of a book
Ti'tmouse, *s.* a small species of bird
Ti'tter, *v. n.* to lough with restraint
Ti'ttle, *s.* a small particle; a point, a dot
Ti'ttle-tat'tle, *s.* idle talk, prattle, gabble
Tituba'tion, *s.* the act of stumbling
Ti'tular, *a.* nominal, having only the name
Tiv'v, *s.* a cant word expressing speed, from *Tantivy*, the note of a hunting horn
To, *prep.* noting motion towards, &c.
Toad, *s.* an animal resembling a frog; but the frog leaps, the toad crawls
Toad'stone, *s.* a concretion supposed to be found in the head of a toad
Toad'stool, *s.* a plant like a mushroom
Toast, *v. a.* to dry at the fire; to propose health.—*s.* bread toasted; a health proposed; a person whose health is drank in honour or respect
Toaster, *s.* he who toasts; a utensil
Tobac'co, *s.* a plant used for smoking
Tobac'conist, *s.* a vender of tobacco
Toc'sin, *s.* an alarming bell
Tol, *s.* a bush; a weight of 28lb. of wool
Tod'dy, *s.* a tree and its juice; a mixture of spirits, water, and sugar
Toes, *s. pl.* the divided extremities of the feet
Toft, *s.* a place where a message has stood
Tozeth'er, *ad.* not apart, in company
Toil, *s.* labour, that oppresses the body or mind.—*r.* to labour, to work at, to weary
Toi'let, *s.* a dressing-table
Toi'sonia, *a.* laborious, weary, heavy
Toi'soneness, *s.* weariness, laboriousness
Toise, *s.* a measure of six feet, in frequent use in fortification and military surveying
Tokay, *s.* a kind of wine
To'ken, *a.* mark, a sign, a remembrance
Told, *part.* mentioned, related
Tol'd, *v. a.* to draw by degrees; to decoy
Tol'erable, *a.* supportable, passable

ly, *ad.* neither well nor ill; moderately

ce. *s.* the act or power of enduring
t. *a.* favourable to toleration
s. *v.* *a.* to allow, permit, suffer
ion. *s.* sufferance, permission
n. *ex* *ce* *s.* of goods.—*n.* to pay toll; to
 a bell; in law to annul
b. *s.* a market; a prison
ion. *s.* the act of ambling or pacing
swk. *s.* an Indian hatchet
a. sepulchre for the dead, a vault
ss. *a.* wanting a tomb, unburied
s. *a.* a romping girl; a mean fellow
one. *s.* a stone laid over the dead
one *v.* *a.* volume of many; a book
s. a titmouse; a small bird
measure of four hogheads; a weight
) pounds
a. note; accent; whine; elasticity
s. *a.* having no tone
 the catch of a buckle
pl. *a.* utensil to take up fire, &c.
s. the organ of speech, language
ted. *a.* having a defect in speech
elastic; relating to sounds
a. *s.* a duty upon every ton
s. two round glands placed on the
 f the basis of the tongue
s. act of clipping or shaving hair
s. annuity on survivorship
overmuch, more than enough; also
eterie of *Take*
my instrument; a hireling
a. bone in the jaw; taste; prong
che. *a.* a pain in the teeth
ss. *a.* wanting or deprived of teeth
me. *a.* palatable; grateful to taste
is highest part or place; surface.
rise above, to tip, to outgo
a. precious yellow gem
a. to drink hard or to excess
a. hard drinker, a sot, a drunkard
s. full to the brim or top
nt. *s.* the highest mast and sail
ous. *a.* gritty, stony, sandy
y. *a.* having the upper part too
 y for the lower; drunk
a. general head; something to which
 hinges are referred
a. local, confined to some place
s. *a.* a knot worn on the head
a. uppermost, highest
h'ical. *a.* describing particular places
phy. *s.* a description of particular
 as of a parish, town, manor, &c.
a. fine, noble, gallant; wealthy
n. to fall forward, tumble down
s. the sail below the top-gallant sail
vy. *ad.* with the bottom upwards
 tower, turret, high pointed hill
t. and sometimes *part. pass.* of *Tear.*
ed kind of grass
a. wax light larger than a candle
s. *v.* *a.* to put to pain, vex, harass.
s. misery, anguish, torture
er. *s.* one who gives pain to others
t. pass. of *Tear*
s. a hurricane, a whirlwind
a. a fish whose touch becombs
a. motionless, numbed, not active
numbed, sluggish, inactive

torpidity, Torpidness, *s.* the state of being
 numbed; sluggishness
 Torpor, *s.* dulness, inability to move
 Torrefaction, *s.* the act of drying by the fire
 Torrefy, *v.* *a.* to dry by the fire, to scorch
 Torrent, *s.* a rapid stream, violent current
 Torrid, *a.* violently hot, parched firm
 Torse, *s.* any thing in a twisted form
 Tort, *s.* mischief, injury, wrong, calamity
 Tortile, Tor tive, *s.* twisted, wreathed
 Tortoise, *s.* an animal covered with a hard
 shell, of which many curious toys are manu-
 factured
 Tortuousity, *s.* a wreath, flexure
 Tortuous, *a.* twisted, winding; injurious
 Torture, *s.* pain, judicial torments, anguish
 Torsy, *s.* one who adheres to the ancient con-
 stitution of the state, and the apostolical
 hierarchy of the Church of England
 Toss, *v.* *a.* to throw, to agitate, to fling
 Toss-pot, *s.* a toper, a drunken fellow
 To'tal, *a.* complete.—*s.* the whole
 To'tally, *ad.* wholly, fully, completely
 To'ter, *v.* *n.* to shake so as to threaten a fall
 Touch, *v.* to join; affect; mark out; try.
 —*s.* the sense of feeling; test, proof
 Touch-hole, *s.* a small hole in fire-arms
 Touch-stone, *s.* a stone to prove metals; test
 Touch-wood, *s.* rotten wood that easily fires
 Touch'y, *a.* peevish, irritable, cross
 Tough (*taf*), *a.* stiff; not brittle; viscous, ropy
 Tough'en, *v.* *n.* to grow tough
 Toupee, Toupet, *s.* a kind of peruke; an
 artificial lock of hair; a curl
 Tour, *s.* a journey, travel; a revolution; in
 military matters that which is done in turn
 or by succession
 Tour'ament, *s.* a tilt, a mock encounter
 Tour'net, *s.* a bandage used in amputations
 with a turning handle
 Touse, *v.* *a.* to haul, drag, pull, tear
 Tow, *s.* combed flax or hemp.—*v.* *a.* to draw
 by a rope, particularly through the water
 Tow'ard, *a.* ready to do; not froward.
 —*ad.* near; at hand
 To'wards, *prep.* in a direction to; regarding
 Tow'el, *s.* a cloth to wipe hands on
 Tow'er, *s.* a high building; a fortress.
 —*v.* *n.* to soar; to fly or rise high
 Tower-bas'tion, *s.* in fortification a small tower
 made in the form of a bastion
 Tow'ery, *a.* adorned or guarded with towers
 Town, *s.* any large collection of houses
 Town'-clerk, *s.* an officer who manages the
 public business of a corporate town
 Town'-house, *s.* a hall for the public business
 Town-ma'jor, *s.* a person employed about the
 officer commanding a garrison, &c.
 Tow'nsman, *s.* one of the same town
 Tox'ical, *a.* poisonous, containing poison
 Toy, *s.* a plaything, a bauble; folly, sport.
 —*v.* *n.* to play, trifle; daily amorously
 Toy-shop, *s.* a shop where toys are sold
 To'zy, *s.* soft like tozed wool
 Trace, *v.* *a.* to follow by the footsteps; to mark
 out; to follow with exactness
 Tra'ces, *s.* *pl.* the harness of draught animals
 Trachyte, *s.* a species of rough pumice-like
 stone
 Trachytic, *a.* composed of trachyte
 Track, *s.* a mark left; a road; beaten path
 Track'ing-scout, *s.* a vessel drawn by a rope

Trackless, *a.* untrodden; not marked out
 Tract, *s.* a region; quantity of land; contiguity; course; treatise; small book
 Tractable, *a.* manageable; docile
 Tractarian, *s.* one who adheres to the semi-popish doctrines of the Oxford tracts; *a.* Puseyite
 Tractate, *s.* a small book; treatise; tract
 Tractile, *a.* that may be drawn out; ductile
 Trade, *s.* traffic, commerce; occupation.
 —*v.* to traffic, to deal, to sell
 Trader, *s.* a merchant, a dealer
 Tradesman, *s.* a shopkeeper, a dealer
 Tradewind, *s.* the monsoon; the periodical wind between the tropics, which at certain times blows regularly one way at sea
 Trading, *s.* act of carrying on trade
 Tradition, *s.* oral account from age to age
 Traditional, Traditionary, *a.* descending by oral communication; unwritten
 Traditionist, *s.* one who adheres to tradition
 Traduce, *v. a.* to censure, to condemn, to calumniate, to represent as blamable
 Traducement, *s.* obloquy; censure, scandal
 Traducement, *a.* traducing; censuring
 Traducer, *s.* a slanderer, a calumniator
 Traducible, *a.* such as may be orally delivered
 Traduction, *s.* derivation; tradition
 Traffic, *s.* trade, commerce, merchandising.
 —*v.* to practise commerce, to trade
 Tragacanth, *s.* a sort of plant or gum
 Tragedian, *s.* a writer or actor of tragedy
 Tragedy, *s.* a dramatic representation of any serious action; any dreadful event
 Tragical, Tragical, *a.* mournful, sorrowful; calamitous; relating to tragedy
 Tragical-comedy, *s.* a drama compounded of serious and humorous events
 Tragical-comical, *a.* relating to tragic-comedy
 Trail, *v.* to draw along; to hunt by track
 —*s.* any thing drawn behind, or to length; the track of a hunter; in gunnery the end of a travelling carriage
 Train, *v. a.* to educate; entice; breed; draw.
 —*s.* an artifice; the tail of a bird; a retinue; a series; a procession; part of a garment that drags behind on the ground; a line of gunpowder; the cannon and warlike stores accompanying an army
 Trainbands, *s.* the militia; the part of a community instructed in martial exercise
 Train-oil, *s.* oil drawn from fat of whales
 Trait, *s.* a stroke, a touch; the outline
 Traitor, *s.* one who betrays his trust
 Traitorly, Traitorous, *a.* perfidious, deceitful, treacherous
 Traitoress, *s.* a woman who betrays
 Traject, *v. a.* to cast through; to throw
 Traject, *s.* a ferry, a passage over
 Trajection, *s.* the act of darting through
 Trajectory, *v. a.* to deviate, to turn aside
 Trajectory, *v. a.* to catch; to intercept.
 —*s.* any kind of net; shackles for a horse; an iron to hang pots on
 Transcane, *a.* strange, foreign, barbarous
 Transpire, *v.* to tread under foot, &c.
 Transpiration, *s.* the act of swimming over
 France, *s.* an ecstasy; a rapture
 Transcend, *a.* lying in a trance or ecstasy
 Tranquil, *a.* quiet; undisturbed
 Tranquillity, *s.* peace of mind; stillness

Tranquillise, *v. a.* to compose, to render calm, to assuage
 Transact, *v. a.* to manage, to conduct, to negotiate, to perform, to carry on
 Transaction, *s.* negotiation; dealing between man and man; affairs in hand
 Transcend, *v.* to exceed, to outgo, to excel
 Transcendence, Transcendency, *s.* unusual excellence; supereminence
 Transcendent, *a.* supremely excellent
 Transcribe, *v. a.* to write from an exemplar
 Transcript, *s.* a copy from an original
 Transcurrence, *s.* passage beyond certain limits
 Transcursion, *s.* a ramble; passage through
 Transsept, *s.* a cross aisle
 Transfer, *v. a.* to make over; to convey; to move; to transport
 Transfer, *s.* a change of property; a soldier taken out of one company or troop and placed in another
 Transfiguration, *s.* change of form; the miraculous change of Christ's appearance on the Mount
 Transfigure, *v. a.* to change the figure
 Transfix, *v. a.* to pierce through
 Transforate, *v. a.* to make a hole through
 Transform, *v.* to metamorphose, to change
 Transformation, *s.* a change of form, &c.
 Transiteration, *s.* a passage over the sea
 Transfuge, *s.* a deserter, a runaway
 Transfuse, *v. a.* to pour into another
 Transgress, *v.* to violate; pass over; offend
 Transgression, *s.* a violation; crime, fault
 Transgressor, *s.* an offender; a law-breaker
 Transient, *a.* not lasting, momentary
 Transilience, *s.* a leap from thing to thing
 Transilt, *s.* the passing of a planet, &c.
 Transilition, *s.* a change; removal; passage
 Transitory, *a.* passing away speedily
 Translative, *v.* to remove; convey; interpret
 Translation, *s.* removal; change; version
 Translator, *s.* one that turns any thing out of one language into another
 Translucency, *s.* transparency; clearness
 Translucent, Translucid, *a.* diaphanous
 Transmarine, *a.* lying beyond sea; foreign
 Transmigrate, *v. n.* to pass from one country to another; to travel
 Transmigration, *s.* passage from one state, place, or body, into another
 Transmission, *s.* the act of transmitting
 Transmissive, *a.* transmitting; sent
 Transmit, *v. a.* to convey; to make over to another; to send from one person or place to another
 Transmittal, *s.* the act of transmitting
 Transmittable, *a.* capable of being changed
 Transmutation, *s.* the changing of one nature or substance into another
 Transmute, *v. a.* to change from one nature or substance to another
 Transom, *s.* a beam over a door or window; in artillery a piece of wood which joins the cheeks of a gun-carriage
 Transparence, Transparency, *s.* clearness
 Transparent, *a.* clear; pellucid, pervious to the light; translucent; not opaque
 Transpicuous, *a.* pervious to the sight
 Transpire, *v. a.* to pierce through
 Transpire, *v.* to emit in vapour; to escape from secrecy to notice
 Transpire, *v. a.* to remove to another place

t. v. a. to plant in a new place
lent, a. supereminently splendid
v. a. to banish; put into ecstasy
v. a vessel of carriage; rapture;
 conveyance; transportation
n. conveyance, carriage
tion, s. banishment for felony
r. s. one that transports
s. a. misplacing, a changing
v. a. to put out of place, to
 s to order
ion, s. the act of misplacing
n'tiate, v. a. to change substance
ntiation, s. change of substance
on, s. the act of passing in sweat
v. n. to pass through in vapour
l, a. running crosswise
a. being in a cross direction
snare; ambush; plaything; play.
ensnare, to catch; to adorn
a. to lay a trap for; to ensnare.
at, a. stratagem, a snare
s. a. door in the floor or roof
slutish woman, a. slattern
s. ornament, dress, finery
s. a boy's plaything; a small leg
oss; dregs; a worthless thing
a. vulnerable, useful to wounds
to toil, to be in labour, to harass.
atigue, labour in childbirth
s. to make journeys, move, go.
rnay,—pl. occurrences in travelling
one who goes journeys
d. and prep. athwart, crosswise
lying across, athwart
to sail across, travel over; to cross
opposition; to survey.—s. in forti-
parapet made across the covert
event its being enfiladed
rav'estred, a. ridiculous; burlesqued
allow trough of wood
a kind of play, game, pastime
a. faithless, perfidious, false
s. perfidy, a breach of faith
a sort of medicine; molasses
step with the foot; track, way.
the foot; walk; cover; to beat
the act of setting the foot
s. pl. pieces of wood belonging to
s. moved with the feet
disloyalty; treachery, rebellion
a. of the nature of treason
hoarded wealth, riches
board, to lay up
s. one who has charge of the
a. prince, state, corporation, &c.
a. place for money, &c.
egotiate; handle; maintain.
entertainment given; pleasure
a. moderate, tractable; not violent
a. discourse, a written discourse
s. usage good or bad
negotiation, contract of parties
hr-fold.—s. a sharp sound
large vegetable, risinx, with one
em, to a considerable height
tree.—a. made of wood
n mining operations a lodgment
figure to a trefail
three-leaved grass, clover
pales to support espaliers
lattice-work of wood, &c.

Trem'ble, v. n. to shake, quake, shudder
Tremen'dous, a. dreadful, awful, horrible
Trem'or, s. a quivering or shaking motion;
 the state of trembling
Trem'ulous, a. fearful, trembling, vibrating
Tren, s. a spear to strike fish with
Trench, s. a ditch; a defence for soldiers.
 —*v. a.* to make a trench, to encroach
Tren'chant, a. sharp, cutting, keen
Tren'cher, s. a wooden platter
Tren'tals, s. thirty masses for the dead
Trepan', s. a surgeon's instrument.—*v. a.* to cut
 with a trepan; to perforate
Trep'hine, s. a small trepan for one hand
Trep'id, a. fearful, trembling; quaking
Trep'idation, s. the state of trembling
Tres'pass, s. a sin, offence; unlawful entry
Tress'es, s. pl. knots, or curls of hair
Tres'tle, s. a frame to support any thing on
Tret, s. an allowance in weight for waste
Trev'et, s. an iron stand with three legs
Trey, s. the three at cards or dice
Tri'able, a. capable of trial or examination
Tri'ad, s. three united; the number three
Tri'al, s. a test of virtue; examination
Tri'angle, Tri'gon, s. a figure of three angles
Trian'gles, s. pl. a wooden implement used for
 military punishment
Trian'gular, a. having three angles
Tribe, s. a certain generation of people
Trib'let, s. a tool for making rings with
Tribulation, s. vexation, distress
Tribu'nal, s. a court of justice; judge's seat
Trib'une, s. a Roman officer
Trib'utary, a. paying tribute; subject unto
Trib'ute, s. a payment made in acknowl-
 edgment of dependence; a tax
Trice, s. a short time, moment, instant
Trick, v. a. to deceive; cheat; dress; adorn
Trick'ery, s. the art of dressing up; artifice
Trick'ing, s. dress; ornaments; a cheating
Tric'kle, s. n. to fall or run down in drops
Tric'olour, s. the national three-coloured ban-
 ner of France, Belgium, &c.
Tride, a. among hunters short and ready; quick
Tri'dent, s. a three-forked sceptre; a curve
Trid'uan, a. happening every third day, or
 lasting three days
Trien'ial, s. happening every three years
Tri'fallow, v. a. to plough the land three times
 before sowing
Tri'fid, a. cut or divided into three parts
Tri'fle, v. n. to act with levity; be so-fish.
 —*s.* a thing of no moment or value
Tri'fler, s. one who acts or talks foolishly
Tri'fling, a. worthless, mean, shuffling
Tri'foliate, a. having three leaves
Tri'form, a. having a triple form or shape
Tri'gger, s. a catch of a wheel or gun
Tri'gon, s. a triangle, a term in astrology
Trigonomet'rical, a. relating or pertaining to
 trigonometry, or measuring triangles
Trigonom'etry, s. the art of measuring tri-
 angles either plain or spherical
Tri'lat'eral, a. having three sides
Trill, s. a quaver.—*s. n.* to quaver, trill
Tril'lion, s. a million of millions of millions
Trim, a. vice; neatly dressed up; spruce.
 —*v. a.* to dress; shave; balance, &c.
 —*s.* dress; condition; ornaments
Trim'mer s. a tunicat; a piece of wood
Trim'ming, s. lace, &c. on clothes

Trim'ness, *n.* neatness
Trine, *a.* belonging to the number three.
 —*s.* an aspect of planets placed in three angles of a trigon
Trinitarian, *a.* a believer in the Trinity
Trinitarianism, *n.* belief in the triune Godhead
Trinity, *n.* three persons in the Godhead
Triplet, *n.* a toy; thing of small value
Tri'o, *n.* a piece of music for three voices
Trip, *v.* to supplant; err; stumble; detect.
 —*s.* a stumble; mistake; short voyage
Trip'artite, *a.* divided into three parts
Tripe, *n.* the intestines, the guts
Trip'ital, *a.* having three feet
Trip'thong, *n.* a coalition of three vowels
Trip'le, *a.* treble, three times repeated
Trip'let, *n.* three of a kind, three lines
Trip'licate, *a.* thrice as much, trebled
Trip'licity, *n.* trebleness, a threefold state
Trip'od, *n.* a seat or stool with three feet
Trip'oly, *n.* sharp cutting sand or stone
Trip'ping, *a.* nimble, passing quickly
Trip'tote, *n.* a noun used only in three cases
Trip'u'diary, *a.* performed by dancing
Tri'reme, *n.* a galley with three benches of oars on each side
Trisection, *n.* division into three equal parts
Tris'tful, *a.* sad, melancholy, gloomy
Trisyll'able, *a.* consisting of three syllables
Trite, *a.* stale, worn out, common
Tri'theism, *n.* the worship of three gods
Tri'turable, *a.* possible to be pounded, &c.
Tritu'ration, *n.* a rubbing to powder
Tri'umph, *n.* joy or pomp for success; victory, conquest; state of being victorious.—*v.* to rejoice for victory, obtain victory, celebrate a victory with pomp; to be insolent
Trium'phal, *a.* used in celebrating victory
Trium'phant, *a.* celebrating victory
Trium'vir, *n.* one of three in the same office
Trium'virate, *n.* a government by three men
Triu'ne, *a.* three joined in one
Triv'et, *n.* any thing supported by three feet
Triv'ial, *a.* worthless, trifling
Troat, *v.* to cry like rutting bucks
Tro'car, *n.* a surgical instrument
Trocha'ic, *a.* consisting of trochees
Tro'chee, *n.* a foot in poetry, consisting of a long and a short syllable ("")
Tro'chings, *n. pl.* branches on a deer's head
Tro'chisk, *n.* a kind of lozenge
Trod, *Tro'd'en*, *part. pass.* of *Tread*
Troll, *v.* to roll, to turn round; to fish for pike with a reel which has a pulley
Tro'lop, *n.* a slattern, a slovenly woman
Tro'lopee, *n.* a loose dress for women
Trom'blon, *n.* a fire-arm which has a rest, and from which several balls and slugs may be discharged
Trom'bone, *n.* a deep-toned trumpet
Troop, *n.* a body of soldiers; a company of dragoons under command of a captain.
 —*v.* to march in a body or in bands
Troop'er, *n.* a horse soldier, a hussemann
Trope, *n.* a figure in speech; turn; change
Trop'ical, *a.* adorned with tropics
Trop'ical, *n.* something taken in battle
Trop'ic, *n.* an astronomical line of the sun
Trop'ical, *n.* figurative; near the tropics
Trot, *v.* to ride in a trot, to walk fast
Troth, *n.* truth, faithfulness; a petty oath
Troth'plight, *a.* betrothed, espoused

Trou'ble, *v. & a.* to perplex, to afflict, to vex.
 —*s.* disturbance; calamity, affliction, molestation, vexation
Trou'blesome, *a.* vexatious, tiresome
Trou-de-rat, *n.* any disadvantageous position into which troops are rashly driven
Trou'ee, *n.* a military term denoting any opening through an abbatis, hedge, or wood
Trough (traf), *n.* any long thing hollowed
Troul, *v. & n.* to move or utter quickly
Trounce, *v. & a.* to punish, beat; sue; cheat
Trou'sers, *n.* breeches; hose; sailors' breeches
Trout, *n.* a fish; an honest silly fellow
Tro'ver, *n.* an action for goods found and delivered to the owner on demand
Trow, *v. & n.* to imagine, to think, to trust.
 —*interj.* denoting inquiry
Trow'el, *n.* a tool used by bricklayers
Troy weight, *n.* a weight of 12 oz. to the lb.
Tru'ant, *n.* an absentee from school, &c.
 —*a.* idle, lazy, loitering, careless
Truce, *n.* a temporary cessation of war
Trucida'tion, *n.* the act of killing
Truck, *n.* traffic by exchange; a low wheel carriage for conveying goods.—*n. & a.* to give in exchange
Truc'kle, *v. & n.* to be in subjection; to creep under another; a bed for children
Truc'ulent, *a.* savage, terrible of aspect
Trudge, *v. & n.* to jog on heavily, to labour
True, *a.* not false, certain, genuine; steady
Truehearted, *a.* honest, faithful, just
Truelove-knot, *n.* a particular kind of knot
True penny, *n.* a worthy honest fellow
Truffle, *n.* a subterraneous mushroom
Trug, *n.* a tray, hod, ancient measure
Tru'ism, *n.* a self-evident truth
Trull, *n.* a vagrant dirty strumpet
Tru'ly, *ad.* certainly, exactly, really
Trump, *n.* a trumpet; the turn up card.
 —*v. & a.* to win with a trump, force
Trum'pery, *n.* trifles, trash; idle talk
Trum'pet, *n.* a kind of musical instrument.
 —*v. & a.* to sound one's praise, to proclaim
Trum'peter, *n.* one who sounds a trumpet
Trun'cate, *v. & a.* to cut short, maim
Trun'cheon, *n.* a staff of command; a cudgel.
 —*v. & a.* to beat with a truncheon
Trundle, *v. & n.* to roll, to bowl along.
 —*s.* a round rolling toy
Trun'detail, *n.* a round-tailed dog
Trunk, *n.* the body of any thing; a sort of chest; the proboscis of an elephant, &c.
Trun'khose, *n.* a kind of large breeches
Trun'ions, *n.* the knobs on cannon, by which they are supported on carriages
Truss, *n.* a bandage for ruptures; a bundle of hay of 56 pounds' weight.—*v. & a.* to put close together
Truss'ing, *n.* the act of preparing a fowl for the
Trust, *n.* confidence, charge, care, credit.
 —*v.* to confide in, to believe
Trustee, *n.* one entrusted with any thing
Trus'tiness, *n.* honesty, fidelity
Trus'ty, *a.* honest, true, faithful, strong
Truth, *n.* honesty, reality, faithfulness
Try, *v.* to examine, to essay, to attempt
Tub, *n.* a vessel of wood of various sizes
Tube, *n.* a pipe; siphon; long hollow body
Tu'bercle, *n.* a small swelling, a pimple
Tu'berose, *n.* a sweet-smelling flower

Tu'berous, *a.* full of knobs or swellings
Tu'bular, **Tu'bulated**, **Tu'bulous**, *a.* long and hollow, like a cylinder; fistular
Tuck, *a.* a long and narrow sword; a net
 —*v.* *a.* to lay close; to enclose under
Tuck'er, *s.* a small piece of linen that shades the breast of a woman
Tuck'et, *s.* a flourish in music
Tue'sday, *s.* the third day of the week
Tuft, *s.* a cluster of grass, hair, &c.
Tuftar'fety, *s.* a shaggy kind of silk
Tuft'y, *a.* adorned with or having tufts
Tug, *v.* to pull along, to draw; to contend.
 —*s.* a pull with force, a great effort
Tu'tion, *s.* guardianship; instruction
Tu'tip, *s.* the name of a flower
Tum'ble, *s.* a fall, downfall, accident
Tum'bler, *s.* one who shows feats of activity
Tum'bril, *s.* a dragoon; a covered cart which carries ammunition for cannons, tools for miners, &c.
Tumefaction, *s.* a swelling
Tu'mefy, *v.* *a.* to swell, to make to swell
Tu'mid, *a.* puffed up, swelled; pompous
Tu'mor, *s.* morbid swelling; affected pomp
Tu'mult, *s.* a riot, bustle, wild commotion
Tumultuous, *a.* turbulent, full of riot
Tun, *s.* a cask of four hogheads, two pipes
Tun'able, *a.* harmonious, musical, sweet
Tun'belled, *a.* having a large belly, fat
Tune, *s.* harmony; note; order; fit temper.
 —*v.* *a.* to put into a musical state
Tu'neful, *a.* musical, harmonious, pleasing
Tu'ner, *s.* one who tunes, one who sings
Tu'nic, *s.* a child's upper garment
Tu'nicle, *s.* a cover, integument, skin
Tun'nage, *s.* contents of a vessel measured by the tun; *a.* duty of so much per tun
Tun'nel, *s.* the shaft of a chimney; a funnel to bottle liquor; *a.* net wide at the mouth and ending in a point
Tun'ny, *s.* the name of a sea-fish
Tup, *s.* a ram.—*v.* *n.* to butt like a ram
Tur'ban, *s.* a Turkish cap made of fine linen wreathed about the head
Tur'bary, *s.* a right of digging turf
Tur'bid, *a.* thick, muddy, not clear
Tur'binate, *v.* *a.* to form like a top
Tur'binated, *a.* twisted, spiral
Tur'bit, *s.* a yellow precipitate; a herb
Tur'bot, *s.* the name of a delicate sea-fish
Tur'bulence, *s.* tumult, confusion
Tur'bulent, *a.* tumultuous, violent
Turf, *s.* a clod covered with grass
Turf'iness, *s.* the state of being turfy
Turf'y, *a.* full of or like turfs; green
Tur'gent, *a.* swelling, protuberant, tumid
Tur'gid, *a.* tumid, swelled, bilated
Turgid'ity, *s.* state of being turgid
Turk, *s.* a native or inhabitant of Turkey
Tur'key, *s.* a large fowl well known
Turko'i, **Turco'i**, *s.* a kind of blue stone
Tur'merie, *s.* an Indian root which makes a yellow dye
Turmoil, *s.* trouble, disturbance, tumult
Turn, *v.* to transform, to change, to alter.
 —*s.* the act of moving about, change
Tur'neat, *s.* a renegade, an apostate
Turn'er, *s.* one who turns in a lathe
Turn'ery, *s.* the art of fashioning hard bodies into a round or oval form in a lathe; the articles so turned

Tur'ning, *s.* a winding, bending, curling
Tur'nip, *s.* a well-known esculent root
Tur'npike, *s.* a toll-gate on a road
Tur'nsipit, *s.* one who turns a spit, a dog
Tur'nstle, *s.* a kind of whirling stile
Tur'pentine, *s.* a gum from the pine, &c.
Tur'pitude, *s.* inherent vileness, badness
Tur'ret, *s.* a small tower or eminence
Tur'tle, *s.* the turtle-dove; *a.* tortoise
Tur'tle-dove, *s.* a species of dove or pigeon
Tus'can, *s.* one of the orders of architecture
Tush, **Tut**, *interj.* expressing contempt
Tusk, *s.* a fish; fang, very large tooth
Tu'telage, *s.* guardianship, protection, care
Tu'telar, **Tu'telary**, *a.* guardian, protecting, defensive, having guardianship
Tu'tor, *s.* one who instructs, a preceptor
Tu'torage, *s.* the office of a tutor; education
Tu'tress, *s.* a governess, an instructress
Tut'ty, *s.* a sacrament of *lapis colaminaris* which sublimes to the top of the furnace in the manufacturing of brass
Tuz, **Tuzz**, *s.* a lock or tuft of hair
Twain, *a.* two, both.—*ad.* in two, asunder
Twang, *s.* a sharp quick sound, an accent
 —*v.* *n.* to make to sound sharply
Twat'tle, *v.* *n.* to prate, gabble, chatter
Tweak, *v.* *a.* to pinch, to squeeze
Twee'dle, *v.* *a.* to handle lightly or softly
Twee'zers, *s.* nippers, small pincers
Twelfth, *a.* the second after the tenth
Twel'fthide, *s.* the Epiphany, or twelfth day
Twelve, *a.* two and ten, twice six
Twel'vemonth, *s.* a year of solar months
Twen'ty, *a.* twice ten, a proverbial number
Twil'bill, *s.* a halbert; a pavior's tool
Twice, *ad.* two times, doubly
Twid'dle, *v.* *a.* to touch lightly
Twig, *s.* a small branch, switch, sprout
Twilight, *s.* the dubious or faint light before sun-rise and after sun-set.—*a.* deeply shaded; obscure
Twin, *s.* one of two produced together
Twin'born, *a.* born at the same birth
Twine, *v.* to twist, wrap about, wind.
 —*s.* a twist, twisted thread; embrace
Twinge, *v.* *a.* to pinch, tweak, torment
Twin'kle, *v.* *n.* to open and shut the eye
Twin'king, *s.* a motion of the eye; *a.* light that seems every moment in and out
Twin'ling, *s.* the name of a twin-lamb
Twire, *v.* *n.* to flutter, to quiver, to twinkle
Twirl, *v.* *a.* to turn round quick.—*s.* circular motion, rotation, twist
Twist, *v.* *a.* to form by complication.
 —*s.* a thread made by winding two together; a single string of cord; *a.* contortion; writh
Twit, *v.* *a.* to reproach, upbraid, sneer
Twit'ch, *v.* *a.* to snatch, to pluck forcibly
Twit'ter, *v.* *n.* to make a noise like swallows.
 —*s.* a disorder of passion, laughter
Two'fold, *a.* double.—*ad.* doubly, twice
Two'handed, *a.* big, bulky, enormous
Two'pence, *s.* a penny twice told; small coin
Tym'bal, *s.* a kind of kettle-drum
Tym'pan, *s.* part of a printing-press that holds the sheet; the pannel of a pillar or door
Tym'panum, *s.* a drum; part of the ear
Tym'pany, *s.* a dry windy droopy
Type, *s.* an emblem; printing letter, stamp
Typ'ical, *a.* emblematical, figurative

Typog'rapher, *s.* a printer, one who prints
Typog'raph'ical, *a.* belonging to printing
Typog'raphy, *s.* the art of printing
Tyran'nic, **Tyran'nic'al**, *a.* like a tyrant
Tyran'nicide, *s.* the act of killing a tyrant
Ty'rannise, *v. a.* to play or act the tyrant

Tyr'annous, *a.* arbitrary, cruel, despotic
Tyr'anny, *s.* cruel government; severity
Ty'rant, *s.* a cruel despotic master; an absolute monarch governing impudently
Ty'ro, *s.* a beginner; student; novice
Tythe; *see* **Tithe**

U.

U has two distinct vocal sounds; the first short and acute, as in *nut*; the second long and close, as in *mu'se*.—In our alphabetical arrangement the vowel U and the consonant V are each entered separately, and not confusedly mingled as in many contemporary editions

U'berous, *a.* fruitful, copious, abundant
U'berty, *s.* abundance, fruitfulness
Ubica'tion, **Ubi'e'y**, *s.* a relation to place
Ubi'quity, *s.* omnipresence; existence at the same time in all places

Ud'der, *s.* the udder of a cow
Ug'liness, *s.* deformity, moral depravity
Ug'ly, *a.* deformed, offensive to the sight
Ulc'er, *s.* a dangerous running sore

Ulcera'tion, *s.* a breaking into sores
Ulcerous, *a.* afflicted with sores

Ulcered, *a.* grown to be an ulcer
Uli'ginous, *a.* stinky, muddy, fenny

Ulte'rior, *a.* lying on the further side
Ultimate, *a.* the very last, final, ending

Ultimately, *ad.* in the last consequence
Ultima'tion, *s.* the last offer or concession

Ultima'tum, *s.* the final resolution
Ultramar'ine, *s.* a very fine blue.—*a.* foreign, beyond the sea

Um'ber, *s.* a yellow colour; a fish

Um'bles, *s.* the entrails of a deer

Um'bo, *s.* the point or top of a buckler

Um'brage, *s.* shadow; offence, resentment

Umbrageous, **Umbr'ose**, *a.* shady

Umbrel'la, *s.* a cover from the sun or rain

Um'pire, *s.* one who decides disputes

Un, *s.* a Saxon privative or negative particle, answering to *in* of the Latins, and *a* of the Greeks, and prefixed to numerous words in the English language

Unabashed, *a.* not humbled, not abased

Unabashed, *a.* not ashamed, undaunted

Unabated, *a.* undiminished

Unable, *a.* not able, weak, impotent

Unabolished, *a.* remaining still in force

Unacceptable, *a.* disagreeable, unpleasing

Unaccepted, *a.* not accepted, not received

Unaccompanied, *a.* not attended; alone

Unaccomplished, *a.* unfinished; awkward

Unaccountable, *a.* not to be accounted for, not subject, not controlled, not explicable

Unac'curate, *a.* not exact, incorrect

Unaccus'tomed, *a.* new, not usual, strange

Unacquainted, *a.* not known, unusual

Unadmired, *a.* not regarded with honour

Undo'med, *a.* not worshipped; neglected

Undis'posed, *a.* indiscreet, imprudent

Unaf'fable, *a.* haughty, proud, unsociable

Unaf'fected, *a.* not moved, open, real

Unaided, *a.* not assisted, not helped

Unalienable, *a.* that cannot be alienated

Unall'ied, *a.* having no powerful relation

Unalterable, *a.* that cannot be altered

Unam'using, *a.* unpleasing; uninteresting

Unanim'ity, *s.* agreement in mind, &c.

Unan'ymous, *a.* being of one mind

Unanswerable, *a.* not to be refuted

Unappell'd, *a.* not daunted, not dismayed

Unappeas'able, *a.* not to be pacified

Unapt, *a.* dull, unfit, improper, not qualified

Unargued, *a.* not disputed, not censured

Unarmed, *a.* having no armour or weapons

Unart'ful, *a.* wanting skill or cunning

Unask'd, *a.* not asked, not desired

Unasp'iring, *a.* not ambitious, humble

Unassail'able, *a.* not to be assaulted

Unassisted, *a.* not assisted, not helped

Unattain'able, *a.* not to be gained or attained; being out of reach

Unattem'pted, *a.* untried, not assayed

Unatten'ded, *a.* having no retinue; alone

Unavail'able, **Unavail'ing**, *a.* useless, vain

Unavoid'able, *a.* inevitable, not to be avoided or shunned

Unauthorised, *a.* without authority

Unaw'are, **Unaw'are**, *ad.* suddenly

Unaw'd, *a.* having no fear or dread

Unbar', *v. a.* to unbolt, to remove a bar

Unbar'bed, *a.* not shaven, bare

Unbe'ated, *a.* not injured by blows

Unbeaten, *a.* not trodden, not beaten

Unbecom'ing, *a.* indecent, unsuitable

Unbest'ing, *a.* unbecoming, unsuitable

Unbest'ed, *a.* not generated, eternal

Unbelie'f, *s.* infidelity, incredulity, irreligion, want of faith

Unbelic'vor, *s.* an infidel, a wicked person

Unben'eficed, *a.* not enjoying a benefice

Unbenev'olent, *a.* not kind, unmerciful

Unbeni'gn, *a.* malevolent, malignant

Unben't, *a.* relaxed, unshrunk, unsubdued

Unbesee'ming, *a.* unbecoming, unfit

Unbewail'd, *a.* not lamented

Unb'ias, *v. a.* to remove prejudice

Unbid'den, *a.* uninvited, not bidden

Unbig'oted, *a.* free from bigotry

Unbind, *v. a.* to loose, untie, separate

Unbl'amable, *a.* not blamable, innocent

Unblem'ished, *a.* free from blemish, &c.

Unbles't, *a.* wretched, unhappy, accursed

Unblow'n, *a.* not yet blown, unopened

Unbod'ied, *a.* freed from the body, incorporeal, immaterial

Unbolt, *v. a.* to open or remove bolts

Unbolt'ed, *a.* coarse, not refined or sifted

Unbon'neted, *a.* having no hat or bonnet

Unbor'n, *a.* not yet brought into life

Unbor'rowed, *a.* not borrowed, genuine

a. to reveal in confidence
 1. obtained without money
 wanting a cover; not bound
 a. unlimited, unrestrained
 2. to loose, relax, unfold
 not taught, ill-educated
 . not restrained, licentious
 not tamed or subdued
 , a. not like a brother
 , a. to loose a buckle
 1. to raze, destroy, pull down
 not yet erected, unfinished
 not interested; not honoured with
 funeral
 not consumed by fire
 v. a. to get rid of a load, throw off
 v. a. to loose any thing buttoned
 , a. not canonical
 to uncover; take out; flay
 . not yet caught, not taken
 . not certain, doubtful
 , a. dubiousness, contingency
 a. to free from chains
 is. a. not to be changed, fixed
 leness, i. immutability
 v. a. having no mercy or charity
 ness, s. a want of charity
 lewd, lustful, impure
 s. lewdness, incontinence
 1. not chewed, not eaten
 ed, a. not circumcised
 ion, s. a want of circumcision
 ict, a. not cautious, careless
 idal, a. not important
 apolite, rude, unkind
 a. barbarous; indecent, rude
 a. not purified, not refined
 nclass'ical, a. not classical
 ther's or mother's brother
 not clean; wicked, lewd
 s, s. a want of cleanness; sin
 . filthy, dirty, unchaste
 a. not cleansed or purified
 a. to open the hand
 a. to strip, to make naked
 to disencumber, exonerate
 to open, set open, disclose
 a. free from clouds, clear from
 not darkened
 a. to open the closed hand
 to unfold, unravel, open
 a. not collected or brought to-
 recollected
 1. not parted with a comb
 not comely, not graceful
 de, a. dismal, gloomy
 a. not frequent, unusual
 a. not compact, not close
 ated, a. not communicated
 , a. not forced, not obliged
 ed, a. simple, not intricate
 ed, a. not compressed, loose
 le, a. not to be understood
 , a. not thought, not imagined
 . negligence, indifference
 , a. not anxious; easy
 1. not conformable, unlike
 ble, a. unreasonable; unjust
 le, a. not to be controlled
 a. to separate, to let loose
 a. uncivil, unpolite, rude
 ness, s. incivility

Uncon'ly, a. unpolished, awkward
 Uncouth, a. strange, unusual, odd
 Uncover, v. a. to expose; in a military sense
 to march out from the right or left of a
 column
 Uncrea'te, a. not created; everlasting
 Uncrea'ted, a. not yet created, not yet born
 Uncrop'ped, a. not cropped, not gathered
 Uncrow'ed, a. not crowded; at liberty
 Uncrow'n, v. a. to deprive of a crown
 Unc'tion, s. an ointment; an anointing
 Unc'tuous, a. fat, oily, clammy, greasy
 Uncall'ed, a. not gathered, not selected
 Uncal'pable, a. not deserving blame
 Uncul'tivated, a. not cultivated, not instructed,
 not civilized
 Uncur'bed, a. not restrained, licentious
 Uncur'l, v. a. to loose from ringlets
 Uncurtail'ed, a. not curtailed, not shortened
 Uncut', a. not cut, whole, entire
 Undam', v. a. to open banks; to loose
 Undau'nted, a. not daunted, not depressed
 Undaz'zled, a. not dazzled, unaffected
 Undebauch'ed, a. not corrupted, pure
 Undec'agon, s. a figure of eleven sides
 Undecay'ed, a. not decayed, not worn
 Undecei've, v. a. to inform justly; set right
 Undecei'vable, a. not to be deceived
 Undeci'ded, a. not determined, not settled
 Undeck', v. a. to undress, strip, divest of
 Undefa'ced, a. not disfigured, not blotted out
 Undefa'tible, a. not to be defeated
 Unden'led, a. pure; not polluted, not vitiated,
 not corrupted
 Unden'i'able, a. not to be marked out
 Unden'ied, a. not defined, unlimited
 Undeli'berated, a. not carefully considered
 Undeli'ghted, a. not pleased
 Undeni'able, a. that cannot be denied
 Undeplo'ed, a. not lamented or bewailed
 Undep'ra'ved, a. not corrupted, innocent
 Und'er, ad. and prep. beneath, below
 Underbid', v. a. to offer less than the worth
 Underbid', v. n. to do less than is requisite
 Un'derfoot, adv. beneath
 Undergo', v. a. to suffer, to endure, to bear
 Undergr'ad, s. a subterraneous place
 Un'derhand, a. sly, cunning, private
 Under'ved, a. not borrowed, original
 Undera'bouser, s. a petty workman
 Underlay', v. a. to lay under; to support
 Underli'ne, v. a. to draw a line under
 Underling, s. an inferior agent; sorry fellow
 Undermi'ne, v. a. to sap; to injure secretly
 Undermost, a. lowest, meanest, basest
 Underne'ath, ad. below, beneath
 Underog'atory, a. not derogatory
 Underpart, s. an inferior, subordinate, or
 unessential part
 Underplot, s. a series of events proceeding
 collaterally with the main story of a dra-
 matic representation, and subservient to it;
 a clandestine scheme
 Under-ra'te, v. a. to rate or value too low
 Under-rate, s. a price less than the value
 Undersell', v. a. to sell cheaper than another
 Undersong, s. chorus, burden of a song
 Understan'd, v. to comprehend fully
 Understan'ding, s. intellectual powers; skill
 —a. knowing, skillful
 Understoo'd, part. of Understand
 Understrapper, s. an inferior agent

, *a.* not benevolent, not kind
z. not frozen, not congealed
a. not fruitful, barren, waste
cas. *z.* want of fertility, barrenness
z. to expand, unfold, spread
v. *a.* to deprive, strip, divest
d. *a.* without furniture, &c.
grainly. *a.* awkward, uncouth
sl. *a.* not garnished, unadorned
l. *a.* without garters; slovenly
l. *a.* not picked, not cropped
ve. *a.* begetting nothing
s. *a.* niggardly, mean, not liberal,
 not ingenious
t. not favourable to nature
a. not genteel; unbecoming
t. harsh, rude, rugged
unlike. *a.* mean, illiberal
ss. *s.* incivility; harshness
uf. harshly, rudely, severely
lcal. *a.* not geometrical
t. not overlaid with gold, &c.
z. to loose a girdle or girth
oosely dressed, loose, free
z. *a.* not honoured, not praised
s. *a.* impleity, wickedness
 wicked, irreligious, profane
a. not filled, not sated
ble. *a.* not to be ruled; wild
l. *a.* licentious, unbridled
z. wanting beauty or air
a. wicked, unacceptable
ness. *z.* want of courtesy, incivility
a. unthankful, unpleasing
oos. *z.* ingratitude
d. *a.* having no foundation
a. careless, inattentive, negligent,
sl.
an ointment; a liquid salve
ss. *a.* ungraceful, illiberal
t. awkward, not dexterous
z. unfortunate, miserable
a. unhurt, uninjured, safe
ous. *a.* unmusical, harsh
v. *a.* to untrace, to set loose
a. not brought forth
l. Unbeal'thy, *a.* sickly, morbid
ss. *z.* sickness
z. not heard, unknown
a. disregarded, not minded
a. careless, inattentive
z. not hewn, not shaped
a. to throw from the hinges
z. to steal from the hoard
z. profaneness, wickedness
profane. impious, wicked
l. *a.* not treated with respect
a. to divest or strip of hoops
a. having no room to hope
a. to throw from the saddle
le. *a.* not kind to strangers
a. to drive out of habitation
z. homeless, driven out
a. without the sacrament
a. not humbled, haughty
not hurt, free from harm
z. doing no harm; innocent
z. to take off the husk
a. beast like a horse, said to have
the sea unicorn is a fish about 18
ing. with a horn in the middle of
id

U'niform, *a.* similar to itself; regular.
 —*z.* the regulation full dress of a naval or
 military officer or soldier
 Unifor'mity, *z.* regularity; similitude
 U'niformly, *ad.* in a uniform manner
 Unimag'inable, *a.* not to be imagined
 Unim'fable, *a.* not to be imitated
 Unimmor'tal, *a.* not immortal; frail
 Unimpair'able, *a.* not liable to be impaired
 Unimpea'ched, *a.* not impeached, not accused
 by public authority
 Unimpo'rtant, *a.* not important, trifling
 Unimpo'rted, *a.* not solicited, not asked
 Unimpro'ved, *a.* not taught, not improved
 Uninfa'med, *a.* not set on fire, not burnt
 Uninfor'med, *a.* uninstructed, ignorant
 Uningen'uious, *a.* illiberal, not honest
 Uninhab'itable, *a.* not fit to be inhabited
 Uninhab'ited, *a.* not inhabited, empty
 Uninjured, *a.* not injured, unhurt, safe
 Uninspi'red, *a.* not canonical; not inspired
 Uninstruc'ted, *a.* not instructed; not taught
 Uninteli'gent, *a.* not knowing, not skilful
 Uninteli'gible, *a.* not to be understood
 Uninten'tional, *a.* not designed or intended
 Unin'terested, *a.* not having interest
 Uninternix'ed, *a.* not mingled, separate
 Uninterrup'ted, *a.* not interrupted
 Unintren'ched, *a.* not intrenched, exposed
 Uninves'tigable, *a.* not to be searched out
 Uninvited, *a.* not invited, not asked
 U'nion, *z.* the act of joining; concord
 Unique, *a.* sole; without an equal
 U'nison, *a.* sounding alone or the same.
 —*z.* a musical concordance of sound
 U'ni', *z.* one; the least number, or the root of
 numbers
 Unitarian, *z.* a Christian sectary, who denies
 the Trinity, and contends for the unity of
 God the Father, agreeably to the doctrines
 taught by Arius and Socinus.—*a.* pertaining
 to Unitarianism
 Unitarianism, *z.* the religion of Unitarians
 Uni'te, *v.* to join; agree; grow into one
 Uni'ted, *a.* joined, mixed
 Uni'tedly, *ad.* with union or consent
 Unif'ion, *z.* the act or power of uniting
 U'nity, *z.* concord, agreement
 Unjud'ged, *a.* not judicially determined
 Univer'sal, *a.* general, total. *alt.*—*z.* the whole
 Univer'salist, *z.* one who affects to understand
 all particulars
 Universal'ity, *z.* a universal state; generality;
 extension to the whole
 Univer'sally, *ad.* without exception
 U'niverse, *z.* the whole system of created things;
 the collective name of heaven and earth
 Univer'sity, *a.* a general school of liberal arts
 and sciences
 Univ'ocal, *a.* having one meaning; certain
 Unjo'ined, *a.* disjointed, having no joint
 Unjus't, *a.* partial, contrary to justice
 Unjus'tifiable, *a.* not to be justified
 Unken'nel, *v.* *a.* to drive from a kennel
 Unkept, *a.* not kept, not observed
 Unkind, *a.* not kind, not obliging
 Unkindly, *a.* unnatural, unfavourable.
 —*ad.* without kindness, &c.
 Unkindness, *z.* want of good will; ill will
 Unknig'htly, *a.* not becoming a knight
 Unknit, *v.* *a.* to unweave; open; separate
 Unknott, *v.* *a.* to free from knots, to unbind

- Unknow'ing, *a.* ignorant, not qualified
 Unkn'own, *a.* not discovered, not known
 Unla'boured, *a.* not cultivated; spontaneous; voluntary
 Unla'ce, *v.* *a.* to loose a thing laced up
 Unla'de, *v.* *a.* to unload, empty, put out
 Unla'id, *a.* not placed, not fixed
 Unlame'n'd, *a.* not lamented
 Unla'tch, *v.* *a.* to open a latch, to lift up
 Unlaw'ful, *a.* contrary to law, unjust
 Unlaw'fulness, *a.* illegality
 Unlear'ned, *a.* ignorant, not learned
 Unleas'ened, *a.* not fermented, not leavened
 Unless', *conj.* except; if not; but
 Unles'soned, *a.* not instructed, not taught
 Unlet'tered, *a.* unlearned, ignorant
 Unlev'eled, *a.* not cut or made even
 Unlib'dinous, *a.* not lustful, chaste, pure
 Unlic'ensed, *a.* having no licence or leave
 Unlick'ed, *a.* not licked; shapeloss
 Unlik'e, *a.* improbable, unlikely, not like
 Unlikeli'hood, *a.* improbability
 Unlik'ely, *a.* improbable.—*adv.* improbably
 Unlin'ed, *a.* having no bounds, unconfined, not restrained
 Unlin'h, *v.* *a.* to untwist; open; break
 Unloa'd, *v.* *a.* to disburden, to exonerate
 Unlock', *v.* *a.* to open a lock, to solve
 Unloo'ked-for, *a.* not expected, not foreseen
 Unloo'se, *v.* *a.* to loose; to fall in pieces
 Unlov'elessness, *a.* unamiableness; ugliness
 Unlov'ely, *a.* unable to excite love
 Unluck'ily, *adv.* by ill luck
 Unluck'y, *a.* unfortunate; mischievous
 Unma'de, *v.* *a.* not created, deprived of form
 Unma'ned, *a.* complete, not maimed
 Unma'ke, *v.* *a.* to deprive of qualities
 Unman'y, *v.* to defect; to emasculate
 Unman'ageable, *a.* not manageable, rude
 Unman'aged, *a.* not broken, not tutored
 Unman'ly, *a.* unbecoming a human being, unsuitable to a man, effeminate
 Unman'nered, *a.* rude, gross, uncivil
 Unman'nerly, *a.* ill-bred, uncivil
 Unman'u'red, *a.* not cultivated; poor
 Unmar'ked, *a.* not regarded, unobserved
 Unmar'ried, *a.* not married, single
 Unmas'k, *v.* to take off or put off a mask
 Unmas'ked, *a.* not masked, open to view
 Unmas'tered, *a.* not conquered, not subdued, not reduced to subjection
 Unmat'ched, *a.* having no equal, matchless
 Unmen'sing, *a.* having no meaning
 Unmeas'urable, *a.* unbounded, infinite
 Unmeas'ured, *a.* not measured; plentiful
 Unmee't, *a.* not worthy, unfit, improper
 Unmelt'ed, *a.* not melted, not dissolved
 Unmerciful, *a.* cruel, unconscionable
 Unmer'itable, *a.* having no merit, worthless, undeserving
 Unmer'ited, *a.* not deserved
 Unmi'nded, *a.* not heeded, disregarded
 Unmi'ntful, *a.* negligent, inattentive
 Unmi'ngled, *a.* not mixed, pure, separate
 Unmix'ed, *a.* pure, not mingled with any thing, not corrupted by additions
 Unmo'ned, *a.* not lamented
 Unmoles'ted, *a.* free from disturbance
 Unmo'r, *v.* *a.* to heave up an anchor
 Unmori'gaged, *a.* not mortgaged; clear
 Unmou'ried, *a.* not mourned for
 Unmo've'able, *a.* not to be removed, fixed
 Unmo've'd, *a.* not moved, not affected
 Unmuf'fle, *v.* *a.* to take off a covering
 Unmu'sical, *a.* not harmonious; harsh
 Unmuzz'le, *v.* *a.* to take off a muzzle
 Unna'med, *a.* not mentioned, not spoken of
 Unnat'ural, *a.* forced, contrary to nature
 Unnav'igable, *a.* not to be navigated
 Unnec'essary, *a.* needless, useless, trifling
 Unneigh'bourly, *a.* not neighbourly
 Unner'vate, Unner'ved, *a.* weak, feeble
 Unner've, *v.* *a.* to weaken, to enfeeble
 Unnum'bered, *a.* innumerable, not capable of being numbered
 Unobey'ed, *a.* not obeyed; resisted
 Unobnox'ious, *a.* not liable, not exposed
 Unobser'vable, *a.* not to be observed
 Unobser'vant, *a.* inattentive, not obsequious
 Unobser'ved, *a.* not regarded, not attended to
 Unobstruc'ted, *a.* not hindered, not stopped
 Unobtain'ed, *a.* not acquired, not gained
 Unobtru'sive, *a.* not obtrusive; modest
 Unoc'cupied, *a.* not inhabited, unpossessed
 Unoffen'ding, *a.* harmless, innocent
 Unopen'ed, *a.* not opened, closely shut
 Unop'erative, *a.* producing no effect
 Unop'posed, *a.* not opposed, not withstood
 Unorgani'zed, *a.* without organs or parts proper to nourish the rest
 Unorig'inated, *a.* unbegotten, ungenerated
 Unorth'odox, *a.* not holding pure doctrine
 Unpack', *v.* *a.* to open things packed up
 Unpack'ed, *a.* not packed, not collected
 Unpal'd, *a.* not paid, not discharged
 Unpal'isul, *a.* not painful giving no pain
 Unpal'atable, *a.* nauseous, disgusting
 Unpar'adise, *v.* *a.* to deprive of happiness
 Unpar'agoned, *a.* unequalled, unmatched
 Unpar'alleled, *a.* having no equal, *acc.*
 Unpar'donable, *a.* not to be forgiven
 Unpar'donably, *adv.* beyond forgiveness
 Unpar'doned, *a.* not forgiven; not discharged
 Unparliamen'tary, *a.* contrary to the established regulation of parliament
 Unpass'able, *a.* admitting no passage
 Unpaw'ned, *a.* not laid in pawn
 Unpea'ceable, *a.* quarrelsome, troublesome
 Unpeg', *v.* *a.* to pull or let out a peg
 Unpen'sioned, *a.* not pensioned; neglected
 Unpeo'ple, *v.* *a.* to deprive of inhabitants, to depopulate
 Unperceiv'able, *a.* that cannot be perceived
 Unperceiv'ed, *a.* not observed, not seen
 Unperfo'rmed, *a.* not performed, not done
 Unperish'able, *a.* lasting, not perishable
 Unperj'ured, *a.* free from perjury
 Unperplex'ed, *a.* not embarrassed, easy
 Unpetrified, *a.* not turned to stone
 Unphilosoph'ical, *a.* not conformable to the rules of philosophy or right reason
 Unpie'ced, *a.* not pieced; sound, whole
 Unpill'owed, *a.* wanting a pillow
 Unpin', *v.* *a.* to open what is pinned or shut
 Unpin'ked, *a.* not pinked, not set off
 Unpit'ied, *a.* not pitied, not lamented
 Unpit'y'ing, having no compassion
 Unpleas'ant, *a.* not pleasant, uneasy
 Unpleas'ed, *a.* not pleased, not delighted
 Unpleas'ing, *a.* offensive, not pleasing
 Unpl'iant, *a.* not bending to another
 Unplough'ed, *a.* not ploughed, not prepared
 Unpoet'ical, *a.* not according to the rules of poetry; not becoming a poet

- . uncivilized; not smoothed
 elegant of manners, unrefined,
- . not defiled or corrupted
 . not popular, disliked
 a. not skilled by use
 . not celebrated, not praised
 d. a. not having a precedent
 a. not advanced or promoted
 e. a. not prepossessed
 l. a. free from prejudice
 . a. not becoming a peccate
 ited, a. not studied beforehand
 a. not prepared, not fitted
 'ed, a. not prepossessed
 . not pressed, not forced
 g. a. not claiming distinction
 l. a. not previously hindered
 z. a. being of no force, vain
 a. unsuitable to a prince
 d. a. not instructed; wicked
 . not printed, not published
 . a. not profaned or violated
 le, a. serving no purpose, useless
 d. a. not forbidden, lawful
 a. not fruitful, barren
 ced, a. not spoken, not uttered
 is, a. not favourable, inauspicious
 ned, a. not proportioned
 . a. not supported by props
 us, a. unsuccessful, unfortunate
 d. a. not protected; unsupported
 l. a. not secured; not furnished
 d. a. not provoked or incited
 d. a. not given to the public
 d. a. not punished; free
 . a. not cleansed, not purified
 . not pursued, not followed
 . a. not qualified, not fit
 a. a. to divest of qualification
 a. a. to divest of the rank and
 a queen
 . a. not quelled or subdued
 able, a. not be quenched
 ed, a. not extinguished
 nable, a. not to be doubted
 ned, a. not asked, not doubted
 . disturbed, restless, dissatisfied
 me, a. want of tranquillity, uneasiness
 . a. not poured off the lees
 a. not thrown together
 ked, a. not plundered or pillaged
 z. a. to disentangle; to explain
 l. a. not shaven; rough; filthy
 i. a. not reached, not attained to
 . not read, not learned, untaught
 a. ungainly; awkward; not fit
 not real, unsubstantial
 ble, a. exorbitant, immoderate
 e. a. to disentangle, to let loose
 l. a. not blunted; continued
 ble, a. not blamable, innocent
 d. a. not received, not admitted
 ed, a. not reformed, not tamed
 ened, a. not recompensed
 led, a. not reconciled
 d. a. not recorded or registered
 . a. not related, not told
 able, a. not to be recruited; lost
 'ed, a. not redeemed
 i. a. not reduced, not lessened
 d. a. not refracted, not broken
- Unrefresh'ed, a. not cheered or relieved
 Unregar'ded, a. not heeded, not respected
 Unregen'erate, a. not regenerate wicked
 Unreined, a. not restrained by the bridle
 Unrelen'ting, a. cruel, feeling no pity
 Unreliev'ed, a. not succoured, not eased
 Unreme'diable, a. admitting of no remedy
 Unremitt'ed, a. not remitted, not abated
 Unrepent'ed, a. not repented of
 Unrepent'ing, a. not penitent
 Unrepres'ented, a. not filled again
 Unreproach'ed, a. not censured or upbraided
 Unreprov'ed, a. not censured, not blamed
 Unreques'ted, a. not asked, not desired
 Unrequit'able, a. not to be requited
 Unresen'ted, a. not resented, forgiven
 Unreser'ved, a. frank, open, free
 Unresist'ed, a. not opposed; obeyed
 Unresist'ing, a. not making resistance
 Unresolv'ed, a. not determined, not solved
 Unrespective, a. taking little notice
 Unrest'z, a. disquiet, want of tranquillity
 Unresto'ed, a. not restored, kept
 Unrestrai'ned, a. not confined, loose
 Unreveal'ed, a. not revealed, not told
 Unreven'ged, a. not revenged, forgiven
 Unrev'erent, a. irreverent, disrespectful
 Unrever'sed, a. not reversed; not repealed
 Unrevok'ed, a. not revoked, not recalled
 Unrewar'ded, a. not rewarded, unpaid
 Unrid'dle, v. a. to solve a difficulty
 Unrig', v. a. to strip off the tackle
 Unrighteous, a. unjust, wicked
 Unrighteousness, z. wickedness
 Unrigh'tful, a. not just or right, unjust
 Unrip', v. a. to cut open, to rip open
 Unripe, a. too early; not ripe; sour
 Unrival'led, a. having no rival or equal
 Unriv'et, v. a. to free from rivets, to loosen
 Unroll', v. a. to open or unfurl a roll
 Unromant'ic, a. not romantic
 Unroof', v. a. to strip off the roofs or coverings
 of houses
 Unroot', v. a. to tear from the root; to extir-
 pate; to eradicate
 Unrou'nded, a. not made round; uneven
 Unruff'le, v. n. to cease from commotion
 Unrul'iness, z. turbulence, licentiousness
 Unruly, a. ungovernable, licentious
 Unsa'fe, a. not safe, hazardous, dangerous
 Unsa'id, a. not uttered, not mentioned
 Unsa'l'ied, a. not salted, fresh, insipid
 Unsanctified, a. unholy, not consecrated
 Unsa'ted, a. not satisfied; insatiate
 Unsa'tisfied, a. not contented; not filled
 Unsa'tisfiable, a. not to be satisfied or pleased
 Unsatisfactory, a. not clearing the difficulty,
 not giving satisfaction
 Unsa'voury, a. tasteless, disgusting, insipid
 Unsay', v. a. to retract, to recall, to recant
 Unscholar'ic, a. not bred to literature
 Unschool'ed, a. not learned, uneducated
 Unscor'ched, a. not touched by fire
 Unscree'ned, a. not protected; uncovered
 Unscrew', v. a. to turn back a screw
 Unseal', v. a. to open any thing sealed
 Unseal'ed, a. not sealed, wanting a seal
 Unseam', v. a. to rip or cut open a seam
 Unseasonable, a. untimely, unfit, late
 Unseasoned, a. ill-timed; not said
 Unsecc'ended, a. not supported; left alone
 Unseccu're, a. not secure, not safe

Unsee'mliness, *s.* indecorum, indecency
 Unsee'mly, *a.* indecent, uncomely
 Unseen, *a.* not seen, invisible; unskilled
 Unseviceable, *a.* of no advantage or use
 Unsett'le, *v.* *a.* to make uncertain
 Unst'ble, *a.* not steady, not fixed
 Unsever'd, *a.* not divided, not parted
 Unshak'le, *v.* *a.* to loose from chains
 Unshak'le, *a.* not to be shaken, firm
 Unshak'en, *a.* not moved, not shaken
 Unshap'en, *a.* deformed, misshapen, ugly
 Unshel'ter, *v.* *a.* to draw from a scabbard
 Unshel'tered, *a.* wanting protection
 Unship, *v.* *a.* to take out of a ship
 Unshock'ed, *a.* not frightened, unshaken
 Unshod', *a.* having no shoes, barefoot
 Unshorn, *a.* not shaven, not clipped
 Unshot, *v.* *a.* to take the ball out of a piece of
 ordnance
 Unshow'ered, *a.* not watered by showers
 Unsi'f'ed, *a.* not tried; not parted by a sieve
 Unsi'ghliness, *s.* disagreeableness to the eye;
 deformity
 Unsi'ghly, *a.* disagreeable to the sight
 Unsin'ew, *v.* *a.* to deprive of strength
 Unsin'g, *a.* having no sin: perfect
 Unskill'ful, *a.* wanting art or knowledge
 Unskill'fulness, *s.* want of art or knowledge
 Unskill'ed, *a.* wanting skill or knowledge
 Unsla'ked, *a.* not quenched, not put out
 Unso'ciable, *a.* not so'ciable, not kind
 Unso'ld, *a.* not polluted, not stained
 Unso'ld, *a.* not sold, not disposed of
 Unso'ldierlike, *a.* unbecoming a soldier
 Unsolici'tious, *a.* not solicitous, not anxious
 Unso'ld, *a.* not coherent or firm
 Unso'phisticated, *a.* not adulterated
 Unse'rt'ed, *a.* not properly separated
 Unsou'ght, *a.* not seen; not searched
 Unson'nd, *a.* not sound; corrupted; dishonest;
 erroneous; not true; sickly
 Unso'undness, *s.* want of soundness, errone-
 ousness of belief
 Unsou'red, *a.* not made sour, not morose
 Unso'wn, *a.* not sown, having no seed
 Unsprak'able, *a.* not to be expressed, ineffable
 Unsped', *a.* not despatched; unsuccessful
 Unspen't, *a.* not wasted, not diminished
 Unsphe're, *v.* *a.* to remove from its orb
 Unspil't, *a.* not split, not shed; preserved
 Unspo'iled, *a.* not plundered, not marred
 Unspo't'ed, *a.* not stained or spotted
 Unsta'ble, *a.* inconstant, not fixed
 Unsta'd, *a.* not steady, changeable
 Unsta'nd, *a.* not stained, not dyed
 Unsta'tutable, *a.* contrary to statute
 Unsta'unched, *a.* not staunch or stopped
 Unstead'iness, *s.* irresolution, want of consistency
 Unstead'y, *a.* irresolute, variable, inconstant
 Unsted'fast, *a.* not fixed, not fast
 Unstin'ted, *a.* not limited, not confined
 Unstir'ed, *a.* not stirred, not shaken
 Unstra'ined, *a.* easy, not forced; natural
 Unstring', *v.* *a.* to untie, to relax strings
 Unstuffed, *a.* unfilled, unfurnished
 Unsubdu'ed, *a.* not subdued, not conquered
 Unsubstan'tial, *a.* not solid, not real
 Unsuccess'ful, *a.* not successful, unlucky
 Unsug'ared, *a.* not sweetened with sugar
 Unsu'itable, *a.* not fit, not proportionate
 Unsu'itableness, *s.* unsuitness, incongruity
 Unsu'iting, *a.* not fitting, not becoming

Unsu'ited, *a.* not suited, not disgraced
 Unsung', *a.* not recited in verse or song
 Unsun'ned, *a.* not exposed to the sun
 Unsuppo'rted, *a.* not sustained, not assisted
 Unsuscep'tible, *a.* not liable to admit
 Unsuspec'ted, *a.* not doubted or suspected
 Unsuspec'ing, *a.* not suspecting
 Unsuspic'ious, *a.* having no suspicion
 Unsu'tained, *a.* not supported or propped
 Unsway'ed, *a.* not wielded, not swayed
 Unsworn, *a.* not bound by any oath
 Unsu'nted, *a.* not sullied, not tainted
 Unsu'med, *a.* not tamed, not subdued
 Unsu'nt'le, *v.* *a.* to loose from intimacy
 Unsu'table, *a.* not to be tasted; insipid
 Unsu'ted, *a.* not tried by the palate, *am*
 Unsu't'ht, *a.* not taught, uninstru'cted
 Unsu'pered, *a.* not tempered or hardened
 Unsu'table, *a.* not capable of defence, *am*
 Unsu'tanted, *a.* having no tenant, empty
 Unsu'ted, *a.* without attendance, alone
 Unsu'ter'ed, *a.* not affronted, daunted
 Unsu't'ful, *a.* ungrateful; displeasing
 Unsu't'fulness, *s.* ingratitude
 Unsu't'ed, *a.* not thawed, not dissolved
 Unsu't'ing, *a.* thoughtless, careless
 Unsu't'ny, *a.* not obstructed by prickles
 Unsu't'ought-of, *a.* not regarded, not heeded
 Unsu'threat'ed, *a.* not threatened or menaced;
 not terrified
 Unsu'trifi't, *s.* a prodigal—a wasteful
 Unsu'trifi'ty, *a.* extravagant, lavish
 Unsu'triving, *a.* not thriving, not prospering
 Unsu'ttle, *v.* *a.* to unbind, to loosen
 Unsu't'ed, *a.* not bound, not fastened
 Unsu't'ed, *ad.* to the time that, *am*
 Unsu't'ill'ed, *a.* not tilled, not cultivated
 Unsu't'mely, *a.* happening before proper time
 Unsu't'ing'ed, *a.* not stained, not infected
 Unsu't'led, *a.* having no title
 Un'to, *prep.* the old word for *Te*
 Un'to'ld, *a.* not related, not revealed
 Untouch'ed, *a.* not touched, not affected
 Unto'ward, *a.* froward; vexatious
 Unto'wardness, *s.* perverseness, forwardness
 Untrai'ned, *a.* not properly instructed
 Untranspa'rent, *a.* not transparent, cloudy
 Untri'ed, *a.* not attempted, not tried
 Untrim'med, *a.* not trimmed, plain
 Untrou'd, *a.* not trodden down by the foot
 Untroub'led, *a.* not disturbed; clear
 Untrue', *a.* not true, false, not faithful
 Untruth, *s.* a falsehood, a false assertion
 Untu'nable, *a.* not musical, unharmonious
 Untur'ned, *a.* not turned, not changed
 Untu'tored, *a.* uninstructed, untaught
 Untwi'ne, Untwi't', *v.* *a.* to separate things
 Involved; to open what is wrapped
 Untu'sed, *a.* not put to use, unemployed
 Untu'seful, *a.* useless, serving no purpose
 Untu'sual, *a.* not common, rare, unfrequent
 Untu'terable, *a.* inexpressible, ineffable
 Untu't'le, *v.* *a.* to throw off a veil, uncover
 Untu't'quished, *a.* not vanquished; not con-
 quered or overcome
 Untu't'ried, *a.* not changed, not varied
 Untu't'riated, *a.* not covered with varnish
 Untu't'ri'l, *v.* *a.* to disclose, show, discover
 Untu't'riable, *a.* not true, false, deceitful
 Untu't'riated, *a.* not injured, not broken
 Untu't'ried, *a.* not having walls; open, bare
 Untu't'ri'y, *ad.* without caution, carelessly

not like or fit for war
 not warned, not cautioned
 able, *a.* not defensible, not allowed, stifled
 1. *a.* not ascertained, uncertain
s. carelessness, want of caution
 wanting caution; precipitate
 not washed; unclean
 not diminished, not lessened
 2. not tired, indefatigable
 2. *a.* to refresh after weariness
a. not weighed; not considered
 not pleasing, not grateful
 not well; slightly indisposed
 of lamented, or grieved for
 not whipped, not corrected
 3. *a.* corrupt, not wholesome
 eness, *s.* want of salubrity [*ness*
 1. *s.* clumsiness, heaviness, bulk-
 unmanageable; bulky
 not willing, loth, not inclined
 to untwist, to untwine
 effective in wisdom, weak
 to deprive of understanding
ad. without knowledge, with-
 iness
 lestitute of wit; coarse
 uncommon, unusual
ad. without due regard
s. want of worth, vileness
 not deserving, mean
a. to untwine, to untwist
 not written; traditional
a. not manufactured
 not wrong, not pinched
 not yielded, not given up
 to loose from a yoke
 out of bed; above; not down
 a lower to a higher part
 to chide, reproach, charge
ad. by way of reproach
 maintained, sustained
 leult, laborious, troublesome
 to lift on high, to support
 a supporter; an undertaker
s. one who furnishes houses
s. the articles made or sold by
 higher ground.—*a.* higher
 to lay up, board up, preserve
 to raise aloft, lift up on high
 (ghost, topmost, uppermost
 not under; with respect to
 her in place, superior to
 highest in place, power, &c.
 to raise up, exalt, advance
 straight up, erected; honest
 to rise from a seat, to ascend
 mult, confusion, bustle
 conclusion, end, event
 upper side, the upper part
 one suddenly raised to wealth,
 and who becomes proud and
 2. *a.* to spring up suddenly

Up'ward, *a.* directed to a higher place
 Urban'ity, *s.* civility; elegance; politeness
 Ur'chin, *s.* a hedgehog; a brat; a child
 Ure'thra, *s.* the passage of the urine
 Urge, *v. a.* to incite, to provoke, to press
 Ur'gency, *s.* a pressure of difficulty
 Ur'gent, *a.* pressing, earnest, importunate
 Ur'ger, *s.* one who urges, one who incites
 Ur'inal, *s.* a bottle in which urine is kept for
 inspection
 Ur'inary, *a.* relating to the urine
 Ur'ine, *s.* animal water secreted by the kidneys,
 and deposited in the bladder
 Urn, *s.* a vessel used for the ashes of the dead;
a. Roman measure of four gallons
 Urosc'opy, *s.* an examination of urine
 Us, oblique case of *We*
 Usage, *s.* treatment, custom, fashion
 Usance, *s.* use, usury, interest for money
 Use, *s.* usage, habit, custom, advantage.
 —*v.* to employ; to frequent; to treat
 Use'ful, *a.* convenient, serviceable, profitable
 Use'fulness, *s.* conduciveness to some useful
 end
 Use'less, *a.* answering no end or purpose
 Uselessness, *s.* unfitness to any end
 Us'her, *s.* an under-teacher; an introducer.
 —*v. a.* to introduce, to bring in
 Usquebaugh, *s.* an Irish compound distilled
 spirit drawn from aromatics; the Highland
 sort, by corruption, is called whisky
 Us'tion, *s.* in surgery, a burning or searing
 with a hot iron; in pharmacy preparing
 ingredients by burning them
 Us'trious, *a.* having the quality of burning
 Us'ual, *a.* common, customary, frequent
 Us'urer, *s.* one who practises usury
 Usur'ious, *a.* exorbitantly greedy, griping
 Usur'p, *v. a.* to hold without right
 Usurp'ation, *s.* an illegal possession
 Usur'per, *s.* one who is in possession of any
 thing that is another's right
 Us'ury, *s.* money paid for the use of money
 Usen'sil, *s.* an instrument for any use
 Us'erine, *s.* belonging to the womb
 Us'uity, *s.* usefulness; profit; convenience
 Us'most, *a.* highest, most extreme
 Us'o'plan, *s.* chimerical; imaginary
 Us'ter, *a.* outward; extreme; complete.
 —*v. a.* to speak; to vend, to publish
 Us'terale, *a.* that may be uttered or told
 Us'terance, *s.* pronunciation; sale
 Us'turly, *ad.* perfectly, completely, fully
 Us'turer, *s.* a vendar, one who pronounces; a
 divulger
 Us'tarmost, *a.* extreme; most remote.
 —*s.* the greatest degree or part
 U'vula, *s.* the little piece of red spungy flesh
 suspended from the palate, between the two
 glandules, and serving to cover the entrance
 of the windpipe
 Uxo'rious, *a.* submissively fond of a wife
 Uxo'riousness, *a.* connubial dotage; fond sub-
 mission to a wife

V.

V, a Roman numeral, which stands for 5, and with a dash over it for 5000. In sound it is nearly allied to *f*; but is semi-vocal, while *f* is an aspirate

Vacancy, *s.* a vacuity; relaxation
Vacant, *a.* empty, free, disengaged
Vacate, *v. a.* to annul, to make vacant
Vacation, *s.* leisure, intermission, a recess
Vaccinate, *v. a.* to inoculate with vaccine matter for the cow-pox

Vaccination, *s.* inoculation for the cow-pox

Vaccine, *a.* of or belonging to a cow

Vacuation, *s.* an emptying, an evacuation

Vacuity, *s.* an emptiness, space unfilled

Vacuous, *a.* empty, unfilled

Vacuum, *s.* space unoccupied by matter

Vade-me-cum, *s.* the title of a little book

Vagabond, *s.* a vagrant, a wanderer

Vagary, *s.* a wild sudden frolic, a froak

Vagrant, *s.* an idle strolling person.

—*a.* wandering, unfixed, vagabond

Vague, *a.* wandering, indefinite, unsettled

Vail, *s.* a covering; a periquisite.

—*v.* to cover; to let fall; to yield

Vain, *a.* fruitless; meanly proud; idle

Vainglorious, *a.* vain without merit

Vain glory, *s.* empty pride, vanity, folly

Vainly, *ad.* without effect, foolishly

Vakeel, *s.* a subordinate envoy in India

Valance, *s.* the hanging of a bed tester

Vale, *s.* a valley; money given to servants

Valentine, *s.* a choice on Valentine's day

Vale'rian, *s.* the name of a plant

Val'et, *s.* a waiting servant, a footman

Valetudinarian, *s.* a weak sickly person

Valetudinarian, *a.* weakly, sickly, infirm of health

Valiant, *a.* brave, stout, courageous, bold

Valid, *a.* conclusive, prevalent, efficacious

Validity, *s.* certainty; value; force

Valley, *s.* a low ground between two hills

Valium, *s.* a fence, a trench, a wall

Valour, *s.* personal bravery, prowess

Valorous, *a.* brave, stout, valiant, heroic

Valuable, *a.* precious, worthy of value

Valuation, *s.* an estimate of the value of a thing; appraisement; a set value

Val'ue, *s.* a price, worth, rate, high rate.

—*v. a.* to fix a price, to appraise

Val'ueless, *a.* worthless, of no value

Valve, *s.* any thing that opens over the mouth of a tube, &c.; a folding door

Vamp, *s.* the upper leather of a shoe, &c.

—*v. a.* to mend old things; to piece

Vampire, *s.* a demon

Van, *s.* the front line of an army; a fan.

—*a.* a to winnow, fan, sift, clean

Vandalic, *a.* barbarous, resembling the Vandals

Vandalism, *s.* the state of the Vandals

Vane, *s.* a plate turned with the wind

Van-foes, *s.* in fortification a ditch dug without the countercarp

Vanguard, *s.* the first line of an army

Vani'la, *s.* the name of a plant and nut

Vanish, *v. a.* to disappear, to pass away

Van'ity, *s.* emptiness; arrogance; falsehood

Van'quish, *v. a.* to conquer, to subdue

Van'quisher, *s.* a conqueror, a subduer

Van'tage, *s.* gain, profit, particular convenience, opportunity, &c.

Van'tage-ground, *s.* superiority; state in which one has superior means of acting

Van'thrass, *s.* armour for the arms

Vap'id, *a.* spiritless, dead, flat, mawkish

Vap'idness, *s.* flatness, deadness

Vaporous, *a.* vapoury, *a.* full of vapours

Vapour, *s.* fume, spleen, wind, steam

Vapours, *s.* hysteric fits, whims, spleen

Vare, *s.* a wand or staff of office

Va'riable, *a.* changeable, inconstant, fickle

Va'riableness, *s.* inconstancy

Va'riance, *s.* disagreement, dissension

Va'riation, *s.* change, difference, deviation

Va'riagate, *v. a.* to diversify with colours

Va'riegation, *s.* a diversity of colours

Va'riety, *s.* intermixture; change

Va'rious, *a.* different, manifold, changeable

Va'riet, *s.* a rascal; anciently a footman

Va'riash, *s.* a shining liquid substance.

—*v. a.* to set a gloss; to palliate

Va'ry, *v.* to diversify, to deviate, to change.

—*s.* a change, alteration, deviation

Vas'cular, *a.* consisting of vessels

Vase, *s.* a vessel with a foot; an ornament

Vas'sal, *s.* a subject, dependant, slave

Vas'salage, *s.* the state of a vassal; slavery

Vast, *a.* very great, enormous

Vast, *s.* an empty waste, an empty space

Vastly, *ad.* to a great degree, greatly

Vat, *s.* a brewer's working tub

Vat'icide, *s.* a murderer of prophets

Vaticinate, *v. a.* to prophesy, to foretell

Vaticination, *s.* prediction, prophecy

Vault, *s.* a cellar; an arch; a cave; a grave.

—*v.* to leap, jump, tumble

Vau'tage, *s.* an arched cellar, &c.

Vau'ted, *a.* arched, like an arch

Vaunt, *v.* to boast; to brag; to talk largely.

—*s.* a boast, vain ostentation

Vau'tumure, *s.* a false wall, breastwork

Vau'tumour, *s.* a lord next in rank to a baron

Veal, *s.* the flesh of a calf killed

Veat'ious, *a.* belonging to a carriage

Veat'ure, *s.* carriage, conveyance, removal

Veer, *v.* to turn about, to turn, to change

Veg'etable, *s.* all sorts of plants

Veg'etate, *v. n.* to grow as plants

Vegetation, *s.* growing like plants

Veg'etative, *a.* growing without life

Veg'etate, *a.* vigorous, active, sprightly

Veg'etive, *a.* having the nature of plants

Ve'hement, *s.* violence, eagerness, ardour

Ve'hement, *a.* forcible, eager, earnest

Ve'hicle, *s.* a carriage, a conveyance

Veil, *v. a.* to cover, invest, hide, conceal

—*s.* a cover to conceal the face; disguise

Vein, *s.* a tube in the flesh; course of metal in mines; current; turn of mind

Veil'ity, *s.* the lowest degree of desire

Ve'llicate, *v. a.* to twitch, pluck, stimulate

a twitching or stimulating fine kind of parchment peed, swiftness of motion silk with a fur or pile upon it. of velvet, soft, delicate a kind of stuff made in imitation

precenary, base; in the veins
ordidness, prostitution
elating to hunting or chasing
sell; to set or offer to sale
to whom any thing is sold
is who sells or puts off goods
salable; that may be sold
a sale, the act of selling
to cover with thin wood, &c.
the art of inlaying slips of veneer
poisonous; bewitching
a. to poison, to kill by poison
a. poisoning
worthy of reverence
a. to treat with veneration
a. a reverend or awful regard
relating to love, &c.
a sport of hunting; the pleasures

a blood-letting; a bleeding
to avenge, punish, chastise
a. vengefulness, punishment,

vindictive, revengeful, spiteful
rnial, a. pardonable, allowed
beast of chase; flesh of deer
xion, poisonous matter
a. poisonous, malignant
le, passage; sale; discharge; in
the opening or passage through
fire is communicated to the
to publish, sell, emit, let off
a hole to let out the wind
a. passage for the wind
a. to fan; examine, discuss
a. the act of fanning or cooling;
ance, refrigeration
a. an engine to supply air with
the stomach; any small cavity in
body, chiefly in the heart
t, a. one who speaks so as that the
is to issue from his belly
to dare to expose to hazard; to
venture—s. hazard, chance
a. Ven'turous, a. daring, bold
a of the planets; in heathen my-
goddess of love
honesty of report, truth
of the parts of speech, which
sing, doing, or suffering
oken, oral; verbose, literal
f. word for word, literally
vervain; a genus of plants
a. to beat, strike, chastise
a. the act of beating, blows
verbosity; much empty writing
e
rollic, tedious
exuberance of words
green; flourishing; beautiful
u'dor, a. a forest officer
determination by a jury, &c.
the green rust of brass
a kind of pale-green colour
green colour, greenness

Verge, s. a rod; a dean's mace; brink
—v. a. to bend downwards, to tend
Ver'ger, s. a mace-bearer in cathedrals, &c.
Verifica'tion, s. the act of verifying or proving
to be true
Verify, v. a. to justify, confirm, prove true
Ver'ily, ad. in truth, certainly, really
Verisim'ilar, a. likely, probable
Ver'itable, a. agreeable to fact, true
Ver'ity, s. truth, certainty, a true assertion
Ver'juice, s. the liquor of crab-apples
Vermicel'li, s. a paste spun like threads
Vermic'ular, a. acting like a worm; spiral
Vermic'ulate, v. a. to inlay wood, &c.
Ver'micule, s. a little grub or worm
Vermic'ulous, a. full of worms or grubs
Vermil'ion, s. a beautiful red colour
Ver'min, s. any noxious animal
Vermiua'tion, s. generation of vermin
Vernac'ular, a. of one's own country
Ver'nal, a. belonging to the spring
Vernil'ity, s. servile behaviour, meanness
Ver'satile, a. turning round, variable
Ver'satility, s. the quality of being versatile
Verse, s. a piece of poetry; lays; paragraph
Ver'sed, a. skilled, well practised
Versifica'tion, s. the art of making verses
Ver'sifier, s. a maker of verses
Ver'sify, v. to make or relate in verse
Ver'sion, s. the act of translating, translation,
change, transformation
Ver'sus, prep. opposed to, a law term
Vert, s. according to the forest laws every
green tree in a forest
Ver'tebra, s. a joint in the back-bone
Ver'tebral, a. relating to the back-bone
Ver'tex, s. the zenith; the point over head, the
summit or upper part of any thing
Ver'tible, a. capable of being turned
Ver'tical, a. relating to the vertex
Ver'ticity, s. the act of turning about
Ver'tigious, a. turning round, giddy
Ver'tigo, s. a giddiness; a whirling motion
Ver'vain, s. the name of a plant
Ver'vel, s. a label tied to a hawk
Ver'y, a. real, true.—ad. in a great degree
Ves'icate, v. a. to blister; puff up; swell
Vesic'atory, s. a blistering medicine
Ves'icle, s. a small cuticle inflated; blister
Ves'per, s. the evening-star; the evening
Ves'pers, s. evening service or prayers
Ves'sel, s. any utensil made to contain liquors;
a ship, bark, &c.; a pipe for the blood or
humours in any animal body
Vest, s. an outer garment, a kind of coat.
—v. a. to dress, deck, invest, admit
Ves'tal, s. a pure virgin, a sacred virgin.
—a. denoting pure virginity
Ves'tibule, s. the entrance of a house
Ves'tige, s. a footprint, trace, mark, sign
Ves'tment, s. a garment, part of dress
Ves'try, s. a room adjoining to the church, in
which consecrated things are repositd
Ves'ture, s. a garment, habit, dress
Vetch, s. a leguminous plant; a kind of pea
Vet'eran, s. old soldier; man long practised
Veterina'rian, s. one skilled in the diseases of
cattle
Vet'erinary, a. pertaining to the cure of
diseases in cattle
Vex, v. a. to plague, disquiet, torment
Vexa'tion, s. the act or cause of plaguing

Vexatious, *a.* afflictive, troublesome
 Vial, *n.* a small bottle.—*v.* to bottle up
 Vind, *n.* meat dressed, meat, food
 Viaticum, *n.* provision for a journey; the last rites used for a departing soul
 Vibrate, *v.* to brandish, move to and fro
 Vibration, *n.* a moving with quick return
 Vibrative, Vibratory, *a.* causing to vibrate
 Vicar, *n.* a minister of a parish where the tithes are impropriated; a substitute
 Vicarage, *n.* the benefice of a vicar
 Vicarial, *a.* pertaining or relating to a vicar
 Vicarious, *n.* deputed, delegated
 Vice, *n.* wickedness, offence; an iron press.
 —*in composition* signifies *second in rank*, or *a substitute*
 Vice-admiral, *n.* the second in command
 Vice-agent, *n.* one who acts for another
 Vice-chamberlain, *n.* a great officer under the Lord Chamberlain
 Vice-chancellor, *n.* a second magistrate in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge
 Vicegerency, the office of vicegerent
 Vicegerent, *n.* who is intrusted with the power of superior Lieutenant
 Viceroy, *n.* who governs tributary kingdom with regal authority, and is accountable only to the king his master
 Vice-versa, *ad.* with inversion; the terms or case being reversed
 Vicinage, *n.* neighbourhood; places immediately adjoining
 Vicinal, Vicine, *a.* near, adjoining to
 Vicinity, *n.* neighbourhood, nearness
 Vicious, *a.* addicted to vice, wicked, base
 Viciousness, *n.* wickedness; addiction to vice; depravity, corruption of moral principle
 Vicissitude, *n.* a change, revolution
 Victim, *n.* a sacrifice; something destroyed
 Victor, *n.* a conqueror, a vanquisher
 Victorious, *a.* conquering, vanquishing, having obtained conquest
 Victory, *n.* conquest, success, triumph
 Victuals, *n. pl.* provision of food, meat, stores
 Victual, *v. a.* to provide with food
 Victualler, *n.* a provider of victuals, &c.
 Videlicet, *ad.* to wit; that is; often written viz.
 Viletti's, *n.* a mounted sentry stationed at the outposts of an army or encampment
 Vie, *v. n.* to contend, contest, strive with
 View, *v. a.* to survey, to examine, to see.
 —*n.* a prospect, sight, show, survey
 Vigil, *n.* the eve of a holiday; watch
 Vigilance, Vigilancy, *n.* watchfulness
 Vigilant, *a.* watchful, circumspect, diligent
 Vignette, *n.* a picture of leaves and flowers
 Vigorous, *a.* full of strength and life
 Vigour, *n.* force, strength, energy, efficacy
 Vile, *a.* sordid, wicked, worthless, mean
 Vileness, *n.* wickedness, meanness
 Vilify, *v. a.* to debase, to defame, to abuse
 Vill, Villa, *n.* a country seat, a village
 Village, *n.* a small collection of houses
 Villager, *n.* an inhabitant of a village
 Villain, *n.* a wicked wretch; a servant
 Villanous, *a.* base, vile, wicked, sorry
 Vilany, *n.* wickedness, baseness, a crime
 Vilous, *a.* shaggy, rough, hairy
 Vinal, *n.* made of twigs
 Vincuous, *a.* made of or like twigs
 Vincuous, *n.* belonging to a vine
 Vinctive, *n.* conquerable, tamable

Vindibility, *n.* conquerableness
 Vindicte, *v. a.* to justify, revenge
 Vindication, *n.* a defence, justification
 Vindicative, *a.* revengeful, malicious
 Vindicative, *n.* revengeful, given to
 Vine, *n.* the name of a tree bearing it
 Vinegar, *n.* an acid liquor obtained from cider, beer, &c.; any thing sour
 Vineyard, *n.* a ground planted with v
 Vinous, *a.* having the quality of wine
 Vintage, *n.* the time of making wine
 Vintager, *n.* one who gathers the vintage
 Vintner, *n.* one who sells wine, &c.
 Vinttry, *n.* the place for selling wine
 Viny, *a.* producing grapes
 Viol, *n.* a stringed musical instrument
 Violable, *a.* that may be violated or hurt
 Violaceous, *a.* resembling or like violets
 Violate, *v. a.* to injure; infringe, ravish
 Violation, *n.* infringement; a deflowering
 Violence, *n.* force, outrage, injury
 Violent, *a.* forcible, extorted, outrageous
 Violet, *n.* the name of a sweet flower
 Violin, *n.* a fiddle, a musical instrument
 Violinist, *n.* a player on the viol or violin
 Violoncello, *n.* a stringed musical instrument
 Vipera, *n.* a serpent; a mischievous person
 Virago, *n.* a bold resolute woman
 Virant, *a.* green; not faded
 Virge, *n.* a dean's mace, wand, rod
 Virgin, *n.* a maid, a woman not a mother.
 —*a.* befitting a virgin; maidenly
 Virginal, *n.* a stringed musical instrument
 —*a.* maiden, maidenly, pertaining to a virgin
 Virginit, *n.* maidenhood, purity
 Virgo, *n.* the sixth sign in the zodiac
 Virile, *a.* manly, bold, courageous
 Virility, *n.* character of manhood; the power of procreating the species
 Virile, *a.* manly, robust
 Virual, *a.* effectual; powerful; prevalent
 Virually, *ad.* effectually, not formally
 Virtuate, *v. a.* to make efficacious
 Virtue, *n.* moral goodness, valour, efficacy
 Virtuoso, *n.* one skilled in curiosities, &c.
 Virtuous, *a.* morally good, efficacious, devout; having medicinal qualities
 Virulence, *n.* poison, venom, malignity, acrimony of temper, bitterness
 Virulent, *a.* malignant, poisonous, venomous, bitter
 Visage, *n.* the face, countenance, look
 Viserate, *v. a.* to take out the bowels
 Viscidity, *n.* clamminess, stickiness
 Viscount, *n.* a degree of nobility next an earl
 Viscountess, *n.* the lady of a viscount
 Visious, *a.* clammy, glutinous, rosy, sticky
 Visibility, Visibleness, *n.* a visible state
 Visible, *a.* apparent, open, conspicuous
 Vision, *n.* sight, a dream, a phantom
 Visionary, *a.* imaginary, seen in a dream.
 —*n.* one disturbed in thought
 Visitation, *n.* the act of going to see another
 Visitant, *n.* one who visits another
 Visitation, *n.* a judicial visit; the act of visiting; a judgment from heaven
 Visiter, Visitor, *n.* one who visits a neighbour or friend; an occasional judge
 Visive, *a.* pertaining to the power of seeing
 Visor, *n.* a mask, disguise, concealment
 Vista, *n.* a long view or prospect between two rows of trees; an avenue

used in sight, exercising sight necessary to life, essential
 the power of subsisting in life parts essential to life; essence
 a. like the yoke of an egg
 a. to deprave, spoil, corrupt
 a. depravation, corruption
 corrupt, wicked, depraved
 Vit'rous, a. glassy, resembling glass
 to change into or become glass
 m. s. the act of vitrifying
 a kind of mineral salt
 a. impregnated with vitriol
 s. containing or resembling vitriol
 a. m. a. to censure, to blame
 ion, s. abuse, censure
 ive, a. belonging to blame
 a. sprightly, gay, active
 s. sprightliness, liveliness
 s. manner of supporting life
 distemper among horses
 quick, active, lively, sprightly
 giving life, making alive
 on, s. the act of giving life
 a. to make alive, to animate
 a. bringing the young alive
 a she-fox; a scolding woman
 contraction of *Videhict*
 a mask to cover the face
 the Ottoman prime minister
 ry, s. a small dictionary or lexicon
 of or belonging to the voice
 s. a summons; employment
 s. the case of nouns in grammar
 calling or speaking to
 e, v. n. to clamour; to make loud
 exclaim
 a. clamorous, noisy, loud
 fashion, mode; esteem, repute
 vote; suffrage; sound emitted by
 th; opinion expressed
 empty, vain; null; unoccupied
 empty space, emptiness.—v. a. to quit;
 annul (through the air
 s. flying, active, nimble, passing
 s. flying; evaporating; lively
 deal at quadrille that draws the
 icks to one party (flames, stones, &c.)
 s. a burning mountain that emits
 of a'ry, s. a flight of birds
 s. the act and power of flying
 s. the act of willing or determining
 scolar action by choice

Vol'ley, s. a sudden burst; a simultaneous dis-
 charge of fire-arms.—v. n. to discharge at
 once
 Volt, s. a certain tread of a horse; a round
 Volub'il'ity, s. fluency of speech; mutability
 Vol'u'ble, a. fluent in words; active, nimble
 Vol'u'me, s. a book; any compact matter
 Volu'minous, a. consisting of many volumes
 Vol'un'tarily, ad. of one's own accord
 Vol'un'tary, a. acting by choice, willing.
 —s. music played at will without any settled
 rule; volunteer
 Voluntee'r, s. a soldier of his own accord.
 —v. to offer willingly; enter a service vo-
 luntarily
 Volup'tuary, s. one given up to luxury
 Volup'tuous, a. luxuriant, extravagant
 Volup'tuousness, s. luxuriousness, sensual
 gratification
 Vom'it, v. a. to cast out of the stomach.
 —s. a medicine to cause to vomit
 Vomit'ion, s. the act or power of vomiting
 Vom'itive, Vom'itory, a. causing vomits
 Vora'cious, a. ravenous, greedy to eat
 Vor'tex, s. a whirlpool; a whirlwind
 Vor'tical, a. having a whirling motion
 Vo'tress, Vo'tress, s. a female votary
 Vo'tary, s. one devoted to any service, &c.
 Vota, v. a. to choose or give by vote
 Vo'ter, s. one who has a right to vote
 Vo'tive, a. given or done by vow; vowed
 Vouch, v. to bear witness, to attest; to war-
 rant; to maintain; to appear as a witness,
 to give testimony.—s. a warrant, attesta-
 tion
 Vou'cher, s. who or what witnesses
 Vouchsa'fe, v. to condescend, to grant
 Vow, s. a solemn and religious promise.
 —r. to make a vow; to protest
 Vow'el, s. a letter utterable by itself
 Voy'age, s. a travel by sea; a course; attempt;
 undertaking.—v. n. to travel by water
 Voy'ager, s. one who travels by sea
 Vul'gar, a. mean, low, common, ordinary.
 —s. the common or lower people
 Vulgar'ity, s. meanness, rudeness
 Vul'gate, s. a Latin version of the Bible au-
 thorized by the church of Rome
 Vul'nerable, a. that may be wounded
 Vul'nerary, a. useful in curing wounds
 Vul'pine, a. belonging to a fox, crafty
 Vul'ture, s. the name of a bird of prey
 Vul'turous, a. like a vulture; voracious

W.

Wa'fer, s. a thin dried paste for several uses
 Waft, v. to beckon; to carry over; to float
 Waft'age, s. carriage by water or air
 Waft'ure, s. the act of waving or floating
 Wag, s. a merry droll fellow, a low wit
 Wage, v. a. to attempt; to engage in
 Wa'ger, s. a bet.—v. to offer a wager
 Wa'ges, s. pl. hire or reward given for service
 Wag'gery, s. wantonness, merry pranks
 Wag'gle, a. frolicsome, sportive, merry
 Wag'gle, s. sportiveness, wantonness
 Wag'gle, v. n. to move from side to side
 Wag'gon, s. a four-wheeled carriage

Wa'ge, v. n. to move from side to side;
 range direction
 a. tottering, waddling
 per, tow, &c. to stop a gun-charge;
 e of straw or other loose matter
 ose together
 s. a strong iron screw to draw out
 s. or cartridges remaining in the guns
 s. a coarse woollen stuff
 s. n. to walk like a duck
 s. act of moving from side to side
 ng
 to walk through water, &c.

Waggoner, *s.* one who drives a waggon
 Wagtail, *s.* the name of a small bird
 Waif, *s.* goods found and not claimed
 Wail, *v.* to lament, to bewail, to grieve
 Wail, *s.* wailing, *s.* lamentation, grief
 Wailful, *s.* mournful, sorrowful
 Wain, *s.* a sort of cart or waggon
 Waincoat, *s.* a lining for rooms
 Waist, *s.* the middle part of the body
 Waistcoat, *s.* a part of a man's dress
 Wait, *v.* to expect, attend, stay, watch
 Waiter, *s.* an attendant, one in waiting
 Waiting, *part.* attending, serving
 Waits, *s. pl.* nocturnal itinerant musicians
 Wake, *v.* to waken, to stir, to rouse.
 —*s.* a watch; merriest; truck
 Wakeful, *a.* not sleeping, watchful
 Wakefulness, *s.* watchfulness
 Waken, *v.* to wake, to rouse from sleep
 Wake, *s.* a rising part in cloth, &c.; the outer
 timber in the sides of a ship
 Walk, *v.* to go on foot, to pass, to travel.
 —*s.* the act of walking, gait; a path
 Walker, *s.* one that walks; an officer
 Walking-stick, *s.* a staff to walk with
 Walkmill, *s.* a fulling-mill
 Wall, *s.* a partition of brick or stone, &c.
 —*v.* to enclose with a wall
 Walllet, *s.* a bag, knapsack, double pouch
 Wall-eyed, *a.* having white eyes
 Wall-top, *v.* to boil, to boil violently
 Wallow, *v.* to roll in the mire, &c.
 Walnut, *s.* a large kind of nut
 Waltron, *s.* the sea-horse; the morse
 Wamble, *v.* to roll with sickness
 Wan, *a.* pale, sickly, languid of look
 Wand, *s.* a small stick, a long slender staff
 Wander, *v.* to rove, to go astray, to ramble
 Wanderer, *s.* a rover, rambler, traveller
 Wane, *v.* to diminish, to decrease
 Want, *v.* to be without, to need; to fail.
 —*s.* lack, need, deficiency; poverty
 Wanton, *a.* licentious, sportive, jocund.
 —*s.* a strumpet, a lascivious person.—*v.* to
 play lasciviously; to revel
 Wantonly, *ad.* in a lascivious manner
 Wanty, *s.* a surcingle; a leathern girth
 Warp, *a.* deflected, crushed, borne down
 Wapentake, *s.* a division of a county, the
 same as a hundred or ten hundreds
 War, *s.* hostility, fighting, combat.
 —*v.* to make or carry on war
 Warble, *v.* to quaver any sound; to sing
 Warbler, *s.* a songster, a singing bird
 Ward, *s.* a garrison; district of a town; cus-
 tody: one under a guardian, &c.—*v.* to act
 on the defensive; guard
 War-den, *s.* a head officer; guardian
 War-dier, *s.* a keeper, guard, candle
 War-dnote, *s.* a ward-meeting
 War-drobe, *s.* a place where apparel is kept
 War-ship, *s.* a guardship; pupilage
 War-house, *s.* a house for merchandise
 Ware, *s. pl.* goods or property to be sold
 Warfare, *s.* state of war; hostility; military
 service and life
 Warily, *ad.* cautiously, with timorous pre-
 caution, with wise forethought
 Warlike, *a.* military, fit for war
 Warlock, Warlock, *s.* a male witch, a wiz-
 ard, one conversant with spirits
 Warn, *s.* a pan to warn a bud

Warm, *a.* a little hot, zealous, furious.
 —*a.* to heat moderately
 Warmth, *s.* gentle heat, zeal, passion
 Warn, *v.* to caution, give notice, tell
 Warning, *s.* previous notice, a caution
 Warp, *s.* the thread that crosses the wool
 —*v.* to turn; to contract; to shrivel
 Warping, *s.* act of turning aside from the
 direction
 Warproof, *s.* valour known by proof
 War-rant, *s.* a writ of caption, authority.
 —*v.* to justify; authorize; attest
 War-rantable, *a.* justifiable, defensible
 War-rant-officer, *s.* an inferior officer at
 commission
 War-ranty, *s.* a deed of security for the per-
 formance of a contract; authority
 Warren, *s.* a park or enclosure for rabbits
 War-rener, *s.* a keeper of a warren
 Warrior, *s.* a soldier, a military man
 Wart, *s.* a caruncle, excrescence; a small pro-
 tubérance on the flesh
 War-ty, *a.* like or grown over with warts
 War-worn, *a.* worn with war, bittered
 Wat-ry, *a.* cautious, scrupulous, nice
 Was, *preterite of To be*
 Wash, *v.* to cleanse with water.—*s.* the act
 of washing linen; dishwater, &c. given a
 hope; a watery place
 Wash-ball, *s.* a ball made of soap, &c.
 Washing, *s.* the act of cleansing by ablution
 Wash-woman, *s.* a woman who washes
 Wash-y, *a.* wat-ry, damp; weak
 Wasp, *s.* a brisk stinging insect like a bee
 Wasplish, *a.* peevish, cross, touchy, fretful
 Wasplishness, *s.* peevishness
 Was-sail, *s.* a drink made of roasted apples,
 sugar, and ale; a drunken bout
 Was-tailor, *s.* a toper, a drunkard
 Was-t, *second person singular of Was*
 Waste, *v.* to diminish; spend; dwindle
 —*s.* desolate, uncultivated, ruined.—*s.* ad-
 solated uncultivated ground
 Was-teful, *a.* destructive, lavish, prodigal
 Was-tefulness, *s.* profligacy; extravagance
 Watch, *s.* a night-guard; a pocket clock;
 the time a seaman, &c. is upon guard
 —*v.* to keep guard, to observe
 Watchful, *a.* attentive, careful, vigilant
 Watchfulness, *s.* watchfulness, vigilance
 Watch-house, *s.* a place where the night-
 watch is set; a place of confinement
 Watch-maker, *s.* one who makes watches
 Watchman, *s.* a night-guard, a sentinel
 Watchword, *s.* a sentinel's night-word
 Water (*wa-t'er*), *s.* one of the four elements; a
 colourless transparent fluid; urine; lustre
 of a diamond; gloss on dyed silk.—*v.* to sup-
 ply with water; to take in water; to shed
 moisture; to irrigate
 Wa-ter-age, *s.* money paid for a journey taken
 by water or for water-carriage
 Wa-ter-colour, *s.* colour of a soft consistency
 used with gum-water
 Wa-ter-course, *s.* a channel for water
 Wa-ter-cresses, *s.* a plant of five species
 Wa-terfall, *s.* a cascade, a cataract
 Wa-terfowl, *s.* a fowl that swims in the water
 and lives or breeds near it
 Wa-ter-gruel, *s.* food of oatmeal and water
 Wa-teriness, *s.* humility, meanness
 Wa-tering, *s.* the act of sprinkling with water

place, *s.* a town or village, on the
or elsewhere, to which people
sea-bathing or drinking mineral

s. a boatman, a ferryman
s. the mark of the flood
s. a mill turned by water
h're, *s.* a precious stone
s. an hydraulic performance
thin; abounding with water
s. to bind with twigs; to plait twigs
another

s. hurdles made of willows; the
ed flesh below a cock's bill
s. act of plaiting twigs
move loosely; put off; beckon
at sea; inequality
moved loosely; variegated
s. to be unsettled, move loosely
sing in waves; undulating
sick tenacious substance extracted
honeycomb of bees.—*v.* to smear
to grow
ax'en, *s.* made of wax; become
crossed

s. figures formed of wax, in imita-
substances which they represent
ad, passage; means, method
s. a passenger, a traveller
s. travelling, journeying
s. to beset by ambush
s. froward, angry; peevish
s. plural of *f*
able; plant; unfortified
s. to make weak, to enfeeble
s. a defect, feebleness, failing
epublic; banquish; prosperity;
rest; mark of a stripe
d, Walt, *s.* a wood or grove
iches, money; goods, &c.
s. richness, state of being

opulent, rich, abundant
to deprive of the breast, &c.
an instrument of offence
waste; to have on; to hold out
it of wearing; a dam of water
one who wears any thing
s. fatigue, lassitude, tediousness
clothes; the act of wasting
s. tedious, tiresome
ness, *s.* fatigue; state of uneasiness
to tire, to harass.—*v.* tired
Nea'son, *s.* the windpipe
he name of a small animal
the state of the air; a storm
s. to pass with difficulty
aten, *s.* grown rough or tarushed
d by bad weather
ick, *s.* a vane on a spire
age, *s.* the advantage of the wind;
at shows the weather
ass, *s.* a barometer
ise, *s.* foretelling the weather
to form by texture; to insert
one who weaves cloth, &c.
s. act of forming by texture
thing woven; a film on the eye
eb'ster, *s.* one who weaves
s. palmpede; having films be-
foes, as swans, geese, &c.
marry, to join in marriage

Wed'ded, *s.* married, attached to
Wed'ding, *s.* the marriage ceremony
Wedge, *s.* a body with a sharp edge.

—*r.* *s.* to fasten with wedges

Wedge wood-ware, *s.* superior kind of earth-
ware made in Staffordshire

Wed'lock, *s.* the married state, matrimony

Wee, *s.* little, small, diminutive, puny

Wedn'esday, *s.* the fourth day of the week

Weed, *s.* a wild herb; a mourning habit

Wee'der, *s.* one who weeds or takes away

Wee'dhook, *s.* a hook to root up weeds

Wee'ding, *s.* the operation of clearing from
weeds

Wee'dy, *s.* abounding with weeds

Week, *s.* the space of seven days

Week-day, *s.* any day except Sunday

Week'ly, *s.* done, &c. every week

Weel, *s.* a whirlpool; a kind of trap for fish

Ween, *v.* to think, suppose, imagine

Weep, *v.* to shed tears, bewail, lament

Weeper, *s.* a mourner; a white border of linen
on the sleeve of a mourning dress

Weep'ing, *s.* lamentation; act of weeping

Wee'vil, *s.* a grub injurious to corn

Weft, *s.* a thing woven; the woof of cloth

goods which have no owner; gentle blast

Weftage, *s.* a texture; the thing woven

Weigh, *v.* to try the weight of any thing; to
heave up, to examine; nicely to judge

Weigh, Wey, *s.* a measure; weight

Weigh'd, *s.* examined by weight, &c.

Weight, *s.* the heaviness of any thing; impor-
tance; mass by which bodies are weigh'd;

gravity; pressure, &c. [importantly]

Weigh'tily, *ad.* heavily; ponderously; solidly;

Weightiness, *s.* heaviness; importance

Weightless, *s.* light; having no gravity

Weighty, *s.* heavy; important; strong

Weird, *s.* fatal; predicting; witchlike

Wel'come, *s.* received with gladness

—*s.* a kind reception.—*v.* *s.* to receive with
kindness.—*interj.* used to a visitor

Wel'comess, *s.* the act of making welcome;

a kind reception; gratefulness

Wel'comer, *s.* one who bids welcome

Weid, Would, *s.* a dyer's weed for yellow

Weid, *v.* to beat one mass into another

Wel'fare, *s.* happiness, prosperity, success

We'kin, *s.* the visible regions of the air

Well, *s.* a spring, a source; a cavity.—*ad.* not
sick; happy; convenient.—*ad.* not amiss;

rightly, properly

Well'aday, *interj.* denoting grief, &c.

Wellbe'ing, *s.* prosperity, happiness

Wellbo'rn, *s.* not meanly descended

Well'bred, *s.* polite, elegant of manners

Well'don'e, *interj.* denoting praise, &c.

Wellfa'voured, *s.* beautiful, handsome

Wellmet, *interj.* denoting salutation, &c.

Welln'igh, *ad.* almost, nearly, adjacent

Well'set, *s.* well-made; stout built

Well'spent, *s.* spent with virtue

Well'spring, *s.* spring, fountain; source

Well'will'er, *s.* one who means well

Wellwish', *s.* a wish of happiness, &c.

Wellwish'er, *s.* one who wishes good

Welsh, *s.* relating to Wales

Welt, *s.* a border; a selvage; an edging

Welter, *v.* to roll in blood, mire, &c.

Wem, *s.* a spot; scar; fault

Wem'less, unspotted, innocent

Wen, *s.* a dangerous fleshy excrescence
 Wench, *s.* a young woman, a strumpet
 Wen'cher, *s.* a fornicator
 Wen'ching, *s.* following of bad women
 Wend, *v. n.* to go; turn round; pass from
 Wen'ny, *a.* having the nature of a wen
 Went, *pret. of Go*
 Wept, *pret. and part. of Weep*
 Were, *pret. of the verb To be*
 Wert, *second person singular of Were*
 We'sand, We'sil, *s.* the windpipe; the larynx
 West, *s.* the region where the sun sets.
 —*ad.* to the west of any place
 Wes'tering, *a.* tending towards the west
 Wes'terly, *a.* towards the west
 Wes'tern, *a.* westerly, from the west
 Wes'toyan; *see* Methodism
 Wes'tward, *ad.* towards the west
 Wet, *a.* rainy, moist.—*s.* water, rain.
 —*v. a.* to moisten; to make to drink
 Weth'er, *s.* a ram that is castrated
 Wet'ness, *s.* the state of being wet, rain
 Wet'shod, *a.* wet over the shoes
 Wet'tish, *a.* rather wet, rather moist
 Wex, *v. a.* to grow, increase, grow large
 Whale, *s.* the largest of all fish
 Whale'bone, *s.* the fin of whales
 Wharf, *s.* a place to land goods at
 Wharf'age, *s.* rates for landing at a wharf
 Wharf'inger, *s.* a keeper of a wharf
 What, *pron.* that which; which part
 What'e'er, What'so'e'er, *pron.* all that
 Wheal, *s.* a pustule; body of matter; insect
 Wheat, *s.* bread-corn, the finest of grains
 Wheat'ear, *s.* the name of a small bird
 Whea'ton, *s.* made of wheat corn
 Whee'dle, *s.* *a.* to entice by soft words
 Wheel, *s.* a circular body for various uses that
 turns round upon an axis; revolution.
 —*v.* to move on wheels; turn round; in a
 military sense to move forward or backward
 in a circular manner
 Wheelbarrow, *s.* a carriage of one wheel
 Wheel'inga, *s. pl.* the military movements made
 by horse or foot either to the right or left
 Wheelwright, *s.* a maker of wheels
 Whoeze, *v. n.* to breathe with a noise
 Wheelk, *s.* a protuberance; a shellfish
 Whelm, *v. a.* to cover; turn down; bury
 Whelp, *s.* the young of a dog, lion, &c.
 When, *ad.* at the time that, &c.
 Whence, *ad.* from what place, &c.
 When'so'e'ver, *ad.* from what place soever
 Whenever, *ad.* at whatsoever time
 Where, *ad.* at which place, at what place
 Whereabout's, *ad.* near what place
 Whereas, *ad.* when on the contrary; at which
 place; the thing being so that
 Whereat, *ad.* at which
 Whereby, *ad.* by which
 Where'er, *ad.* at whatever place
 Where'fore, *ad.* for what or which reason
 Wherein, *ad.* in which
 Whereinto, *ad.* into which
 Whereof, *s.* of which; concerning which
 Whereso'e'er, *ad.* in what place soever
 Whereunto, *ad.* to or unto which
 Whereupon, *ad.* on or upon which
 Wherewithal, *ad.* with which, with what
 Wher'et, *v. a.* to hurry, to tease, &c.
 Wherry, *s.* a light river boat.—*v. a.* to convey
 over in a boat

Whet, *v. a.* to sharpen, to edge; to provoke.
 —*s.* the act of sharpening
 Wheth'er, *pron.* which of the two
 Whet'stone, *s.* a sharpening stone
 Whet'ter, *s.* a sharper of knives, &c.
 Whey, *s.* the serous part of milk
 Whey'ey, Whey'ish, *a.* like whey; watery
 Which, *pronoun relative* that
 Whichso'e'er, *pron.* one or the other
 Whiff, *s.* a puff, blast, breath
 Whif'fle, *v. n.* to prevaricate, shuffle, play
 Whif'fler, *s.* a shuffler; flier; marcher
 Whig, *s.* a partyman opposed to a tory
 Whig'ery, *s.* whiggish notions
 Whig'ish, *a.* inclined to whiggism
 Whig'ism, *s.* the principles of the whigs
 Whiggs, *s.* the whiggamora, or waggamora of
 Scotland, whence the term Whig, as an op-
 probrium, had its origin
 While, *s.* time; a space of time
 While, Whiles, Whilst, *ad.* as long as
 Whil'om, *ad.* formerly, once, of old
 Whim, Whim'sey, *s.* an odd fancy; caprice
 Whim'per, *v. n.* to cry lowly as a child
 Whim'pled, *a.* distorted with crying
 Whim'sical, *a.* capricious, freakish, fanciful
 Whim'wham, *s.* a gewgaw, toy, trifle
 Whin, *s.* furze, a prickly bush
 Whine, *v. n.* to lament in low murmurs; to
 make a plaintive noise; to moan effeminately
 Whin'y, *v. n.* to make a noise like a horse.
 —*a.* abounding with whins
 Whin'yard, *s.* a large crooked sword
 Whip, *s.* an instrument of correction.
 —*v.* to cut with a whip; to lash, &c.
 Whip'cord, *s.* a cord for whip-lashes
 Whip'hand, *s.* an advantage over another
 Whip'lash, *s.* the small end of a whip
 Whip'per, *s.* one who uses the whip
 Whip'saw, *s.* a large saw for two persons
 Whip'ster, *s.* a nimble fellow; a sharper
 Whipt, for Whipped
 Whir, Whir'ry, *v. n.* to turn round rapidly with
 noise
 Whirl, *v. n.* to turn or run round rapidly.
 —*s.* a rapid turning or circumvolution
 Whir'ligig, *s.* a whirling plaything
 Whir'lpool, *s.* water moving circularly
 Whir'lwind, *s.* a storm moving circularly
 Whir'ring, *s.* a noise made by a bird's wing
 Whisk, *s.* a small besom; a child's tippet.
 —*v. a.* to brush with a whisk; to run
 Whis'ker, *s.* hair on the lips; a mustachio
 Whis'king, *part.* brushing; passing; quick
 Whis'ky, *s.* a spirit di-tilled from barley
 Whis'per, *v. n.* to speak with a low voice.
 —*s.* a low voice; a speaking softly
 Whis'perer, *s.* one who speaks low
 Whis'pering, *s.* act of speaking in a low voice;
 attacking secretly
 Whi't, *s.* a game at cards.—*interj.* be silent!
 Whis'tle, *v.* to form a kind of musical moula-
 tion of the breath; to blow a whistle.
 —*s.* a small wind-instrument
 Whit, *s.* a point, jot, tittle
 White, *a.* snowy, pale; pure.—*s.* a colour
 White-livered, *a.* envious, malicious
 Whi'ten, *v.* to make or grow white
 Whiteness, *s.* the state of being white
 Whi'topot, *s.* a kind of food from milk, eggs,
 white bread, sugar, spice, &c.
 Whi't-thorn, *s.* a species of thorn

ish, *v. a.* to make white; clear
 kind of liquid plaster to whiten the
 f houses; a wash to make the skin
 clear

ad. to what place or degree
s. a small fish; a soft chalk
a. somewhat or rather white
h. r. *s.* a leather drest with alum
s. a swelling at the finger's end
s. a bleacher of linen, &c.
a. observed at Whitsuntide
 tide, *s.* the feast of Pentecost
s. a white dress for a woman; *a*

n. to make a loud humming noise
g. act of making a loud murmuring

n. relative which person
pron. any one; whatever person
 the total; all of a thing.—*a.* all, total;
 to health
le. *s.* the sale of a considerable
 y at once, not in small parcels
me. *a.* contributing to health
 meness, *s.* quality of conducting to
 salubrity

ccus. sing. and *plural* of *Who*
ever. pron. any person whatever
 a shout of pursuit; a bird
 to shout; to insult with shouts
 a prostitute; a fornicatress
om. *s.* playing the whore, adultery
 aster, *s.* one who keeps whores
o. *s.* a bastard.—*a.* spurious
a. unchaste, incontinent, loose
 berry, *Whurt.* *s.* bilberry, a plant
pron. poss. of *who* and *which*

er. pron. any without exception
 for what reason or cause
 the cotton of a candle or lamp
a. given to vice, cursed
 less, *s.* guilt, moral evil, vice
a. made of small willows or sticks
s. a small door; a small gate
 broad, remote, extended
f'de.y. *ad.* remotely, at a distance
n. to make or grow wide
s. *s.* the name of a water fowl
s. a woman whose husband is dead
r. *s.* a man whose wife is dead
 ood, *s.* the state of a widow
 breadth or wideness
a. to use with full power

ssa. *s.* capability of being managed
a. capable of being managed
 made or drawn into wire
 woman that is married
 becoming a wife
 light cake; a perwig
 a man and woman.—*a.* swift
n. *s.* an Indian cabin
 not time; desert, savage, uncouth,
 leser, an uninhabited country
v. a. to lose in a wilderness, &c.
ess. *s.* a wild uninhabited tract of
 a savage country; a desert
s. gunpowder rolled up wet
 osehane, *s.* a vain foolish pursuit
s. the name of a wild sour apple
s. rudeness, brutality, savageness
 leceit, fraud, trick, shift
s. stubborn, tenacious, designed

Wilfulness, *s.* reckless obstinacy, perversity
 Wilk, *s.* a kind of periwinkle; a seasonal
 Will, *s.* a choice, command, bequest

—*v. a.* to command, direct, desire
 Will'ing, *a.* inclined to any thing; desirous
 Will'ow, *s.* the name of a tree

Will'-with-a-wisp, Jack-with-a-lantern, *s.* a
 fiery vapour appearing in the night
 Willowy, *s.* abounding with willows
 Will'some, *s.* obstinate, stubborn
 Wil'y, *a.* sly, cunning, full of stratagem
 Wim'ble, *s.* a tool for boring holes with
 —*a.* active, nimble

Wim'ple, *s.* a hood, a veil.—*v. a.* to draw over
 Win, *v.* to gain by conquest or play
 Wince, Winch, *v. n.* to shrink from pain; to
 kick with impatience

Winch, *s.* a handle to turn a mill or screw
 Win'coppie, *s.* a small red flower, which, if it
 opens in the morning, betokens a fair day
 Wind, *s.* a flowing wave of air, breath
 Win'dage, *s.* in a gun or mortar the difference
 between the diameter of the bore and that
 of the shot or shell

Wind egg, *s.* an imperfect egg
 Wind'er, *s.* who or what winds; a plant
 Win'dfall, *s.* fruit blown down by the wind; an
 advantage coming unexpectedly

Win'dflower, *s.* a flower; the anemone
 Win'dgun, *s.* a gun to discharge a bullet, by
 letting loose the air pent up within

Win'ding, *s.* a turning about; a following
 Win'ding-sheet, *s.* a sheet in which the dead
 are swrapped, serving for a shroud

Win'dlass, *s.* a machine for raising weights
 Win'dle, *s.* a spindle, reel, machine
 Win'dmill, *s.* a mill turned by the wind

Win'dow, *s.* an opening in a house for light
 and air; the glass it contains

Win'dpipe, *s.* the passage for the breath
 Win'dward, *ad.* towards the wind

Win'dy, *a.* breeding wind; swelled; stormy
 Wine, *s.* the fermented juice of grapes, &c.

Wing, *s.* that part of a bird used in flying; the
 right or left of an army; a fan to a winnow.
 —*v.* to furnish with wings; to fly

Wing'ed, *a.* having wings. swift; wounded
 Wink, *v. n.* to shut the eyes; connive, hint

Win'ner, *s.* one who wins, one who gains
 Win'ning, *a.* attractive.—*s.* the sum won

Win'now, *v.* to fan, to sift, to examine
 Win'some, *a.* merry, cheerful

Win'ter, *s.* the cold season of the year.
 —*v.* to pass or feed in the winter

Win'terly, Win'try, *a.* suitable to winter
 Win'y, *a.* like or having the taste of wine

Wipe, *v. a.* to cleanse by rubbing; to clear.
 —*s.* an act of cleansing; a blow; a reproof;
 a rub; a stroke; a bird

Wire, *s.* a metal drawn out into threads
 Wis'drawer, *s.* one who makes wire

Wis'dom, *s.* knowledge and judgment con-
 ducted by wisdom and discretion

Wise, *a.* judging right; prudent, grave.
 —*s.* manner; way of being or acting

Wi'seacre, *s.* a fool, dunce, simpleton
 Wi'sely, *ad.* judiciously, prudently, gravely

Wish, *s.* a longing desire, the thing desired.
 —*v.* to have a strong desire, to long for

Wish'er, *s.* one who longs or wishes
 Wish'ful, *a.* showing desire, longing, eager
 Wis'ket, Whis'ket, *s.* a basket, a scow

- Wisp, *s.* a small bundle of straw or hay
 Wist, *pret. and part. of* the obsolete verb *Wiz*, to know
 Wis'tul, *a.* attentive, full of thought
 Wit, *s.* quickness of fancy; a man of genius; understanding, judgment, sense.
 —To Wit, *ad.* namely, That is
 Witch, *s.* a woman given to unlawful arts
 Wit'craft, *s.* the practice of witches
 Wit'craft, *s.* invention, contrivance
 With'a, *ad.* along with the rest; besides
 Withdraw', *v.* to draw back, retire, retreat
 Withdrawing-room, *s.* a room near another to retire to, usually called a drawing room
 Withe, *s.* a willow twig; a band of twigs
 With'er, *v.* to fade, to pine or die away
 With'ers, *s. pl.* the joint uniting the neck and shoulders of a horse
 With'h'ld, *v. a.* to keep back, to refuse
 Within', *prep.* in the inner part
 With'in' side, *ad.* in the inward parts
 Withou't, *prep.* not within compass of
 With'stan'd, *v. a.* to oppose, resist, restrain
 With'y, *s.* a willow, the shoot of a willow
 Wit'less, *a.* wanting understanding
 Wit'ling, *s.* a petty pretender to wit
 Wit'ness, *s.* testimony; an evidence.—*n.* to bear testimony, to assist.—*interj.* denoting an exclamation
 Wit'ness, *s.* a mean attempt at wit
 Wit'tily, *ad.* ingeniously, cunningly, artfully; with flight of imagination
 Wit'tingly, *ad.* knowingly, by design
 Wit'tol, Wit'tul, *s.* a contrived cuckold
 Wit'tolly, *a.* cuckoldly, low, despicable
 Wit'ty, *a.* ingenious, sarcastic, smart
 Wive, *v.* to marry, to take a wife
 Wives, *s. pl. of* Wife
 Wiz'ard, *s.* a conjurer, a cunning man
 Wiz'en, *v. n.* to wither, to become dry
 Wo, *s.* grief, sorrow, misery, calamity
 Wood, *s.* a plant used in dyeing blue
 Wo'ful, *a.* sorrowful, calamitous
 Wo'fulness, *s.* calamity, misery
 Wold, *s.* a plain open country; a down
 Wolf, *s.* a fierce beast; an eating ulcer
 Wol'flog, *s.* a large dog to guard sheep
 Wol'fsh, Wol'vish, *a.* fierce like a wolf
 Wol'fsbane, *s.* a poisonous plant
 Wom'an, *s.* the female of the human race
 Wom'an-hater, *s.* one who hates women
 Wom'anhood, *s.* the qualities of a woman
 Wom'anish, *a.* suitable to a woman
 Wom'ankind, *s.* female sex; race of women
 Wom'anly, *a.* becoming a woman, not childish, not girlish
 Womb, *s.* place of generation
 Wom'en, *s. plural of* Woman
 Won, *pret. and part. p. of* Win
 Won'd'ed, *v. n.* to be astonished.—*s.* amazement, admiration
 Won'd'ful, *a.* admirable, strange
 Won'd'erstruck, *a.* amazed, astonished
 Won'd'rous, *a.* marvellous, strange, surprising, admirable
 Wou't, *v. n.* to be accustomed or used to
 Wou't, *a.* contraction of Would not, but used for Won't
 Wou'ted, *a.* accustomed, usual, used
 Woo, *v.* to court, to make love, to sue
 Wood, *s.* a forest; a place filled with timber trees; the substance of trees
 Wood'ashes, *s.* ashes of burnt wood
 Wood'bine, *s.* the honeysuckle
 Wood'cock, *s.* a bird of passage
 Wood'ed, *a.* supplied or thick with wood
 Wood'en, *a.* made of wood; clumsy
 Wood'hole, *s.* a place where wood is laid
 Wood'land, *s.* land covered with woods
 Wood'louse, *s.* a vermin about old wood
 Wood'man, *s.* a sportsman, a hunter, &c.
 Wood'note, *s.* a wild note; wild music
 Wood'nymph, *s.* a nymph of the woods
 Wood'offering, *s.* wood burnt on an altar
 Wood'pecker, *s.* the name of a bird
 Wood'pigeon, *s.* a wild pigeon
 Wood'roof, *s.* a herb
 Wood'sare, *s.* the froth on herbs
 Wood'work, *s.* any thing made of wood
 Wood'y, *a.* abounding with wood; ligneous
 Woo'er, *s.* one who courts women
 Wool, *s.* the set of threads that crosses the warp; the web; texture; cloth
 Wool'ing, *s.* act of making love to another
 Wool, *s.* the fleece of sheep; short hair
 Wo'loomb, *s.* the instrument with which wool is combed
 Wool'comber, *s.* one whose business it is to comb wool
 Wool'fel, *s.* a skin with the wool on
 Wool'en, *a.* made or consisting of wool
 Wool'en-dra'per, *s.* a draper in woollen goods
 Wool'iness, *s.* quality of being woolly
 Wool'pack, *s.* a bag or pack of wool
 Wool'y, *a.* composed of or resembling wool
 Wool'stapler, *s.* one who deals in wool
 Word, *s.* a single part of speech; promise.—*v.* to express properly; to dispute
 Wore, *preterite of* Wear
 Work, *v.* to labour; be agitated; raise, &c.—*s.* labour, toil, deed, employment
 Work'house, *s.* a receptacle for parish poor
 Work'ing-day, *s.* a day for work
 Work'man, *s.* an artificer, a labourer
 Work'manlike, *a.* like a workman, skillful
 Work'manship, *s.* manufacture, skill, art
 Works, *s. pl.* the fortifications about the body of a place
 Work'shop, *s.* a shop to work in
 Work'woman, *s.* one skilled in needlework
 World, *s.* the earth; mankind; universal empire; the manners of men
 World'ling, *s.* one who idolizes his money
 Wor'ldly, *a.* human; bent upon this world
 Worm, *s.* an insect, grub; any spiral thing.—*v. a.* to take out the charge of a fire-arm by means of a worm
 Worm-eaten, *a.* gnawed by worms; old
 Worm'wood, *s.* the name of a bitter herb
 Worm'y, *a.* full of worms, having worms
 Worn, *part. pass. of* Wear
 Wor'nil, *s.* a maggot; a worm in cows
 Wor'ry, *v. a.* to tear, to mangle, to harass
 Worse, *a.* more bad, more ill
 Wor'ship, *s.* dignity, eminence; term of honour; a religious reverence; adoration
 Wor'shipful, *a.* respected for dignity, &c.
 Worst, *a.* most bad, most ill, most wicked.—*v. a.* to defeat, to overthrow; to put an army to the rout
 Wor'sted, *s.* woollen yarn; wool spun
 Wort, *s.* a herb; ale or beer not fermented
 Worth, *a.* deserving of, equal in value to.—*s.* price, value, importance

tably, justly, deservedly
orth, desert, excellence
reserving, unworthy
want of value
ring, valuable, noble
rving praise
v, to be aware of
Weave
of Weave
ill
[—*pret. of Wind*
—v. a. to hurt by violence,
of cutting the skin
struction; see Wreck
tended apparition of a person

verse dispute; a quarrel
le peevishly
ewish disputative person
together; to contain
th or paper cover, &c.
of wrapping together
anger, vengeance
ry, raging, furious
from anger, meek
venge; to execute
nceance, passion
ngeful, malicious
revengeing, impotent
nd; any thing twisted.
o twist, to curl
of entwining
d, twisted, curling
reck; destruction, ruin
of destroying by violent means
e of a very small bird
ull by force, to wrest.
olent twist; trap
ist by violence, to writho.
a violence
struggle for a fall

Wres'tler, *s.* one skilled in wrestling
Wrest'ling, *s.* an athletic exercise in which
one strives to overthrow the other
Wretch, *s.* a miserable or worthless person
Wret'ched, *a.* miserable, despicable
Wret'chedness, *s.* misery, despicableness
Wrig'gle, *v. a.* to move to and fro
Wright, *s.* a workman; an artificer in wood
Wring, *v.* to twist, to squeeze, to press, to
writhe, to harass, to torture, to extort, to
force by violence, to turn round by violence
—*s.* a twist; sensation of anguish
Wrin'kle, *s.* a crease in cloth, &c.
—v. a. to cause creases or wrinkles
Wrist, *s.* the joint of the hand to the arm
Wris'tband, *s.* the band of the shirt at the hand
Writ, *s.* scripture; a legal process, &c.; as a
pret. of Write now obsolete
Write, *v.* to express by means of letters
Writ'er, *s.* an author; one who writes
Writhe, *v.* to distort, to twist, to wrest
Writ'ing, *s.* act of distorting; a distraction
Writ'ing, *s.* any thing written with pen and
ink; a composition; a book
Writ'ing-master, *s.* one who teaches to write
Writ'ings, *s.* legal conveyances, &c.
Writ'en, *part. pass. of Write*
Wriz'zled, *a.* wrinkled, withered, shrunk
Wrong, *s.* injury, injustice; an error.
—*a.* not right, unfit.—*v. a.* to injure
Wrong, *Wrongly, ad.* amiss, improperly
Wrong'ful, *a.* unjust, dishonest, injurious
Wrong'headed, *a.* self-opinionated, perverse
Wrote, *pret. of Write*
Wroth, *a.* angry, enraged, provoked
Wrought (*rauf*), *part. of Work*; performed;
manufactured
Wrung, *pret. and part. of Wring*
Wry, *a.* crooked, distorted, wrested
Wry'ness, *s.* state of being wry

X.

numeral, stands for 10; when
ntally, for 1000; and with a
r 10,000; as an abbreviation
rist, Xn. for Christian, and
aa. As an initial it is pro-
ne of God among the Chinese
ng to yellow, an acid com-
r, carbon, &c.
ellow colouring matter, dis-
der
enus of plants covered with
[the name of Socrates' wife
old, a quarrelsome woman;
three-masted vessel
spitally, kind treatment of

Xeroph'agy, *s.* the eating of dry meats: a kind
of fast among the primitive Christians, who
in Lent ate only of bread and dry fruits
Xero'des, *s.* any tumour attended with dryness
Xero'tes, *s.* a want of moisture, a dry habit of
body
Xes'ta, *s.* a liquid measure of 20 ounces
Xes'tes, *s.* a measure above a pint
Xiph'ias, *s.* the sword-fish; a sword-shaped
comet
Xi'phoid, *a.* sword-like
Xylog'raphy, *s.* the art of engraving on and
printing from wood-blocks
Xynoc'cia, *s.* an Athenian festival
Xys'ter, *s.* a surgeon's instrument for scraping
bones
Xys'tus, *s.* a walking place or gallery

Y.

all ship with one deck, richly
l contrived for swiftness and
can roof

Yard, *s.* ground enclosed adjoining to a house;
a measure of three feet; supports for a ves-
sel's sails
Yardwand, *s.* a measure of a yard

Yarn, *s.* spun wool; woollen thread
 Yawl, *s.* a ship's boat.—*v. n.* to bawl
 Yawn, *v. n.* to gape; oscillate; open wide
 Yawn'ing, *a.* sleepy, slumbering
 Yclad, *n.* clad, clothed, adorned
 Yclep'ed, *n.* call'ed, nam'ed, denominated
 Ye, *nominative plural of Thou*
 Yea, *ad.* yes, su. ely, certainly, truly
 Yeau, *v. n.* to bring forth young as sheep
 Yea'ning, *s.* the young of sheep
 Year, *s.* the term of twelve calendar months
 Yea'ring, *a.* being a year old
 Yearly, *ad.* once a year.—*a.* lasting a year
 Yearn, *v. n.* to feel great uneasiness
 Yearning, *s.* an emotion of tenderness
 Yeat, *s.* the froth in the working of new ale or beer; spume on a troubled sea
 Yeasty, *a.* frothy; smeared with yeast
 Yeast, *see* Yeast
 Yolk, *s.* the yellow part of an egg
 Yell, *v. n.* to make a howling noise.—*s.* a cry of horror or distress
 Yel'low, *a.* of a bright glaring colour, as gold
 Yel'lowish, *a.* approaching to yellow
 Yel'lows, *s.* a disease in horses
 Yelp, *v. n.* to bark as a hound, &c.
 Yelp'ing, *s.* act of barking as a dog after its prey
 Yeo'manry, *s.* a collective body of country gentlemen and farmers subjected to specific military regulations

Yeo'man, *s.* a gentleman farmer; a freeholder; an officer in the king's court, &c.
 Yerk, *v. a.* to move with a spring
 Yes, *ad.* a term of affirmation; yea, truly
 Yes't-day, *s.* the day last past
 Yes'ternight, *s.* the night last past
 Yet, *conj.* nevertheless, notwithstanding.—*ad.* beside, still, at least, after all
 Yew, *s.* a tree of tough wood
 Yew'en, *s.* made or resembling yew
 Yield, *v.* to produce, to afford; to give up
 Yield'ing, *s.* a submission
 Yoke, *s.* a bandage for the neck; a mark of servitude; a chain; bond; couple, pair
 —*v. a.* to couple together; to enslave
 Yo'k'efellow, *s.* a companion in labour
 Yon, Yon'der, *n.* being within view
 Yore, *ad.* of long time past, of old time
 Yon, *pronoun*, oblique case of Ye
 Young, *a.* youthful, not old; tender.—*s.* the offspring of any creature
 Young'er, *a.* more young, not so old
 Young'st, *a.* the most young of all
 Young'ster, Yon'ker, *s.* a young person
 Your, *pronoun*, *a.* of You
 Yourself, *pron.* even you, you only
 Youth, *s.* one past childhood; tender age
 You'thful, *a.* young, frolicsome, vigorous
 You'thfulness, *s.* state of being in the first part of life
 Yule, *s.* the time of Christmas
 Yux, Yox, *s.* the bloodough

Z.

ZAC'CHO, *s.* in architecture, the lowest part of the pedestal of a column
 Zaf'fir, Zaf'fir, *s.* a factitious mineral
 Za'ny, *s.* a buffoon, a silly person, a merry-andrew
 Zar'nich, *s.* a solid substance in which ornament is frequently found
 Zeal, *s.* a passionate ardour; warmth
 Zeal'ot, *s.* a person full of zeal; a fanatic
 Zeal'otry, *s.* behaviour of a zealot
 Zeal'ous, *a.* ardently passionate in a cause
 Ze'bra, *s.* an Indian beast; a kind of mule
 Zee'h'n, *s.* a Venetian gold coin worth 9s.
 Zee'dory, *s.* the name of a spicy plant
 Ze'nith, *s.* that point in the heavens directly over our heads, opposite the Nadir
 Zeph'y'r, Zeph'y'rus, *s.* the west wind
 Ze't, *s.* the peel of an orange squeezed into wine; a relish; a taste added
 —*r. a.* to heighten by added relish
 Ze'ta, *s.* a Greek letter; a dining room
 Zet'ic, *a.* proceeding by inquiry; seeking
 Zeu'gma, *s.* a figure in grammar, when one verb agrees with divers nouns
 Zig'zag, *a.* turning short winding
 Zig'zags, *s. pl.* in fortification a series of diverging trenches, or paths, so cut that the besieged are prevented from enfilading the besieger in his approaches
 Zink, Zink, *s.* a kind of fossil substance

Zineo'graphy, *s.* the art of drawing and printing on zinc
 Zo'cle, *s.* a small sort of stand or pedestal, being a low square piece or member, used to support a bust or statue, &c.
 Zo'diac, *s.* a great circle of the sphere, containing the twelve signs
 Zodi'acal, *n.* relating to the zodiac
 Zone, *s.* a girdle; a division of the earth
 Zo'nei, *a.* wearing a zone
 Zoog'rap'her, *s.* one who describes the nature, properties, and forms of animals
 Zoog'raphy, *s.* a description of the forms, nature, and properties of animals
 Zool'gical, *a.* describing living creatures
 Zoologist, *s.* one who treats of living creatures
 Zool'ogy, *s.* a scientific treatise of animals
 Zo'ophytes, *s. pl.* vegetables partaking of the nature both of plants and animals
 Zoophoric, *s.* a stately column, or a column supporting the figure of an animal
 Zooph'orus, *s.* a part between the architrave and cornice, so called on account of the ornaments carved on it, among which are the figures of animals
 Zoot'onist, *s.* one who dissects brute beasts
 Zoot'omy, *s.* a dissection of the bodies of brute beasts
 Zounds, *interj.* expressing anger or wonder

A COMPENDIOUS TABLE OF UNIVERSAL HISTORY, DIVIDED INTO CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS;

SHOWING THE MOST IMPORTANT EPOCHS AND STRIKING EVENTS IN THE ANNALS
OF THE WORLD.

THE FIRST PERIOD OF HISTORY.

- The Creation of the world, according to the best calculation, was in the 710th year of the Julian Period.*
- Adam and Eve created.
- Cain and Abel, the sons of Adam, offer sacrifice to God.
- Abel murdered by Cain.
- Birth of Seth, the second of the Patriarchs before the deluge.
- Birth of Enos, the third patriarch; probably the first mortal who instituted a general form of religious worship and sacrifice.
- Cainan, the fourth patriarch, born.
- Mahaleel, the fifth patriarch, born.—3544 Jared, the sixth patriarch, born.
- Enoch, the seventh patriarch, born.
- Methuselah, the eighth patriarch, born.—3130 Lameel, the ninth patriarch.
- Death of Adam, at the age of 530 years.
- Enoch, for his piety, translated to heaven in his 365th year.
- Seth dies, at the age of 912 years.
- Noah, the tenth patriarch before the flood, born.
- Enos dies, aged 962 years.
- Fuh-li, ascends the throne of China; and with him the recognized history of that empire may be said to commence.
- God reveals to Noah his purpose of destroying the human race by a general deluge, and commands him to prepare an ark.
- A conjunction of the planets.
- The world destroyed by a deluge.
- During the reign of Yu, emperor of China, a tremendous deluge is recorded to have taken place.
- Nimrod begins the kingdom of Babylon; and Ashur commences that of Assyria.
- Celestial observations of the Chaldeans are begun at Babylon.
- Yu, emperor of China, commonly called "the Great," succeeds to the throne, which from this period became hereditary in the eldest son. This monarch was the first of the celebrated dynasty of "Hia."
- The kingdom of Egypt begins under Misraim, the son of Ham.
- Belus the Assyrian begins to reign at Nineveh, and largely extends dominions.

* This is a very remarkable epoch in astronomical history. The Julian period is the product of three Cycles, the Solar, Lunar, and Indiction, or of 28, 19, and 15 years, which amount to 545,360. The first year of the Christian era corresponds to the 4714th of the Julian Period; therefore, we add 4713 to any given year of this era, the sum will be the year of the period required. Thus, 4713 + 1855 = 6568, the year of the Julian Period corresponding to 1855. It appears, that, according to our computation, the Julian Period extends to 710 centuries beyond the creation, or the world was created in the 710th year of this period. The astronomer Scaliger was the inventor of the system of years, which has been very lately adopted by Chronologists. It comprehends all time; and the different epochs, etc. may be referred and adjusted to it.

Such are the first dawns of primeval history, which are chiefly derived from the sacred records; and in the fragments of profane history we discover many traces of the events there recorded, though disguised by traditionary legends, and mixed with fable. Berosus, the Babylonian historian, makes ten generations between Alorus and Xisuthrus, kings of Chaldea, who reigned before the flood; which corresponds with the ten generations of the scriptures from Adam to Noah. Sanchoniathon of Phœnicia, Manetho the Egyptian, and the Chinese chronologers commence their annals not only at a period antecedent to the flood, but several thousand years prior to the Creation itself!

Although the different divisions of time are frequently arbitrary, and varying with different nations, there are, notwithstanding, many important epochs, independently of the Creation and the Deluge, from which historians have dated postdiluvian events. The principal of these, among the Greeks, was the establishment of the Olympic games, B.C. 884 (called the Olympiads), and among the Romans, the building of Rome, B.C. 753 (ANN. ROMÆ). The most useful, however, as well as the most intelligible division of time, is the Birth of Christ (B.C. or A.D., before or after, as the event may be). There are also different Ages, or historical periods of time, which are mentioned by historians, as the Heroic ages, which were anterior to the Trojan war; the Classical ages, from the period of Homer and Hesiod to the decline of Roman literature under the Emperors; the Middle ages, which embrace the period from the fall of the Roman empire to the revival of learning in Western Europe during the fifteenth century.

The most important and distinctive periods, in the historical division of time, since the Deluge, may be classed under seven CHRONOLOGICAL ERAS. The first may be calculated from the establishment of the Assyrian and Egyptian monarchies, about 2200 B.C., to the grand epoch of the Trojan war, B.C. 1194—1184 (occupying a period of about 1000 years);—the second, from that period to the destruction of the great Babylonian empire by Cyrus, king of Persia, B.C. 538;—the third, to the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323;—the fourth, to the Birth of Christ, or the Augustan age of Rome;—and the fifth, from that time to the fall of the Roman empire in the fifth century, when classical literature became extinct. The sixth era, from this last period to the REFORMATION (occupying a space of 1000 years), is called the MIDDLE or FEUDAL AGES.—After this period, MODERN HISTORY, extending from the fifteenth century to the present time, may be said to commence.

Agreeably to these Eras, or grand divisions of time in the annals of nations, the following Chronological View of History (compiled from the most authentic sources) has been arranged.*

ERA I.

From the foundation of the Assyrian and Egyptian monarchies, about 2200 years B.C. to the siege of Troy B.C. 1194—1184; which forms the most prosperous periods in the histories of Assyria and Egypt.

Assyria.

B. C.

2290 The first Assyrian empire was founded by Nimrod, or Belus; and Nineveh, the capital of the empire, was built by Ninus, the son of Nimrod. Semiramis, the queen of Ninus, raised the celebrated city of Babylon, which has justly been considered one of the seven wonders of the world. Ninyas, the son of Semiramis, succeeded her as King of Assyria; but the history of the successors of Ninyas, though Assyria held the rule of all Asia for ages, is, for thirty generations, entirely unknown, with the exception of Paul and Sardanapalus.†

* The leading events of classical antiquity have been chiefly gleaned from the "Introduction" to the "Classical and Archaeological Dictionary," lately published by the Editor.

† Continued in the succeeding Chronological Eras.

Egypt.

eneas, or Misraim, was the founder of the Egyptian monarchy. The succeeding kings were Busiris, Osymandias, Uchoreus, and Moeris. He shepherd kings seize Lower Egypt; where they reign 280 years. braham enters Egypt.

femnon inventor of letters.

Joseph founds political institutions at Memphis.

Moses born in Egypt, was instructed in their learning.

He conducts the Israelites (who had obtained their settlement under Joseph 1750,) out of Egypt.

Individual Egyptians extend laws and ordinances, especially into Greece.

Danaus, brother of Sesostris, emigrates with his fifty daughters, and lands at Rhodes in the first ship which appeared in Greece.

Egyptian canicular year begins.

1 Sesostris the Great. Obelisks about this time.

1 Golden period of Egypt.

1 Pheron. Proteus. Rhampsinit. Cheops. Cephren. Mycerinus. Asychis. The six preceding reigns occupied 170 years in duration. The Pyramids supposed to be built about this period.†

China.*

00 The national annals of China at this period begin to assume a more regular and authentic shape, the names of the sovereigns being at the same time reduced to a probable duration. The founder of the *Hia* dynasty, "Yu the Great," is generally represented as being the leader of the first band of colonists from the west after the deluge, which took place about 140 years before.

1766 Chintang founded the Shang dynasty about 120 years before the Exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. He is said to have paid religious worship to Shangti, the Supreme Ruler of the world. This family ruled over the feudal states of the Chinese empire for a period of 644 years. But the names of Chausin and Tauti are synonymous in the Chinese annals for every thing cruel and licentious, as Nero and Messalina are in Roman History; and the "Book of Records" dwells largely on their horrible crimes and debauchery, apparently in order to exculpate the conduct of Wu-Wang who dethroned them, and founded the illustrious *Chai* dynasty.†

Phœnicia.

2000 The Phœnicians are celebrated as the most skilful and ancient navigators; Sidon and Tyre being their principal cities. The traffic by sea.

1493 Cadmus emigrates to Bœotia; introduces the Phœnician letters in Greece; founds Thebes.

1252 Tyre, the rival city of Sidon, built, afterwards the emporium of the west Syrophœnicia.

1200 The north coast of Africa and Sicily colonized from Tyre. Phœnici extend navigation beyond the Mediterranean; importing silver of Tarshish (Spain), tin from England, electrum from Holland Germany. The products of the interior of Asia and Africa are brought caravans to the mediterranean coast; as spices, drugs, gold, ivory,

* It has not been usual with chronologers to enter upon the regular history of China, because during the classical and mediæval ages, that ancient empire was entirely unknown. On the vast extension of our commercial and political relations in the East, and the recent contests in which we have been engaged, China has assumed a degree of importance which induces us to give it a prominent position in our chronological table.

† Continued in the succeeding Chronological Eras.

Judæa.

- B.C.**
 2000 Judæa was the land of Canaan, or the Palestine of Scriptural history, where dwelt the Philistines, Amalekites, &c.
 1985 Abraham arrives in Canaan, from Haran, which begins the 430 years of sojourning. From Abraham came the Israelites and other tribes.
 1750 Joseph, sold by his brethren to the Egyptians, grew in power there, and obtained for the Hebrews a settlement. [their learning.]
 1575 Moses born in Egypt, is adopted by Pharaoh's daughter, and instructed in
 1555 Leads the oppressed Israelites (600,000, besides children) out of Egypt, through the Red Sea, and delivers to them, at Mount Sinai, the Ten Commandments.
 1515 After sojourning 40 years in the wilderness, the Israelites are led by Joshua into the land of Canaan, and settle in Palestine. "the promised land." The period of the Sabbatical year commences. The Levites are divided amongst the twelve tribes as priests.
 1452 The Pentateuch, or five first books of Moses, are written in the land of Moab.†

Greece.

- 2084 The kingdom of Sicyon founded.
 2000 The Pelasgi in Peloponnesus.
 1856 Kingdom of Argos founded by Inachus.—1764 Deluge of Ogyges.
 1656 Pelasgian Colonies, from Arcadia, pass into Italy. Cecrops, from Egypt, founder and king of Athens.
 1582 Arundellian Marbles.
 1516 Kingdom of Lacedæmonia founded.
 1503 Deluge of Deucalion in Thessaly. [Thebes.
 1493 Cadmus, from Phœnicia, introduces alphabetical characters, and founds
 1485 Danaus, from Egypt, with his fifty daughters, lands at Rhodes in the first ship which appeared in Greece.
 1356 Eleusinian Mysteries.
 1300 Olympic and other Games instituted about this period.
 1225 Argonautic expedition. Jason, Theseus, and Orpheus sail from Thrace to Colchis to fetch the Golden Fleece.
 1194 The Heraclidæ make themselves masters of Peloponnesus, from which they are soon compelled to retire. The Trojan war commences.
 1184 Destruction of Troy.†

Italy.

- 2000 First inhabited by the Ligurians, Etrusci, Sicani, and Siculi.
 1500 The Ausonians in middle and lower Italy; and the Umbri, descendants of the Gauls. Italy is colonized from Greece and Thessaly.
 1400 The Tyrrheni, from Lydia, inhabit Etruria, and diffuse civilization.
 1200 A colony from Arcadia, under Evander, peoples Latium, the country of the Latins.†

ERA II.

From the Siege of Troy, B.C. 1194—1184, to the Destruction of the Babylonian Empire by Cyrus the Great, King of Persia, B.C. 545—538; during which period Judæa arrived at her most prosperous state.‡

Assyria.

- 767 Assyria still maintains her greatness, and continues her dominion over Asia. Phul, the king of Nineveh, supposed to be the same who re-

† Continued in the succeeding Chronological Eras.

‡ Continued from the preceding Era.

Assyria—continued.**B. C.**

- pented on the preaching of Jonah. Sardanapalus, one of the most luxurious monarchs in his day, was the fortieth and last king of Assyria. After a reign of twenty years, a conspiracy was formed against him by his own generals; and being defeated in battle he burnt himself, with all his women and treasures, in his own palace, the Assyrian empire having lasted upwards of 1450 years. Out of its ruins arose three distinct kingdoms: 1. The second Assyrian monarchy, including Nineveh; 2. The kingdom of Media; 3. The kingdom of Babylon; out of which arises, under Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian empire.
- 725 Salmanazar, king of Nineveh, takes Samaria, and carries the inhabitants into captivity.
- 717 Sennacherib wars on Hezekiah, king of Judah.—631 Asarhadon.
- 600 Nebuchadnezzar takes Ecbatana. Nineveh destroyed. Nebuchadnezzar the Great effects the destruction of the Assyrian monarchy; conquers Phœnicia, Egypt, and Judæa; takes Jerusalem; carries the Jews into captivity; and founds the great Babylonian empire, from the Tigris to the Nile.
- 545 Cyrus the Great, of Persia, subdues the Babylonian empire, overcomes Croesus, the rich king of Lydia, at the battle of Thymbra.
- 538 Takes the city of Babylon, which lays the foundation of the great Persian empire on the ruins of the Assyrian monarchy, and gives Cyrus the dominion of all Asia.

Egypt.

- 1044 The kingdom of Egypt is divided into smaller states: Bubastis, Sais, &c.
- 1000 Internal distraction.
- 900 Sabacus, king of Ethiopia, makes himself master of Egypt; and after reigning fifty years he leaves the kingdom to Anysis.
- 719 Sethon.—706 Iharaca.
- 671—656 Government of the Twelve Kings.
- 617 Civilization introduced by the Greeks. Psammetichus first allowed their intercourse, and by their assistance conquering his eleven associate kings, becomes sole monarch.
- 610 Pharaoh Necho attempted to open a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. Introduced navigation.
- 600 Psammis.
- 572 By the conquest of Nebuchadnezzar, Egypt forms part of the Babylonian empire.

Phœnicia.

- 1044 Hiram, king of Tyre and Sidon, sends architects into Palestine.
- 869 The golden age of Phœnicia. Dido, from Phœnicia, founds the city of Carthage, which becomes the most important colony of the Phœnicians. Tyre and Sidon the richest cities in the world. Tyrian or purple dye.
- 571 Sidon is conquered, and Tyre utterly destroyed, after a siege of thirteen years, by Nebuchadnezzar. The inhabitants retired during the siege, and built the island city of Tyre, two miles from the shore, which rivalled ancient Tyre, until destroyed by Alexander the Great.

Judæa.

- 1150 The Philistines make war upon the Israelites.
- 1100 Samuel selects Saul for king.
- 1050 After: wards anoints David as king, who composes "the Psalms"—
- 1008 Golden period of the Jewish monarchy. Solomon finishes the temple of Jerusalem; writes "Proverbs," "Song of Solomon," &c.

Judæa—continued.

B. C.

- 979 Internal dissensions, and the division of Palestine into two kingdoms: Israel and Judah; Jews denominated from the latter.
 725 Israelites and Jews dwell in discord. Israel destroyed by the Assyrian king Salmanazar, who carries the ten tribes into captivity.
 606 Judæa and Jerusalem destroyed: the Babylonish captivity under Nebuchadnezzar.

China.

- 1122 Wu-Wang, the prince of Chau, was founder of the illustrious dynasty which bore his name. This sovereign, and his brother Chau, as well as his father Wang-wang, are among the most distinguished men of antiquity, and have been celebrated by their biographer Confucius, for their erudition and integrity. This dynasty continued for 873 years under thirty-five monarchs down to B.C. 249, when the family was terminated by Chwang siang-wang, the founder of the *Tsin* dynasty.
 1112 The compass is said to have been invented about this time by the preceding monarch.
 600 About this period flourished Fohi, the founder of Buddhism, or the popular religion in China.
 551 Confucius, or Cong-fu-tse, the celebrated Chinese philosopher, was born. His works have been held in the greatest esteem by the Chinese of all ages, as treasures of the purest morality. His descendants to this day are mandarins of the highest button.

Greece.

- 1104 The Heracidae re-enter the Peloponnesus, and take possession of Sparta and other parts of Greece.
 1070 Archons instituted at Athens.—1055 Cadmus builds the city of Thebes.
 1050 Grecian republics formed; and colonies founded on the western coast of Asia Minor, about this period.
 944 Hesiod and Homer.
 894 Gold and silver money first made in Greece at Argos.
 888 Lycurgus gives laws to Sparta, and establishes the commonwealth.
 814 Kingdom of Macedon begins.
 776 Olympic Games restored.—760 The Ephori at Sparta.
 754 Decennial Archons at Athens.—641 Become annual.
 743—724 First Messenian and Spartan war.
 685—668 Sparta the most powerful state in Greece. Second Messenian war.
 624 Draco gives sanguinary laws at Athens: punishes every fault with death.
 600 Thales of Miletus acquires, from the Egyptian priests at Memphis, a knowledge of geometry, astronomy, and philosophy; and he calculates eclipses. His scholar Anaximander invented globes, dials, and the signs of the Zodiac.
 594 Solon, archon and lawgiver in Athens, the most cultivated of the Grecian states. Pythian games instituted.
 591 Tragedy first performed.
 581 Isthmian games, in honour of Neptune.
 459 Pisistratus makes himself master of Athens.

Italy and Rome.

- 1180 After the destruction of Troy, the Trojans, under Æneas, settle in Italy at the arrival of whom forms the subject of Virgil's *Æneid*. The Argives, under Ælomedes, settle in Lower Italy about this period.
 1152 Ascanius founds Alba Longa.
 1100 Becomes powerful about this period.
 753 **ROME**, a colony from Alba, is founded by Romulus the first king.

Italy and Rome—continued.

B. C.

- 588 The Gauls conquer Upper Italy.
 566 Space of the Roman territory on the Tiber (including Rome) about eight miles; population 84,000.

ERA III.

From the establishment of the Persian Empire under Cyrus, B.C. 538, to the death of Alexander the Great, B.C. 323; which forms the most important period in the history of Persia, and the Golden Era of Greece.

Egypt.

- 525 On the death of Psammenitus, Cambyses, king of Persia, subjugates Egypt, and annexes it to the Persian empire.
 400 Frequent revolts, assisted by the Greeks.
 332 Conquered by Alexander the Great; when it forms part of the Macedonian empire.
 331 The city of Alexandria built, becomes the emporium of commerce, on the destruction of Tyre by Alexander.

Persia.

- 529 On the destruction of the Babylonian empire by Cyrus, the dominion of Persia eventually extends beyond the Indus; and from the Black and Caspian Seas to the Falls of the Nile in Egypt. Cambyses, the son of Cyrus, effects the conquest of Egypt.
 522 Smerdis the Magian assumes the throne on the death of Cambyses.
 508 Darius reduces all India to subjection.
 490 The Persians, under Darius, attempt to conquer Greece, but are beaten at Marathon.
 480 Xerxes commanded a second expedition of above 1,000,000 men, and a fleet of 2,000 ships: the latter were destroyed by the sea-fight at Salamis, when Xerxes and his army took to flight; and from that period the Persians were excluded from Europe. The governors of the distant provinces became independent.
 401 Cyrus revolts against his brother Artaxerxes II. The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon.
 330 Babylon and the principal cities of the Persian empire are conquered by Alexander the Great.
 330 Death of Darius, which terminates the Persian empire; after which a new empire, or the dynasty of the Sassanides, was formed by Artaxerxes, son of Sasson; but the political greatness of Persia was for ever afterwards lost.

Judæa.

- 536 Cyrus issues an edict in favour of the Jews, and allows them to return to Palestine.—519 Which is confirmed by Darius.
 515 Building of the second temple finished under Darius.
 430 Period of the Old Testament ends.

Greece and Macedon.

- 526 First public library at Athens.
 508 Pisistratidæ abandon Attica.
 504 The Greeks of Asia Minor league with the Athenians, whence the Persian War.

Greece and Macedon—continued.

B. C.

- 490 Army of Darius beaten at Marathon by Miltiades.
 481 The second expedition under Xerxes
 480 Defence of Thermopylæ by Leonidas, and naval victory of Salamis by Themistocles.
 479 Remnant of the army of Xerxes dispersed at Platæa.
 431 The most flourishing era of Greece, for about fifty years. The age of Pericles, Æschylus, Sophocles, Thucydides, Herodotus, Phidias, &c. The Grecian states soon grew discordant, and lost their freedom. The defeated Messenians quit the Peloponnesus. Rivalry between Corcyra and Corinth produces the Peloponnesian war between Athens and Sparta.
 405 Terminated by the victory of Lysander, and the triumph of Sparta over Athenian power.
 430 Oligarchy at Athens: thirty tyrants. Alcibiades. Plague over the known world: Hippocrates.
 403 Euclid.—400 Socrates.
 371 Euripides, Plato, Aristotle. Epaminondas, the Theban, gained the victory of Leuctra over the Macedonians.
 363 Battle of Mantinæa.
 358—356 Epaminondas fell, and with him the Theban ascendancy in Hellas. The Grecian states are exhausted. The tyranny of Athens produces the war of the allies.
 339 First sacred war against the Phocians. Demosthenes. Second sacred war against the Locrians excited by Philip of Macedon.
 338 Philip gains the battle of Cheronea, and the sovereignty of Greece. He becomes the generalissimo of the Grecians against the Persians.
 336 Alexander the Great succeeds his father Philip.
 335 Thebes taken and destroyed by Alexander.
 334 He causes himself to be declared generalissimo of the Greeks against the Persians in a diet assembled at Corinth. Alexander sets out for Persia.
 333 Battle of the Granicus, followed with the conquest of almost all Asia Minor. Battle of Issus.
 332 Alexander makes himself master of Tyre, after a siege of seven months.
 331 Appelles. Aristides. Alexander goes to Jerusalem. He makes himself master of Gaza, and soon after of all Egypt. He goes after this conquest to the temple of Jupiter Ammon; and at his return builds the city of Alexandria. Capture of Arbela, Babylon, Susa, and Persepolis.
 329 Alexander, after having subdued the Sogdians and Sacrians, builds a city upon the Taxartes, to which he gives his name. [the Hydaspes.
 327 His entrance into India. He gains a great victory over Porus on passing
 323 Demosthenes. Menander. Alexander, on his return from his conquests, dies at Babylon, at the age of 33. Aridaeus, Alexander's natural brother, is declared in his stead. The regency of the kingdom is given to Perdicaus. Alexander's generals divide the provinces among themselves. From this time commences the era of the empire of the Ptolemies in Egypt.
 [During this period, all the arts were carried to the highest state of perfection. Though the Eastern nations had raised magnificent and stupendous structures, the Greeks were the first people in the world, who, in their works of architecture, added beauty to magnificence, and elegance to grandeur. The temples of Jupiter Olympus, and the Ephesian Diana, are the first monuments of taste. Phidias, the Athenian, who died B. C. 432, is the first sculptor whose works have been immortal. Zeuxis, Parrhasius, and Timanthes, during the same ages, first discovered the power of the pencil and all the magic of painting. Literary composition too, in all its various branches, reached the highest degree of perfection in the Greek language.]

Carthage.

B. C.

- 869 The city of Carthage was originally founded by queen Dido, a Tyrian princess, although it does not come into historical notice before the time of the Persian invasion, B. C. 500, when Darius courted its alliance on meditating the conquest of Greece. Carthage may be said to have risen into opulence, from the period of the destruction of Tyre and Sidon, when she carried on the chief trade of the Mediterranean. The Carthaginians people Iwica, conquer Corsica, and colonize Sicily.
- 508 First alliance with Rome.
- 503 First treaty with Rome.
- 481 Attack the Greeks, but are beaten by Gelon.
- 445 Free themselves from tribute to the Africans.
- 340 Their wars with Sicily generally successful, till defeated by Timoleon.

Rome.

- 509 After having been governed by seven kings in succession, Tarquin is expelled.
- 451 Rome is afterwards governed by Consuls, or other republican magistrates. Ambassadors sent to Athens to bring home laws for its government.
- 390 Rome is taken by the Gauls. The history of Rome, however, for the four first centuries of its existence is comparatively unknown, and is confined chiefly to domestic events, or to petty wars with neighbouring states. We have at least inferential evidence that it was of little account in the time of Alexander the Great, in the fact that Aristotle, though he wrote largely on the Carthaginian government, and noticed its connexion with the Etruscans, does not even mention Rome. The authenticity of the early part of Roman history is doubtful. It is allowed that, for the first five centuries after the foundation of the city, there were no historians. The first is Fabius Pictor, who lived during the second Punic war. Livy says that almost all the ancient records were destroyed when Rome was taken by the Gauls.

ERA IV.

From the death of Alexander the Great, B. C. 323, to the reign of Augustus Cæsar, or the birth of Christ; which forms the most brilliant period in the victorious career of Rome.

Egypt.

- 321 On the death of Alexander, and the division of the Macedonian empire, Ptolemy Lægus obtains Egypt.
- 285 Alexandria the capital and seat of learning. Dionysius of Alexandria begins his astronomical era, and finds the true solar year to consist of 365d. 5h. 49s.
- 285 Ptolemy Philadelphus employs 72 interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, called the "Septuagint Version."
- 283 Alexandrian Library founded. Their kings generally called Ptolemæi; the three first extend commerce, and cultivate the Grecian arts and sciences.
- 247 The golden period of the Ptolemies.
- 221 The Kingdom declines.
- 200 Asia Minor lost.
- 162 Romans divide the Monarchy.
- 62 Lathyrus ruins Thebes, for the purpose of destroying the rebels.

Egypt—continued.

B. C.

- 48 Disputed succession of Ptolemy XIII., determined by Octavius Cæsar in favour of Cleopatra, who gains the affections of Marc Antony.
 33 They war with Octavius; are defeated at Actium.
 31 Alexandria taken by Octavius.
 30 Cleopatra and Marc Antony destroy themselves, and Egypt becomes a Roman Province.

Syria.

- 301 On the division of the Macedonian empire, the second Assyrian monarchy, which had been successively included in the Babylonian, Persian, and Macedonian kingdoms, was alternately possessed by Antigonus and Ptolemy, when Seleucus Nicator, ruler of Eastern Asia, conquered Syria from Ptolemy; which afterwards remained under the Seleuci; and this formed the era of the Seleucidæ.
 290 Seleucus builds forty cities in Asia.
 222 Antiochus the Great, leagued with Hannibal against Rome, was defeated at Magnesia.
 170 Antiochus Epiphanes makes himself master of all Egypt, and marches afterwards to Jerusalem, where he commits unheard-of cruelties.
 164 His death.
 64 Antiochus Asiaticus deposed by Pompey; when Syria became a Roman Province.

Judæa.

- 285 Ptolemy Philadelphus conquers Palestine, and carries many thousand Jews into Egypt.
 118 Jerusalem destroyed, and Jelia Capitolina built in its stead.
 55 Herod appointed King of the Jews by Cæsar in Rome.
 19 Rebuilds the Temple.

China.

- 249 The Chau dynasty was overthrown by Chwang-siang-wang, a prince of *Tsin*, who established the dynasty which bears his name. He effected several important reforms in the state; and divided the country into thirty-six provinces, over which he placed governors. This monarch was one of those extraordinary men who turn the course of events, and give an impress to subsequent ages. He made progresses through his dominions with a splendour hitherto unknown, built public edifices, opened roads and canals to facilitate intercourse and trade between the various provinces, and repressed the incursions of the Huns, driving them into the wilds of Mongolia. In order to keep the Huns out effectually, Chi-hwang-ti conceived the idea of extending and uniting the walls which the princes of some of the Northern states had erected on their frontier into one grand wall, stretching across the empire from the sea to the desert. This gigantic undertaking was completed in ten years; and it has made the name of Chi-hwang-ti celebrated throughout the world, however ineffectual it was to preserve his frontiers. The vanity of the new monarch led him to endeavour to destroy all records written anterior to his own reign, that he might be by posterity regarded as the first emperor of the Chinese race. Orders were issued that every book should be burned, and especially the writings of Confucius and Mencius, upon the feudal states of Chau, whose remembrance he wished to blot out. Not only were the books sought after to be destroyed, but nearly five hundred literati were buried alive, in order that no one

China—continued.

B.C.

- might remain to reproach, in their writings, the First Emperor with having committed so barbarous and insane an act.
- 202 The dynasty of *Tsin* was overthrown by Liu Pang, a prince of *Han*, who was the founder of the illustrious house of that name. His accession is regarded as the commencement of "*Modern Chinese*" history. His family swayed the Middle Kingdom, under twenty-six monarchs, till the year A.D. 221. This is considered as the most brilliant period of Chinese history. The number and character of the heroes and literati of China, it is affirmed, were not surpassed even by those of the western world, which was then in the plenitude of intellectual greatness.

Macedon and Greece.

- 286 These provinces, on the division of the Macedonian empire, were obtained by Antipater. They continued to be convulsed by civil wars, which the victorious Romans turned to their own advantage. Pyrrhus expelled from Macedon by Lysimachus.
- 281 Who is afterwards defeated and killed by Seleucus.
- 251 Aratus persuades the people of Sicyon to join the Achæan league.
- 188 Sparta was obliged to renounce the Institutions of Lycurgus.
- 168 Macedon, by the defeat of Perseus at the battle of Pydna, was reduced to a Roman province.
- 146 And the Grecian states, at which time the Roman general Mummius defeated the Achæans, and destroyed Corinth.
- 86 Sylla conquers Athens, and sends its valuable libraries to Rome.

Carthage.

- 263 Beginning of the first Punic war with the Romans, which lasts twenty-four years.
- 259 Sea-fight between the Romans and Carthaginians near the coast of Myle.
- 254 Xanthippus, the Spartan, comes to the aid of the Carthaginians.
- 249 Regulus is sent to Rome to propose the exchange of prisoners. At his return the Carthaginians put him to death with the most cruel tortures.
- 241 Defeat of the Carthaginians near the Island of Egates, followed by a treaty that ends the first Punic war.
- 237 The Carthaginians give up Sardinia to the Romans, and engage to pay them 1200 talents.
- 230 Hamilcar is killed in Spain.
- 228 Hannibal is sent into Spain, and made general of the army.
- 219 The Romans violate their treaty of peace with Carthage, when Hannibal enters Spain.
- 218—201 He lays siege to Saguntum, and the second Punic war commences.
- 218 He crosses the Pyrennees and Alps conquers the intermediate territory, and arrives in Italy with 26,000 men. He beats two Roman armies.
- 217 Conquers a third army.
- 216 The Romans lose the battle of Cannæ.
- 215—205 Failing to receive succour from Carthage, Hannibal sustained several defeats.
- 202 The Romans effecting a landing in Africa, Hannibal was compelled to return; but was overthrown by Scipio at Zama.
- 183 Hannibal fled to Asia, and poisoned himself at Bithynia.
- 149 Carthage resists the encroachments of Masinissa, the Numidian King and ally of Rome, which the latter resents; hence the third Punic war.
- 146 The Carthaginians pulled down their houses to build ships with the timber, and the women gave their hair for bow-strings. Carthage was taken and destroyed by Scipio the younger, and its inhabitants exterminated by fire and sword, when the whole territory became Roman.

Pontus.

B. C.

- 104 The kingdom of Pontus, situated in Asia Minor, was founded by Mithridates I. (having been previously subject to the Persians.)
 89 And is famous for the celebrated contest carried on by Mithridates VI, commonly called the Great, against all the powers of the Romans.
 65 When he was eventually subdued by Pompey, and his dominions reduced to a Roman province.

Rome.

- 280 The Romans, hitherto unknown in the great history of nations, having subdued all Lower and Upper Italy, gradually emerge from their national obscurity: and while the other great empires of antiquity were approaching to caducity, she assumes the most prominent place in the scale of nations. The wars with Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, and with the Tarentines, first introduced them into notice.
 274 Pyrrhus's expulsion from Italy, made the Roman name known and respected in Greece, Sicily, and Africa.
 263 The first Punic War begins, and continues for twenty-four years.
 260 The Carthaginian fleet defeated by Duilius.
 256 Regulus defeated by Xanthippus.
 240 Plays first acted at Rome, being those of Livius Andronicus.
 235 The temple of Janus shut at Rome the first time since Numa.
 227 The war between Cleomenes and Aratus begins, and continues for five years.
 225 The Romans first cross the Po, pursuing the Gauls, who had entered Italy. They send a famous embassy to impart to the Greeks the treaty they had lately concluded with the Illyrians. The Corinthians declare, by a public decree, that they shall be admitted to a share in the celebration of the Isthmian games. The Athenians also grant them the freedom of Athens.
 218 The second Punic war begins, and continues seventeen years.
 217 The battle of Thrasymenus, and next year that of Cannæ.
 214 The Romans begin the auxiliary war against Philip in Epirus, which is continued by intervals for 14 years. [slain.
 212 Syracuse taken by Marcellus, after a siege of three years. Archimedes
 202 The battle of Zama, when Hannibal is defeated by Scipio.
 189 The luxuries of Asia brought to Rome.
 179 Numa's books found in a stone coffin at Rome.
 159 Time measured out at Rome by a water machine, invented by Scipio Nasica, 134 years after the introduction of sun-dials.
 149 The third Punic war begins. Prusias, king of Bithynia, put to death by his son Nicomedes.
 148 The Romans make war against the Achæans, which is finished the next year by Mummius.
 147 Carthage is destroyed by Scipio, and Corinth by Mummius.
 146 Viriathus is defeated by Lælius in Spain.
 141 The war of Numantia begins, and continues for eight years.
 138 The Roman army, under Mancinus, is defeated by the Numantines.
 136 The famous embassy of Scipio, Metellus, Mummius, and Panætius, into Egypt, Syria, and Greece.
 133 Numantia taken. Pergamus annexed to the Roman empire.
 123 The Romans make war against the pirates of the Balears.
 121 C. Gracchus killed.
 118 Dalmatia conquered by Metellus.
 111 The Jugurthine war begins, and continues for five years.
 109 The Teutones and Cimbri begin the war against Rome, and continue it for eight years.

Rome—continued.

A. C.

- 105 The Teutones defeat 80,000 Romans on the banks of the Rhone.
- 102 The Teutones defeated by C. Marius at Aquæ Sextiæ.
- 101 The Cimbri defeated by Marius and Catulus.
- 99 Dolabella conquers Lusitania.
- 91 The Social war begins, and continues three years, till finished by Sylla.
- 89 The Mithridatic war, which lasts twenty-six years.
- 88 The civil wars of Marius and Sylla begin, and continue six years.
- 86 Sylla conquers Athens, and sends its valuable libraries to Rome.
- 82 Young Marius is defeated by Sylla, who is made dictator.
- 78 The death of Sylla.
- 73 The servile war, under Spartacus, begins.
- 66 Mithridates conquered by Pompey in a night battle.
- 53 Catiline's conspiracy detected by Cicero. Mithridates kills himself.
- 60 The first triumvirate in the persons of Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus.
- 58 Cicero banished from Rome, and recalled the next year.
- 55 Cæsar passes the Rhine, defeats the Germans, and invades Britain.
- 50 Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey.
- 48 The battle of Pharsallia.
- 47 Alexandria taken by Cæsar.
- 46 The war of Africa. Cato kills himself. Calendar corrected by Sosigenes.
- 44 Cæsar slain.
- 43 The battle of Mutina. The second triumvirate in Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Cicero put to death.
- 42 The battle of Philippi.
- 36 Pompey the younger defeated in Sicily by Octavius.
- 31 The battle of Actium.
- 30 Egypt reduced into a Roman province.
- 27 The title of Augustus given to Octavius.
- 26 The Egyptians adopt the Julian year. About this time flourished Virgil, Pollio, Mæcenas, Strabo, Horace, Propertius, Livy, Tibullus, Ovid, Valerius, &c.
- 17 The secular games celebrated at Rome.
- 16 Lollius defeated by the Germans.
- 15 The Rhæti and Vindelici defeated by Drusus.
- 12 The Pannonians conquered by Tiberius.
- 11 Some of the German nations conquered by Drusus.
- 8 Augustus corrects the calendar.
- 6 Tiberius retires to Rhodes for seven years.

[Birth of Christ, according to the common era, 4714 of the Julian period, and A. R. 753.]

[Notwithstanding the intestine contentions and civil wars to which Rome had been subjected, she had now arrived at the zenith of political power and national greatness; and had succeeded in completing the destruction of all the kings who had presumed to oppose her. Indeed there never was a time when Rome, or any city in the world, was so magnificent, so populous, and so refined. The empire was now brought very near to its utmost extent. In Europe it contained Italy, Gaul, Spain, Greece, Illyricum, Dacia, Pannonia, Britain, and some part of Germany: in Asia, all those provinces which went under the name of Asia Minor; together with Armenia, Syria, Judea, Mesopotamia, and Media: in Africa, almost all those parts of it which were then supposed habitable; namely, Egypt, Numidia, Mauritania, and Libya; the whole of their empire comprising an extent of between three and four thousand miles in length, and half as much in breadth. The number of the citizens amounted to 4,063,000; and the improvements in the political learning of that age have never been surpassed.]

Spain and Portugal.

B. C.

- 230 The Celtic or original inhabitants, conquered by the Carthaginians.
 200 Became a Roman province (Hispania).

ERA V.

From the birth of Christ (commonly called the Augustan age), to the fall of the Roman Empire, A. D. 476—493; when the western world is overrun by the Goths, Vandals, Huns, &c.

China.

A. D.

- 66 In the reign of Ming-ti, a deputation was sent westward to India, who on their return established the doctrines of Boudhu as the popular belief of the Chinese. This monarch and his successor, Changti, penetrated with their armies as far westward as the Caspian sea, dividing and overcoming the various tribes on the confines of the desert, and at the foot of the Celestial Mountains, and extending the limits of the monarchy in that direction further than they are at present.
 166 The Romans send an embassy to China, to establish a trade in silk.
 284 The Romans send a second embassy to China.
 420 China is divided into two empires. The Tung dynasty was established by Lin-Yu, under the name of *Anton*. He was a general who commanded the armies of Tsin, the last sovereign of the Han, or Eastern Tsin dynasty; and by his bravery and successes he eventually assumed the sovereign power.

Rome.

- 33 At this period, the history of the whole world is centered in Imperial Rome. Under Augustus she continued to enjoy universal peace and prosperity; and magnificent temples, palaces, theatres, and baths, adorned with innumerable statues of brass and sculptured marble, were every where erected, which still remain the pride and admiration of the civilized world. But under the reigns of the succeeding emperors, the greatness of Rome began gradually to decline; and luxury and vice to usurp the place of that patriotism and virtue on which her political prosperity had been originally founded. Most of the successors of Augustus were weak and wicked men.
 Tiberius, under whose reign Christ was crucified, *æt.* 33.
 41 Caligula, imbecile and insane, murdered.
 54 Claudius, poisoned by Agrippina.
 68 Nero, profligate, causes Rome to be set on fire; dies.
 69 Galba, penurious, slain.
 69 Otho, prodigal, stabs himself.
 69 Vitellius, debauched, slain.
 69 Vespasian.
 70 Titus, surnamed "the good," destroys Jerusalem.
 78-84 Domitian. Julius Agricola conquers in Britain as far as the Grampian hills.
 98 Nerva.
 100 From 100 to 180 the virtuous emperors reigned. Trajan, whose moral virtues were tarnished by his persecution of the professors of Christianity.
 120 Adrian builds the wall in Britain from Carlisle to Newcastle.
 161 Antoninus Pius.

Rome—continued.

L. Aurelius.

Marcus Aurelius. These eighty years were the most happy of the Roman monarchy. Internal war and faction: the empire is attacked by the Persians, Goths, and Germans. From 180 the emperors were chiefly licentious men.

Commodus: soldiers dispose of the throne.

Severus, military government; conquest in Britain.

Builds the Picts wall.

Caracalla murdered.

Macrinus.

Heliogabalus detested and slain.

Alexander Severus slain.

Maximinus Thrax (a herdsman), against him Gordianus I. and II. both slain.

Papienus, Galbinus, Gordianus III. dispute the throne, all slain.

Millennial duration of Rome.

Philippus Arabs.

Decius, both slain.

Trebonianus Gallus I., Hostilianus, Gallus Volusianus. Insurrections and invasions in all quarters. The two Galli slain.

Emilian slain. Valerianus put to death by the Persians.

Gallienus. Thirty tyrants, (usurpers.) The Germans enter Italy, the Persians Asia Minor. Odenatus and Zenobia. Gallienus killed.

Claudius Gothicus.

Aurelianus ('Restitutor Orbis,') subdues Zenobia, gives up Dacia to the barbarians; slain.

Tacitus (eight months' interregnum).

Aurelius Probus.

Aurelius Carus.

Numerianus.

Diocletian takes Maximinian as his colleague.

Each emperor chooses his coadjutor; Galerius and Constantius Chlorus.

The empire is divided into four parts.

Diocletian and Maximinian compelled to resign. Six emperors reign:

Constantine in Britain, Mazentius and Maximinian at Rome, Galerius, and the two Cæsars chosen by him, (viz. Severus and Maximinius.)

Severus succeeded by Lucinius Cæsar. Partition of the empire between Constantine and Lucinius.

The latter slain.

Constantine, sole Emperor, transfers the seat of empire from Rome to Byzantium (Constantinople).

Christianity the religion of the state.

Julian the apostate.

The great migration of nations. The Goths commit great ravages. The empire is divided into Eastern and Western, with Rome and Constantinople as their respective capitals.

Alaric, the Visigoth, besieges and takes Rome.

Genserik, the Vandal, in Rome.

Romulus Augustulus abdicates.

—493 The Western empire of Rome is dissolved; and Odoacer, leader of the Heruli, reigns.

[During the last century or two of the above period, the western world is overrun by barbarous military adventurers, who endeavour to possess themselves of new settlements. Thus Europe becomes, as it were, peopled with a new race; when new governments, manners, and languages arise; and ancient learning becomes extinct. The Rome empire had lost its force. It contained within itself the seeds of a

Rome—continued.

A. D.

solution; and the violent irruptions of the Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians, hastened its destruction. These fierce tribes, who came to take vengeance on the empire, either inhabited the various parts of Germany which had never been subdued by the Romans, or were scattered over the vast countries of the north of Europe and the north-west of Asia, which are now inhabited by the Danes, the Swedes, the Poles, the subjects of the Russian empire, and the Tartars. Wherever the barbarians marched, their route was marked with blood. They ravaged or destroyed all around them. Contemporary authors, who beheld that scene of desolation, are at a loss for expressions to describe its horrors. "The Scourge of God, the Destroyer of nations," are the epithets by which they distinguish the most noted of the ruthless leaders. In this great migration of military barbarians, the following appear the principal nations:—

Goths,

- 180 A people residing on the Vistula and Oder, first took possession of the coast of the Black Sea.
 237 Made war against the Roman emperor Gordian; obtained tribute; desolated Moesia, Thrace, and Macedonia.
 274 The emperor Aurelian gave up Dacia to them.
 361 They extended their conquests east and west; dividing themselves into Ostro (or East) Goths, on the Black Sea, and Visi (or West) Goths, in Dacia and Podolia.

The Ostrogoths,

- 375 Who had dislodged the Vandals, expelled by the Huns and Alani.
 382 Proceed against the Visigoths up the Danube; make war upon the Romans, till
 454 They are subdued by the Huns.
 489 Possess themselves of Pannonia; obtain annual tribute from the Greek emperors; enter Italy.
 555 And reign there till subdued by Justinian.

The Visigoths,

- 382 In Dacia and Podolia, are dislodged by the Ostrogoths, and establish themselves in Thrace.
 395 Under Alaric they plunder Peloponnesus.
 401 Plunder Italy,
 409 And Rome.
 416 Proceed into Gaul, and found the kingdom of the Visigoths (Toulouse).
 470 Encroach on the Suevi in Galicia (Spain); extend their territory on the Rhone and Loire.
 474 Receive written law.
 555 They are partly the progenitors of the present inhabitants of France, Spain, and Portugal; where they reigned till the conquest of Belisarius and Narses.

Teutones or Germans.

- 3.5 The ancient names of the German tribes were lost at the end of the second century. In the third century we find Franks upon the left bank of the Rhine (Swabia); the most dangerous enemies of the Romans. The Saxons and Frisii (mariners) in the North. In the reign of the emperor Theodosius, when the north and north-eastern nations pressed forward, the Germans crossed the Rhine, and drove the Romans out of Spain, France, and Portugal.

Alani.

c. D.

- 174 Inhabitants of Mount Caucasus, were partly subjugated by the Huns.
 107 One division proceeded towards the West, dislodging the Vandals and Suevi, and advancing with them, crossed the Rhine into Gallia and Spain.
 112 Were weakened by the Visigoths (who followed them), and disappeared amongst the Vandals, who passed from Spain into Africa.

Huns.

- 174 The Huns originally inhabited Asia, and led a wandering life. Were driven out of the Mogul Tartary by the Chinese; crossed the Volga and the Don, partly subjugated the Alani, and united with them on the Don; dislodging the Goths (who had come down from the coasts of the Black Sea, the Donou, and the Baltic).
 195 Extending their sway as far as the Danube, which they crossed, they entered Pannonia and Moesia.
 133—454 Under Attila, called "the Scourge of God," are victorious in the east.
 147 Render Constantinople tributary, and make devastating excursions through Germany and France.
 151 Are defeated at Chalons-sur-Marne. At the death of Attila their empire falls, and they disappear; when the released German nations redouble their attack on the Western Roman empire.

Vandals.

- 376 A tribe of Silesia and Bohemia bordering on the Suevi, are pressed forward by the Alani to the West.
 107 Combine with the Suevi and Alani; vanquish the Franks; cross the Rhine, and proceed through Gallia into Spain.
 111 Subjugate the Alani; harassed by the Visigoths.
 129 Pass into Africa.
 [The kingdom of the Vandals was eventually destroyed by the Grecian imperial army under Belisarius.]

Slavonians.

The Slavonian nations, from the East, wander into the north-eastern parts of Germany, which had been depopulated by the great migration of nations, and occupy the whole eastern territory from the mouth of the Oder to the Adriatic Gulf.

- 496 Seize Poland, Bohemia, &c.

Franks.

- 287 The Celts or Franks, inhabit the left bank of the Rhine.
 407 The Salians (chief tribe of the Franks) in Belgium. The Franks, being defeated by the Vandals
 482 Are confined to the mouth of the Rhine (Belgic Gaul); when they are found on the Maine. First monarchy of the Franks (giving name to France) from the Rhine to the Seine and Loire; still holding their former possessions, and restraining the Visigoths to Languedoc. Salic Law.

Burgundians.

- 107 Inhabiting the Vistula, cross the Rhine.
 11 Pass through Germany into France; and acquire territory on the Rhine

Spain and Portugal.

A. D.

- 409 Abandoned to the Vandals, Alani, and Suevi.
 416 The Visigoths succeed them, and found a kingdom.

England—The Britons and Anglo-Saxons.

- 51 Though Britain had been partly subjected to the Romans from of Julius Cæsar, many severely contested battles took place time of their subjugation. Caractacus, the British king, ha defeated in a great battle, was carried in chains to Rome.
 61 Boadicea, the British queen, defeats the Romans; but is conqu after by Suetonius, governor of Britain.
 85 Julius Agricola, governor of South Britain, to protect the civilize from the incursions of the Caledonians under Galgacus on t pian hills, first sails round Britain, which he discovers to be an
 121 The Caledonians re-conquer from the Romans all the souther Scotland; upon which the emperor Adrian builds a wall betw castle and Carlisle.
 426 The Romans, reduced to extremities at home, withdraw their tr Britain, and never return; advising the Britons to arm in thel fence, and trust to themselves.
 449 Vortigern, king of the Britains, invites the Saxons from the Elt Weser into Britain against the Scots or Picts.
 455 The Saxons having repulsed them, invite over more of their cot and begin, by force of arms, to establish themselves in Kent, u gist. The Britons, after a hard struggle for nearly 150 year aided by the bravery of King Arthur, are eventually compell refuge in Wales and Cornwall.

ERA VI.

From the fall of the Western Empire of Rome, A.D. 476—4: extinction of the Eastern Empire, and the commencement of Reformation at the close of the fifteenth century (called dle or feudal age); which comprehends the most prosperous Papal ascendancy in the West, and of Saracenic dominati East.

China.

- 627 The three dynasties of Liang, Chin, and Sui, having passed Chimin, the son of the founder of the Tang dynasty ascended tl He is celebrated in the Eastern annals for his wisdom, libel nobleness of character. He extended his victorious arms direction, and was the author of a code of laws for the obs: his governors and high officers of state. His frontiers exten: borders of Persia, the Caspian Sea, and the Altai of the Kirgh
 643 Theodosius, the emperor of Constantinople, as well as the king sent envoys to Li-Chimin, at Singan, with presents of r emeralds. The Nestorian Missionaries also presented the court, and the monarch, who had assumed the name of "T heard them rehearse the leading tenets of their faith. He temple to be erected at his capital, and had some of their sac translated for his examination. During the 287 years that princes held the throne, China was probably the most civil on earth; and the darkest days of the West, when the Ch

China—continued.

- 1 was wrapped in the deep gloom of ignorance and bigotry, formed her brightest era.
- 1 The *Southern Sung* dynasty was established, and existed, under nine emperors, till 1280.
- 1 The Tartars invade China, and expel many of the natives.
- 1 The Moguls complete the conquest of China, under Kublai, grandson of Genghis Khan, and begin the dynasty of *Yuen*, which continued, under ten emperors, till the year 1368. Under the reign of Kublai, the grand canal of China was dug, which still remains a lasting monument of his sagacity and enlightened policy. His deeds have been related by Marco Polo.
- 3 A revolution took place under the influence and direction of Chu Yuen-chang, or Hong-wu, the founder of the *Ming*, or "Bright dynasty." He was originally a priest and a plebeian by birth; but owing to the misrule, weakness, and luxury of the Mongolian sovereigns, he was enabled to raise the standard of revolt, and finally to expel them. He established his capital at Nankin, on the river Yangtze'kiang, and received ambassadors at his court from Tamerlane and the emperor of Constantinople. His dynasty endured for 272 years under sixteen emperors.
- 3 Yunglo, the son of Hong-wu, wrested the throne from his nephew, and removed the capital to Peking, in Chih-li. This prince is distinguished for the code of laws framed under his auspices, which has, with some modifications and additions ever since remained as the basis of the administration. So prosperous was the empire during his reign, that he was enabled to maintain a fleet manned with 30,000 sailors, which at various times went to the Moluccas, Java, Borneo, Manilla, Sumatra, Cochin-China, Siam, Molucca, Bengal, and Ceylon. These ships brought back to China enormous riches, and all the princes of the countries which they visited sent embassies to the sovereign of China.
- 3 It was about this period, during the reign of Wanli, that the Portuguese came to China, and the Jesuits gained an entrance into the country.
- [For the overthrow of the Mings, and the establishment of the present Nantchou or *Tsing* dynasty, see dates 1618 and 1644 under the following Era].

Eastern Empire of Rome.

- 5 Amidst the revolutions of nations, and the great changes of manners, caused by the irruptions of northern barbarians and military adventurers, the Grecian or Eastern empire of Rome, established at Constantinople, alone preserved itself from change or conquest: although it was repeatedly attacked, and some provinces plundered. Under the reign of Justinian, an attempt was made to re-instate the shattered remains of the Western Roman Empire, by Belisarius, who subdued the empire of the Vandals, and conquered the northern coast of Africa; and subsequently by Narses, who overcame the Goths, and recovered Italy. But these conquests were not long retained; their power was kept in check; North Italy was conquered by the Longobards, and the Romans were completely expelled from Africa by the Arabs.
- 5 The empire declines in power and extent.
- 6 Leo III. interdicts the worship of images.
- 4 Constantine V. suppresses cloisters.
- 7 Basilus I. the Macedonian legislator and economist, victorious against the Arabs and Bulgarians.
- 1 The reign of Alexander Comnenus is rendered illustrious by the pen of his daughter, the princess Anna Comnena.

Eastern Empire of Rome—continued.

- A. D.
 1204 Constantinople besieged and taken by the Latins; again be-
 taken by the French and Venetians, who elect Baldwin, cou-
 dera, emperor of the East.
 1260 Michael Palæologus.
 1261 Constantinople recovered from the Latins by the Greek emper-
 1422 Besieged by Amurath the Turkish emperor.
 1453 Mahomet II. takes Constantinople, from which time may be da
 of the Eastern empire, and the extinction of the Imperial
 Commeni and Palæologi.

Italy and the Popes.

- 492 The Papal power commences with Gelasius, bishop of Rome,
 the monarch being made subordinate to that of the Pope.
 493—554 The Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, conquer and retain the
 554 The Greeks hold possession of Italy.
 568 But are dispossessed of North Italy, by the Longobards, a Ge
 from the Baltic, who are admitted by Justinian. The terri-
 divided into Northern Italy, under the Longobards, and South
 under the Greeks.
 774 On the conquest of Charlemagne, Italy is again divided into U
 under the Franks; Lower Italy, under the Grecians; and M
 the Pope's territory. Boniface preaches Papal supremacy in
 Leo III. acknowledged first bishop of the West, but remains
 the Frankish king.
 872 Pope Adrian II. "releases from the obligation of an oath."
 1000 Civilization and hereditary fiefs. The principal towns become
 the dukes and counts sovereigns. Villanage abolished.
 1073 Gregory VII. commands the emperor's prefect at Rome to swear
 1095 Celibacy. Investiture. Crusade.
 1099 Knights of St. John.
 1118 Knights of the Temple.
 1342 Factions of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The Medici. Papal In
 1378—1417 Schism of the Romish church.
 1400 Decay of ecclesiastical power: discontent excited by annats, ex
 tithes, and sale of indulgences, which eventually brings on
 mation from this date.
 1130 In GRECIAN or LOWER ITALY, the kingdom of Naples and Sicil
 1220 Venice an independent state; golden period of commerce.
 Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, chiefly furnished ships for the Cru
 1400 A taste for the fine arts and a spirit for learning awakened. It
 the nursery of cultivation for all Europe, about this time.

Greece.

- 732 The Greeks, after struggling against the barbarous nations of the
 east, are hard pressed by the Arabs, but saved by the victory
 1000 They lose territory, which is taken by the Bulgarians on Mo
 Are pressed by the Russians.
 1070 And by the Turks.
 1204 The Grecian empire is divided; out of which arise the kingdom
 Ionica; Venice, with the Morea, Candia, and other islands
 empire in Constantinople; and the Greek empire in Nicea.
 1261 Constantine IX. falls in the defence of Constantinople against
 1462 Athens, Thebes, Morea, Lesbos, and other Grecian
 under the dominion of the Turks, and the cultivated Gr

Greece—continued.

the barbarians into Italy, where they were received with great respect, especially at Florence, by the reigning house of Medici. There they propagated a knowledge of the ancient Greek authors; and literature, enriched from those stores, expanded the human intellect.

Longobards.

- 1 The Longobards were a tribe from the shores of the Baltic, who were invited to Italy by Justinian, against the Ostrogoths, &c
- 1—770 They occupy the northern part of Italy, giving name to Lombardy.
- 2 They are defeated by Pepin.
- 3 Incorporated in the Franconian empire under Charlemagne.

Arabia and Turkey. (Mahometan Era.)

- 1 On the extinction of the Roman empire, and amidst the great national convulsions thence arising, a new power suddenly burst forth in Arabia, which was excited by Mahomet for the extension of his religion; from which period the Mahometans date their Hegira, or flight of Mahomet to Mecca. The Arabs (or Saracens) were a people who had been hitherto unsubdued by the conquering nations. Their kingdom was in Yemen (Arabia Felix); and they lived in separate tribes (Bedouins) under Shekhs or Emirs. Mahomet being every where victorious, the Arabians formed a navy, and founded an extensive empire by conquest. They conquered Jerusalem, Phœnicia, Syria, Persia, Egypt, Cyprus, and Rhodes, and the whole northern coast of Africa, as far as the Atlantic ocean. They passed over the Straits of Gibraltar into Europe, and expelled the Goths from Portugal and Spain. While they held possession of the western part of Europe, they attacked Constantinople, the Eastern capital, with their fleet.
- 2 All Europe trembled with the apprehension of being subjugated by the Mahomedan Arabs; when
- 3 Charles Martel, the Frank, effected the deliverance of Europe by the victory of Tours, and compelled the Arabs to re-cross into Spain. The Arabians, however, conquer nearly the whole of the Peninsula, driving the Goths to the Asturias.
- 4 The golden period of the Arabian or Saracenic empire, under the Caliphs of Bagdad, during which they cultivated the sciences of astronomy, medicine, chemistry, &c.; the English language still containing many of their technical terms; as algebra, alkali, zenith, &c. and also the numerical figures 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. The Arabian University and library of Cordova, famed for science throughout Europe.
- 5 The Turks or Tartars on the Altai Mountains advance westward.
- 6 Employed as mercenaries by the Arabs as a body guard, they dispose of the throne, and confine the Khalifat to Bagdad.
- 8 Ahmed, a Turk, seizes Egypt and Syria.
- 10 Title of Sultan with a vast empire.
- 3 They take Persia.
- 2 Conquer Jerusalem. From these Turks (under whom Arabian learning and civilization were annihilated) a new dynasty eventually arises under Othman I., whose successors take possession of Constantinople.
- 6—1250 The Christian princes, kings, and knights, with immense forces, and the most ardent religious zeal, commence the Crusades by land and sea, from France, England, Germany, and Italy, to expel the Mahometans from Jerusalem.
- 7 Jerusalem taken by the Christians, under Godfrey de Bouillon, and erected into a Christian kingdom.

Arabia and Turkey (Mahometan Era)—continued.

- A. D.
 1250 Jerusalem re-conquered by the Turks under Saladin. The subsequent endeavours of the Christians of the West to recover the Holy Land were ineffectual, and terminated in
 1453 The Turks capture Constantinople, when the Greek empire terminates.
 1492 After this period the power of the Saracens declines; and they are finally expelled from Granada, their last possession in Spain.

Franks.

- 714 Pepin, the "major domo," or chief of the Franks, is succeeded by Charles Martel (his natural son).
 737—741 Who becomes duke and prince of the Franks.
 752 Subjects several German tribes; and by the victory of Tours he checks the progress of the Arabs.
 752 His son Pepin is made king of the Franks, and nominal sovereign of Lombardy.
 752—911 The second dynasty (that of Charlemagne). In France until 987.
 888 Charles the Great raised the empire of the Franks; was declared Roman emperor for subduing the revolt of the Pope's subjects. He subdued Saxony after a war of 33 years, and introduced Christianity; built towns and fortresses; endowed schools and institutions; encouraged learning, religion and agriculture. After his death the Franconian empire was disunited, and out of its ruins arose the three kingdoms of France, Germany, and North Italy. The reign of Chivalry commenced; knights ruled as feudal lords over their vassals; and burgher right was no where to be found.
 900—1000 The institutions founded by Charles the Great for education, were almost annihilated in the commotions of the Franconian empire. Even the emperors of Germany, and the kings of France, were totally illiterate, being unable either to read or write. Learning was solely confined to the Christian priests. They controlled a superstitious people by their influence, commanded the brave but ignorant knights, and coerced emperors and kings.

France.

- 987 On the dissolution of the Franconian empire, and the termination of the second dynasty founded by Charlemagne, Hugo Capet, the founder of the third dynasty, seized the crown.
 1096 The first Crusade.
 1108 Louis VI.
 1118 The Commons seek protection from the nobles, by submission to the king. Villanage abolished; Knights templars instituted.
 1137 By the divorce of Louis VII. from Eleonora, Guienne, Gascony, Poitou, &c., fell to Henry of England; hence the subsequent wars. The Albigenes. The Troubadours.
 1180 Philip II. Joint Crusade with Richard I. of England. John of England summoned as a vassal.
 1214 Increase of royal power in France.
 1205 First assembly of the states-general. Election of Bishops, and the power of the king independent of the Pope.
 1321—1589 Dynasty of Valois. Edward III. assumes the title of king of France.
 1346 Battle of Cressy.
 1350 Dauphiny gives title to the king's eldest son.
 1356 John made prisoner at Poitiers.
 1415 Victory of Agincourt by Henry V., who conquers Normandy.

France—continued.

. D.

- 29 England and France had been engaged in almost continual war from 1330, when Joan of Arc delivered France by raising the siege of Orleans.

Germany and Italy.

- 119 On the dissolution of the Franconian empire, under Charlemagne, Germany and North Italy were chiefly divided into dukedoms and principalities. Third or Saxon dynasty commences. Henry I. extends his territory; enlarges burgher rights; creates several Margravies. The silver mines of Hertsburg discovered under Otto I. Wealth and industry arise.
- 155 Hungarians finally driven out of Germany.
- 100 Austria a Margravite.
- 156 Henry IV. excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII. for Papal disobedience. All ecclesiastical patronage wrested from sovereigns.
- 125 The fifth dynasty, chiefly Swabian emperors.
- 156 Roman law in Germany. Universal prostration to the see of Rome.
- 195—1268 Some myriads of subjects sacrificed in the Crusades. Those who returned from Palestine, especially through Greece, acquired knowledge, which lessened their superstition, and awoke reflection. Kingly power was increased; and princes perceived that burghers and the peasantry were the firmest supporters of the throne. Burgher rights were enlarged; cities more numerous and flourishing; and the influence of the church declined.
- 407 John Huss at Prague enforced his doctrines, and preached against the sale of the "remission of sins." He was burnt; but the flame which he kindled eventually led to the Reformation effected by Luther.
- 440 John Gутtenburg, a German, invented the art of printing at Mentz, and Peter Schoeffer brought it into operation.

England—The Anglo-Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c.

- 585 On the expulsion of the Britons, the Anglo-Saxons agree to call the seven kingdoms into which the country was divided, by the name of England, that is, the country of the Angles.
- 828 Egbert unites the different kingdoms under the name of the Saxon Heptarchy.
- 832 The Normans and Danes infest England.
- 840 Alfred the Great vanquishes them, forms a navy; enacts wise laws; patronizes learning and science.
- 1000 The Normans, from the Danish Islands, plunder the French, English, German, and Russian coasts; possess themselves of whole provinces in Britain (the Shetland and Orkney Isles and the Hebrides), in France (Normandy), and likewise in Russia and Italy.
- They sail to Iceland, and discover Greenland: send Christian missionaries there.
- 1013 Swen of Denmark conquers England.
- 1066 William of Normandy conquers England.
- 1080 Feudal system; forest laws; Doomsday book.
- 1199 Dynasty of Plantagenet through the marriage of Matilda daughter of Henry I. with the house of Anjou. Circuit of justice introduced in the reign of Henry II. "Richard Cœur de Lion." War against France, "Dieu et mon Droit." John.
- 1215 General revolt of the people. Magna Charta obtained.
[From the eleventh to the thirteenth century, England was engaged in the Crusades, with which all Europe was infatuated].

England—continued.

- A. D.
 1265 Henry III. Deputies of the Commons first summoned to parliament.
 1293 A regular succession of Parliaments in England from this year.
 1297 The Coronation Chair and the Records of Scotland carried off by Edward.
 1298 The English defeated the Scots at Falkirk.
 1300 Edward I. invaded Scotland.
 1306 Edward I. of England invaded Scotland, and was opposed by Bruce.
 1307 Coal first used in England.
 1314 The Scots defeated the English under Edward II., at Bannockburn, on Monday, June 24.
 1321 A civil war in England.
 1331 The art of weaving cloth brought from Flanders to England.
 1332 Edward Balliol invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Duplin.
 1346 The battle of Cressy, and defeat of the French, by Edward III., August 26.
 1347 The admiralty Court, Doctor's Commons, instituted. Edward took Calais.
 1349 The order of the Garter instituted.
 1356 The French defeated at Poitiers, and King John made prisoner, September 19.
 1362 Pleadings in England were decreed to be in English, not in French.
 1371 The family of Stuart began to reign in Scotland.
 1377 Wickliffe's doctrines condemned in England.
 1381 Bills of exchange first used in England.
 1383 Cannon first used in the English service by the governor of Calais.
 1384 The first navigation act:—no goods to be exported or imported in foreign bottoms.
 1387 The first Lord High Admiral was appointed.
 1388 The Scots defeated the English at Otterburn.
 1391 The Papal power and authority abolished in England by act of Parliament.
 1405 Great guns first used in England at the siege of Berwick.
 1415 The French defeated at Agincourt.
 1428 The English besieged Orleans, but were repulsed by Joan of Arc.
 1431 Henry VI., king of England, crowned king of France.
 1438 A bloody contest between York and Lancaster.
 1451 The English evacuate Rouen, and several places in France.
 1455 The battle of St. Albans in England, May 31.
 1457 Glass first manufactured in England.
 1461 Second battle of St. Albans, in which the Earl of Warwick is defeated by Queen Margaret.
 1468 Warwick's conspiracy against king Edward IV.
 1469 The Battle of Banbury, July 26.
 1470 The battle of Stamford, March 14. Edward attainted and Henry restored.
 1471 The battle of Barnet. Edward restored. The battle of Tewkesbury.
 1483 A conspiracy in England against Richard.
 1485 The battle of Bosworth, August 22.
 1487 The Court of Star-Chamber instituted in England.

Spain and Portugal.

- 476 The peninsula of Spain and Portugal having been subject to the Vand and Visigoths from the destruction of the Roman empire, was ~~was~~ taken possession of by the Mahometan adventurers.
 1087 The Moors enter Spain to assist the Arabs and Saracens.
 1212 Contests between the infidels and Christians elicit the spirit of chivalry. Goths separate into three kingdoms, Castile, Arragon, and Port. Defeat of the Saracens at Tolosa. Granada their last hold; their ~~vanishes~~ vanishes.
 1479 The kingdom of Spain formed out of the union of Arragon and Castile. Union established in Spain; and, 1526, in Portugal.

Spain and Portugal—continued.

A. D.

- 492 Queen Isabella fits out Columbus for his western expedition, when he discovers the continent of America.
- 139 PORTUGAL a kingdom.
- 418 Great discoveries in the reign of Prince Henry of Portugal "the Navigator." It was not till then known that Africa had a southern termination, or that it was possible to sail from Europe round Africa. He planned the first enterprise, and through his zeal a considerable extent of the western coast of Africa was first discovered.
- 498 Vasco de Gama, in a Portuguese ship, sailed round the Cape of Good Hope, and reached the East Indies by sea.

ERA VII.

From the Reformation to the present time, which forms the Era of MODERN HISTORY; "when the Revival of Literature, Arts, and Science, after the darkness of the Middle Ages, became the bright harbinger of universal civilization.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

- 1500 Brazil discovered by the Portuguese, and Florida by John Chabot.
- 1502 Island of St. Helena discovered.
- 1505 Shillings first coined in England.
- 1513 War between England and Scotland, and the battle of Flodden.
- 1517 Martin Luther began the Reformation in Germany.
- 1518 New Spain and the Straits of Magellan discovered.
- 1521 The title of *Defender of the Faith* conferred on Henry VIII.
- 1525 Francis taken prisoner at the battle of Pavia, Feb. 24.
- 1532 The Court of Session instituted in Scotland.
- 1533 The papal authority abolished in England.
- 1535 The Reformation introduced into Ireland.
- 1536 King James of Scotland's expedition to France.
- 1539 The Bible printed in English. The monasteries suppressed in England and Wales.
- 1540 The variation of the compass discovered by Sebastian Cabot. Copernicus observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 28' 8''$. The Jesuits established.
- 1542 The English invaded Scotland, and defeated the Scots at Solway Moss, Nov. 23.
- 1545 The English defeated by the Scots at Ancrum-Muir. The Council of Trent began, Dec. 13, and lasted eighteen years.
- 1546 A league against the Protestants. The heresy of Socinianism sprang up in Italy.
- 1553 Popery restored in England by Queen Mary. Servetus burnt at Geneva.
- 1558 The reformed religion authorized in England.
- 1560 The Presbyterian form of government established in Scotland.
- 1562 The thirty-nine articles of the Church of England established.
- 1568 The Queen of Scots imprisoned in England. The reformed religion tolerated in the Low Countries.
- 1571 The Turks defeated at the battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7.
- 1572 The massacre of the Protestants at Paris, Aug. 24.
- 1580 The world circumnavigated by Sir Francis Drake.
- 582 The Julian Kalendar reformed by Gregory, and New Style introduced into Catholic countries, Oct. 5 being reckoned Oct. 15.

A. D.

- 1584 Raleigh discovered Virginia.
- 1587 Queen Mary beheaded. Drake burnt 100 sail of ships in the bay of Cadiz.
- 1588 The Spanish Armada destroyed, July 27.
- 1589 A conspiracy against James, king of Scotland, by the Popish Lords.
- 1590 Telescopes invented by Jansen, a spectacle-maker in Germany.
- 1592 Presbyterian church government established in Scotland by act of Parliament.
- 1595 Tycho Brahe observed the obliquity of the ecliptic to be $23^{\circ} 29' 25''$.
- 1597 Watches brought to England from Germany.
- 1598 Tyrone's insurrection in Ireland. The edict of Nantz.
- 1600 The East India Company established.

SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1603 Death of Queen Elizabeth, when James I. (VI. of Scotland) becomes King of Great Britain.
- 1605 The gunpowder plot discovered, November 5.
- 1607 Hudson's Bay discovered, by the navigator of that name.
- 1608 Galileo discovers, with a telescope, the satellites of Jupiter.
- 1610 Henry IV. of France murdered by Ravallac.
- 1614 Logarithms invented by Napier of Merchiston in Scotland.
- 1618 Tien-Ming, a chieftain of the Nantchou Tartars, and ancestor of the present Imperial family of China, publishes a fierce manifesto against the ruling family of Ming, and assumes the title of "Emperor." He overran the north-eastern parts of China, and committed the greatest cruelties on the population.
- 1619 Discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. W. Harvey.
- 1625 Charles I. King of Great Britain.
- 1627 The barometer invented by Torricelli, and the thermometer by Drabellius.
- 1632 Gustavus Adolphus killed in the battle of Lutzen, Nov. 16.
- 1641 The Irish rebellion and massacre of the Protestants, Oct. 23.
- 1642 Civil war in England. Battle of Edge-hill.
- 1644 Cromwell defeated the royal army at Marston Moor, July 8.
- 1644 The dynasty of the Mings was overthrown by Tien-sung, the founder of the present Nantchou dynasty, and son of Tien-Ming. On the capture of Peking, and the destruction of the Mings, he succeeded in establishing the *Tsing*, or "Pure Dynasty," which has continued to the present time.
- 1645 King Charles I. totally defeated at Naseby, June 1.
- 1649 King Charles I. beheaded, Jan. 30.
- 1654 Cromwell assumes the Protectorship.
- 1660 The Restoration. Charles II. King of Great Britain.
- 1662 The Royal Society instituted in England by Charles II.
- 1665 The plague raged in London, and carried off 68,000 persons.
- 1666 Great fire in London, which continued three days, and destroyed 13,000 houses.
- 1668 The peace of Aix la Chapelle.
- 1678 The Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
- 1679 The Covenanters defeated at Bothwell Bridge, June 22.
- 1683 The judicial assassination of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney.
- 1685 James II. King of Great Britain. Monmouth taken and beheaded.
- 1686 The Newtonian philosophy first published in England.
- 1688 The Revolution in Great Britain. King James abdicates the throne, Dec. 23.
- 1689 William and Mary crowned. Episcopacy abolished.
- 1690 Battle of the Boyne gained by William over James.
- 1692 Massacre of Glencoe, Jan. 31 (O. S.)
- 1695 Namur taken by King William, June 25.
- 1696 The Assassination Plot in England discovered, Feb. 14.

A. D.

- 1697 The peace of Ryswick, Sept. 10 (O.S.)
 1699 The Scots attempt to establish a colony at Darien.
 1700 The grandson of Louis XIV. succeeds to the Spanish throne.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

- 1701 First king of Prussia crowned.
 1702 Anne Queen of Great Britain.
 1704 Battle of Blenheim, Aug. 2. St. Petersburg founded by Peter the Great.
 1707 The articles of Union ratified by the Scottish parliament.
 1708 Battle of Oudenarde. The French defeated by Marlborough.
 1709 Battle of Pultowa, June 30. Battle of Malplaquet, Sept. 11.
 1713 The peace of Utrecht, signed March 30.
 1714 George I., Elector of Hanover, King of Great Britain.
 1715 Rebellion in Scotland. The Pretender lands.
 1717 The Turks totally routed at Belgrade by Prince Eugene.
 1718 Charles XII. of Sweden killed at the siege of Frederickshamn in Norway, Dec. 11.
 1720 The South Sea Scheme began, April 7, and ended Sept. 29. The kingdom of Sardinia granted to Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy.
 1722 Peter I. of Russia assumes the title of Emperor.
 1725 Death of the czar, Peter the Great. Protestants persecuted in France.
 1727 George II. King of Great Britain. Inoculation successfully tried on criminals.
 1731 Treaty between Great Britain, the Emperor, and King of Spain, July 22.
 1736 The accession of Kien-Lung to the empire of China. During his extended reign he received embassies from the Russians, Dutch, and English, by which the character of the Chinese, and the nature of their country, became better known to western nations.
 1737 Koulî-Khan (Nadir Schah) proclaimed King of Persia, Sept. 29.
 1739 Nadir Schah conquers the greater part of the Mogul empire.
 1740 Frederick III. (the Great), King of Prussia. Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary.
 1741 Carthage taken by Admiral Vernon, June 19.
 1743 The French defeated by the allies at Dettingen, June 6.
 1744 War declared against France by Great Britain, March 31. Commodore Anson arrived at St. Helen's, having completed his voyage round the world.
 1745 The battle of Fontenoy, April 30 (O.S.) Cape Breton taken by the British. Rebellion in Scotland in July. King's forces defeated at Gladsmuir, Sept. 21.
 1746 The royal forces defeated at Falkirk, Jan. 17. Battle of Culloden, April 16. Lords Balmerino and Kilmarnock beheaded, August 18.
 1747 Lord Lovat beheaded, April 9. The allied army defeated at Lafeldt. Admiral Hawke defeated the French fleet. The Prince of Orange made Stadtholder.
 1748 Peace of Aix la Chapelle, between Great Britain, France, Spain, Austria, Sardinia, and Holland.
 1750 Westminster bridge finished, after the labour of twelve years.
 1752 New Style introduced into Britain, Sept. 3 being reckoned Sept. 14.
 1753 British Museum established at Montague House.
 1756 War declared between Great Britain and France, May 18.
 1757 Damiens's conspiracy against Louis XV. The Russians defeat the French and Austrians at Rosbach, Nov. 5. The King of Prussia master of Silesia.
 1759 The battle of Minden, Aug. 1. Battle of the Heights of Abraham, in which General Wolfe is killed, and the French are defeated; Quebec falls, Sept. 17.

A. D.

- 1760 George II. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III.
 1763 Peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain.
 1764 Parliament granted £10,000 to Mr. Harrison for discovering the l by his time-piece. Byron's discoveries in the South Seas.
 1765 The Regency bill passed in England, May 15.
 1766 American Stamp Act repealed. Death of the Pretender.
 1767 Wallis and Carteret made discoveries in the South Seas.
 1768 The Royal Academy of Arts established at London.
 1769 Captain Cook's discoveries in the Pacific Ocean.
 1770 Blackfriars' bridge opened.
 1772 Revolution in Sweden. Poland dismembered by Russia, Prussia, Austria.
 1773 Cook made a second voyage, and sailed to 71° 10' south latitude.
 1774 Louis XVI. King of France. American war commenced, Nov. 1.
 1775 The action at Bunker's Hill, June 7.
 1776 The Americans declared themselves independent, July 4.
 1777 Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, Oct. 7.
 1778 League between the French and Americans, Oct. 30.
 1779 Siege of Gibraltar. Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee.
 1780 Sir G. Rodney defeated the Spanish fleet near Cape St. Vincent, The Protestant Association petition for the repeal of the Poor and dreadful riots in London, June 2. Americans defeated a den, Aug. 16.
 1781 Lord Cornwallis defeated the Americans at Guildford, March 1 render of the British at York-town, Oct. 18.
 1782 Sir G. Rodney defeated the French fleet off Dominica, April 12.
 1783 Preliminaries of Peace, and the independence of America declared,
 1787 The Assembly of the Notables convened at Paris, Feb. 22. Warr ings impeached for misdemeanours in the government of India.
 1788 Prince Charles Edward died at Rome. Jan. 31. Illness of the E the Regency bill debated in the Commons, Dec. 10.
 1789 The opening of the States General at Versailles, May 5. The Fr evolution began. The Bastille taken, July 14. The King of accepts the declaration of the Rights of Man, Oct. 6. Decree f ing France into 83 departments.
 1790 Titles of nobility suppressed in France, Feb. 24.
 1791 Gustavus III., King of Sweden, assassinated, March 29. The 7 forced by an armed mob. The King of France flies, and is ar Varennes, June 22. The Convention at Pilnitz, signed June King and Queen forced to take refuge in the National Assemb Swiss guards massacred, Aug. 10. The royal family imprison Temple, Aug. 14. Massacre of state prisoners at Paris, Sept. France declared a Republic, Sept. 21.
 1793 Louis XVI. condemned by a majority of five voices, and beheaded. The Alien Bill passed. War declared against France, Feb. 1. surrendered to Lord Hood, Aug. 25. Queen of France conden beheaded, Oct. 15.
 1794 The Habeas Corpus Act suspended, May. Lord Howe defeated the fleet, June 1. Battle of Fleurus, June 26. Robespierre gu July 28. The Jacobin club abolished, Oct. 18. Trials of Harri Took, Thelwall, &c. for treason, Nov. Marriage of the Prince with the Princess Caroline of Brunswick, Dec. 30.
 1796 Holland overrun by the French. The Stadtholder takes refuge land, Jan. Warren Hastings, after a trial of seven years, is a April 25. Louis XVII. died in prison at Paris, June 8. The defeated off L'Orient by Admiral Lord Bridport, June 22. united to the French Republic, Sept. 30. Poland divided betw ssa, Austria, and Prussia, Nov. 25.

3. Battle of Lodi, May 11. The French overran Italy. General Washington resigned the Presidency of the United States, Sept. 17.
- 7 Sir John Jervis, afterwards Earl St Vincent, defeated the Spanish fleet, Feb. 14. A mutiny in the British fleet at Portsmouth and the Nore, May and June. Dutch fleet defeated by Adm. Duncan, Oct. 11.
- 3 Irish Rebellion. The French fleet destroyed at Aboukir, Aug. 1. French fleet defeated by Sir J. B. Warren, Oct. 12. Mr. Pitt's Income Tax of 10 per cent., Dec. 3. Habeas Corpus suspended, Dec. 28.
- 9 War between France and Austria. Seringapatam taken, and Tippoo Saib killed, May 4. Buonaparte defeated by Sir Sidney Smith at St. Jean d'Acre, May 21. Buonaparte declared First Consul, Dec. 25.
- 0 Union with Ireland agreed to in Parliament, Feb. Battle of Marengo, June 14. Cisalpine Republic established, June 17. Malta taken by the English, Sept. 5. Battle of Hohenlinden, Dec. 3. A gold mine discovered in the Wicklow mountains, in Ireland.
- 0 About this time conspiracies and secret combinations began to prevail against the existing family of China, the principal of which was the society of "Triads."

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

- 1 First meeting of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Battle of Alexandria and death of Abercrombie, March 21. Battle of Copenhagen and destruction of the Danish fleet, April 2. Peace between Great Britain and France, October 1.
- 2 Christian religion re-established in France, March 2. Definitive treaty with France signed at Amiens, 27. Planet Pallas discovered by Dr. Olbers, 28. Parliament voted £10,000 to Dr. Jenner for the discovery of Vaccination. Buonaparte declared Consul for life, July. The Prince of Orange renounces the Stadtholdership, Aug.
- 3 Colonel Despard and six of his associates executed for high treason, Feb. 21. War with France, May 16. Habeas Corpus suspended, and martial law proclaimed. Scindia defeated by General Wellesley, Aug. 10. The British troops entered Delhi, and the Great Mogul put himself under the protection of General Lake, Sept. St. Domingo given up to the Blacks, Nov. 19.
- 4 Murder of the Duke d'Enghien, March 21. Mr. Pitt, Premier, May 10. Buonaparte proclaimed Emperor, 20. Francis II. relinquishes the title of Emperor of Germany, and assumes that of Emperor of Austria.
- 5 The Spaniards declare war against Britain. Napoleon crowned king of Italy, May 26. Sir R. Calder defeated the combined French and Spanish fleets, July 22. Gregorian calendar restored in France, Sept. 9. Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, Oct. 21. Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
- 6 Cape of Good Hope taken by Sir D. Baird, Jan. 8. Battle of Maida, July 4. Confederation of the Rhine; the electors of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wirttemberg assume the title of King.
- 7 Peace of Tilsit. Copenhagen bombarded, and the Danish fleet surrendered to the British, Sept. 7. Portugal taken possession of by the French. The Prince Regent and royal family emigrate to the Brazils, Nov. 29. Jerome Buonaparte king of Westphalia.
- 8 Buonaparte prohibits all commerce with Great Britain, Jan. 11. French enter Rome and seize on the government, Feb. 2. Murat made king of the two Sicilies, and Joseph Buonaparte king of Spain. Ferdinand VII. sent to Paris. The Junta of Seville declares war against France, May 1. Convention of Cintra, 30. Finland surrendered to Russia, Nov. 7.

A. D.

- 1809 Battle of Corunna, and death of General Sir John Moore, Jan. 16. Fleet destroyed in Basque Roads, April 12. A Jubilee, being the year of his Majesty's reign, October 25.
- 1810 Empress Josephine divorced, Jan. 16. Marriage of Napoleon with Archduchess Maria Louisa, April 1. Treaty of peace between Austria and France. Holland united to the French empire. Berna chosen Crown Prince of Sweden, Aug. 21.
- 1811 Prince of Wales appointed Regent, Jan. 10. Dreadful massacre of Mamelukes at Grand Cairo, March 1. Java surrendered to the British, August 8.
- 1812 Perceval, Premier, assassinated by Bellingham, May 11. Russia and Sweden declare war against France. Battle of Salamanca, July. Madrid taken by the British, August 12. French entered Smolensk, 18. Siege of Cadiz raised, 25. Seville taken by the British, 27. Fall of Borodino, or Moskwa, Sept. 7. The French entered Moscow. Moscow burnt. Retreat of the French army amounting to about a quarter of a million of men who are almost annihilated by the Russians.
- 1813 Confederacy between Russia, Prussia, and Bavaria, against France. Empress Maria Louisa, Regent, in absence of Napoleon. April. Inquisition abolished in Spain. Battle of Lutzen, May 2. The port of Peking was attacked by a numerous body of assassins, who attacked the life of the emperor. Battle of Vitoria, June 21. San Sebastian taken by storm, Aug. 31. Battle of Dresden and death of Napoleon, Sept. 4. Battle of Leipzig, in which Buonaparte lost 80,000 men and 180 pieces of cannon, Oct. 19. Fall of Pampluna, 31. Surrender of Dresden, Nov. 25. Wellington crossed the Rhine and defeated the French, Dec.
- 1814 Wellington took possession of Bourdeaux, March 8. Allied sovereigns entered Paris, 31. Abdication of Buonaparte, April 5, who was sent to Elba, 28. The French, under Soult, defeated at Toulouse, April. Louis XVIII. entered Paris, May 3. Peace between England and France, 30. Allied sovereigns entered London, June 8. Congress of Washington taken by General Ross, August 24. A general peace concluded. Islands of St. Lucia, Tobago, Malta, the Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope, ceded to Britain. Norway annexed to Sweden, Nov. 4. Treaty of peace between England and America, Dec. 24.
- 1815 Property-tax abandoned, Feb. 10. Buonaparte landed from Elba, Cannes, March 1, and entered Paris, 21, and left Paris to meet allied forces, May 2. Battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras, June. Battle of Waterloo, June 18. Paris capitulated to the allies on July 3. Napoleon gave himself up to the British, and is sent to St. Helena, Aug. 7. Murat (king of Naples) shot at Pizzo, Oct. Treaties of general peace signed at Paris, Nov. 20. Marshal Ney for treason, Dec. 5.
- 1816 Princess Charlotte married to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfeld, May 2. Lord Exmouth destroyed Algiers, Aug. 27.
- 1817 Watson, Thistlewood, Preston, and Cooper, arrested for high treason, Feb. 9. New silver coinage issued, 13. Habeas Corpus suspended, March 4. Waterloo bridge opened, June 18. Sovereigns issued. Princess Charlotte died in child-birth, Nov.
- 1818 The Regalia of Scotland found in Edinburgh castle, Feb. 5. Queen Charlotte died at Kew, Nov. 17.
- 1819 The old law of wager of battle abolished. Numerous meetings for parliamentary reform, June 23. Steam vessel arrived from America, July 15. Great meeting for reform at Manchester, dispersed by yeomanry, when several were killed and wounded, Aug.
- 1820 Death of George III., in the 82nd year of his age, and 60th of his reign. Indictment against Queen Caroline, wife of George IV., for

D.

- misconduct abroad, Feb. 15. Her name omitted in the Liturgy, Jan. 18. Florida ceded to the United States, 22. A conspiracy against His Majesty's ministers discovered in London, 23. Massacre at Cadiz by the soldiery, March 10. Disturbances in Glasgow and its neighbourhood, April 1. The Radicals engage a party of cavalry at Bonnymuir, 5. Thistlewood and his associates executed, May 1. Report of the secret committee brought up by Lord Harrowby, July 4. Bill of pains and penalties introduced by Lord Liverpool, 4. Trials for treason at Glasgow, 23. Hardie and Baird executed at Stirling for high treason, September 8. Carbonari suppressed by the Austrian government in Italy, 16. The Hecla and Griper, Captain Parry, arrived in Leith from a voyage of discovery in the Polar Seas, being frozen in during winter 1819-20, in lat. 74° N. Long. 112° W., November 3. Bill of pains and penalties against the Queen abandoned, after a trial of 51 days, & Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, meet at Troppau, 10. Parliament prorogued, 23. Suicide of Henry king of Hayti, Dec. 12.
- 21 Sir F. Burdett sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and fined £2000, for a letter addressed to his constituents on the proceedings at Manchester, Feb. 8. Death of Napoleon Buonaparte, May 5. George IV. crowned in Westminster Hall, with great pomp and splendour, July 19. Queen Caroline died at Brandenburgh-house, Aug. 7, and was interred, by her own desire, in the family vault at Brunswick, 25. During the funeral procession in London, serious riots, in which two men were killed and several wounded. His Majesty visits Ireland, where he is received with every demonstration of loyalty and attachment.
- 21 George IV. Crowned in Westminster Abbey, July 19.
 22 George IV. visits Scotland.
 25 The first stone of The New London Bridge laid, June 15.
 27 His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York, died Jan. 5.
 27 Foundation stone of London University laid, April 30.
 28 A rebellion in China took place in Turkistan, under the reign of Taoukwang, which was attended with great cruelty and treachery on the part of the Chinese.
 29 Catholic Emancipation.
 30 George IV. died, June 26.
 30 William IV. proclaimed, June 28.
 30 Revolution in France, July 29.
 32 Reform Bill received the Royal sanction.
 32 Cholera rages to a fatal extent.
 32 Sir Walter Scott died, Sept. 21.
 32 A formidable rebellion of the mountaineers in China, known by the name of the Miao-tzes, which were with difficulty suppressed.
 33 First Reformed Parliament assembled.
 33 West India Slave Emancipation Bill passed.
 34 Poor Laws Amendment Bill passed the House of Commons.
 34 Both Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire.
 35 Municipal Corporation Bill passed.
 35 Dreadful Earthquake at Kalsarich (Russia).
 37 Victoria comes of age, May 24.
 37 William IV. dies.
 37 Victoria proclaimed.
 38 Victoria crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 28.
 38 Total Abolition of Slavery in all the British Colonies Aug. 1.
 38 Insurrection in Canada.
 39 Aden in Arabia taken by a British force, Jan. 19.
 39 The Turks defeated by the Egyptians at Nerb, June 24.
 9 Fortress of Ghee taken by the British, June 23.

- A. D.
- 1840 War between Great Britain & China; Squadron of 15 ships of the sail for China.
- 1840 Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha.
- 1840 War in Syria; Jean d'Acre taken by the British.
- 1840 The remains of Napoleon Bonaparte brought from St. Helena, and placed in the Church of the Invalides at Paris.
- 1840 A serious rupture took place between the Chinese and British, on a dispute respecting the sale of opium, which was followed up by a British expeditionary force being sent against the various outposts of China.
- 1841 Union of Upper and Lower Canada.
- 1841 The President Steam Ship sailed from New York for Liverpool, and was lost on the passage, with 136 persons on board.
- 1841 Resignation of the Whig Ministry.
- 1841 New Ministry formed. Sir Robert Peel, Premier.
- 1842 Death of W. E. Channing, D.D., the celebrated American author.
- 1842 Convocation of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, held at Edinburgh.
- 1842 The British, after having captured several of the Chinese ports, entered into an advantageous treaty of peace.
- 1843 The Thames Tunnel opened.
- 1843 Disruption of the Church of Scotland.
- 1843 Treaty with China ratified.
- 1843 Dreadful Earthquake among the West India Islands; the town of Pointe-à-Pitre, in Guadeloupe, completely destroyed; 500 persons killed, French.
- 1843 The Ameers of Scinde totally routed at Meance, near Hyderabad, by the British, under Major-general Sir Charles Napier.
- 1843 Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visit the King of the French, and the King of the Belgians.
- 1844 The Emperor of Russia visits London.
- 1844 Death of Thomas Campbell, the poet, at Boulogne-sur-Mer.
- 1844 The King of the French visits Queen Victoria.
- 1845 Annexation of Texas with the United States.
- 1846 The Sikh army destroyed by the British, under Sir Hugh Gough.
- 1847 Repeal of the Corn Law passed both Houses, and becomes Law.
- 1848 French Revolution.
- 1848 Dethronement of the King of the French.
- 1848 French Republic formed.
- 1848 Louis Napoleon Bonaparte elected President of France.
- 1848 Chartist Agitation in England.
- 1848 Discovery of Gold Fields in Upper California.
- 1849 Troubled State of the German Empire.
- 1849 Francis Joseph, the new Emperor of Austria, grants a constitution.
- 1849 Insurrection of the Sikhs, their entire defeat and subjugation.
- 1849 Capture of Mooltan.
- 1849 Repeal of the Navigation Laws.
- 1851 Royal Exhibition of National Industry opened in Hyde Park.
- 1851 Louis Napoleon, President of France, dissolves the House of Assembly and forms a new constitution.
- 1851 Hien-Fung, the present Emperor of China, succeeds to the throne.
- 1852 A formidable insurrection broke out, under Hung-saw-Chuen, claimed to be a descendant of the royal family of the Mings, who were throned by the present Tartar race. The rebellion appears to maintain its ground to the present time.
- 1852 Louis Napoleon declared "Emperor of the French" by the suffrage of the people, under the title of "Napoleon the Third."
- 1853 Russia marches her armies into the Turkish provinces of the Danube.
- 1853 Turkey declares war against Russia.
- 1853 Alliance entered upon between England and France.
- 1853 The Russians destroy the Turkish fleet at Sinope.

A. D.

1853 The English and French Fleets enter the Black Sea.

1854 England and France declare war against Russia.

1854 An English and French expedition capture and destroy Bomarsund, the capital of the Aland Isles, in the Baltic.

1854 Grand Exhibition opened at Sydenham by her Majesty.

1854 The allied armies of England, France, and Turkey, enter the Crimea.

1855 The siege of Sebastopol.

1855 Visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to her Majesty Queen Victoria.

PRESENT ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN ALEXANDRINA VICTORIA, born May 24, 1819; married Feb. 10, 1840, to Prince Albert Francis Augustus Charles Emanuel, of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, born Aug. 26, 1819.

VICTORIA ADELAIDE MARY LOUISA, born Nov. 21, 1840. *Princess Royal.*

ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841.

ALICE MAUD MARY, born April 25, 1843.

ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, born Aug. 6, 1844.

HELENA AUGUSTA VICTORIA, born May 25, 1846.

LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA, born March 18, 1848.

ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT, born May 1, 1850.

LEOPOLD GEORGE DUNCAN ALBERT, born April 7, 1853.

Royal Princes and Princesses.

MARY, Duchess of Gloucester, born April 25, 1776.

GEORGE FREDERIC, Duke of Cumberland (King of Hanover), born May 27, 1819; married Feb. 18, 1843, Mary Alexandrina, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe Altenberg, by whom he has a son and two daughters.

GEORGE WILLIAM, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819; Augusta Caroline, July 19, 1822; Mary Adelaide, Nov. 27, 1833.

Her Majesty's Mother.

VICTORIA MARIA LOUISA (Princess Dowager of Leiningen), Duchess of Kent, widow of Edward, Duke of Kent, and sister of the King of the Belgians, born Aug. 17, 1786.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE TIME OF EGBERT, THE FIRST KING,

(WITH THE DATES WHEN THEY BEGAN TO REIGN.)

THE SAXONS.

| | A.D. |
|--|------|
| Egbert (King of Wessex, who united the Saxon Heptarchy) .. | 828 |
| Ethelwolf | 838 |
| Ethelbald | 857 |
| Ethelbert | 860 |
| Ethelred I. | 866 |
| Alfred the Great | 872 |
| Edward I. The Elder. | 900 |
| Athelstan | 925 |
| Edmund I. | 941 |
| Edred | 948 |
| Edwig | 955 |
| Edgar, The Peaceable | 959 |
| Edward II., The Martyr | 975 |
| Ethelred, or Ethelred II., The Unready ... | 978 |
| Edmund II. Ironside | 1016 |

THE DANES.

| | |
|---|------|
| Canute I. (the Great) King of Denmark, &c. | 1017 |
| Harold I. or Harefoot | 1036 |
| Canute II. or Hardicanute | 1039 |

SAXONS RESTORED.

| | |
|---------------------------------|------|
| Edward III. The Confessor | 1041 |
| Harold II. | 1066 |

THE NORMANS.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Wm. I. {the Con- } queror | 1066, Dec. 25. |
| William II. (Rufus) .. | 1087, Sept. 26. |
| Henry I. (Beauclerc) .. | 1100, Aug. 5. |

HOUSE OF BLOIS.

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Stephen | 1135, Dec. 26. |
|---------------|----------------|

THE PLANTAGENETS (French).

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| Henry II. | 1154, Dec. 19. |
| Richd. I. {Cœur } de Lion | 1189, Sept. 3. |
| John (Lackland) | 1199, May 27. |
| Henry III. | 1216, Oct. 28. |
| Edward I. {Long- } {shanks} | 1272, Nov. 20. |

THE PLANTAGENETS—continued.

| | A.D. |
|------------------|----------------|
| Edward II. | 1307, July 8. |
| Edward III. | 1327, Jan. 25. |
| Richard II. | 1377, June 22. |

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Henry IV. {Boling- } {broke} | 1399, Sept. 30. |
| Henry V. | 1418, Mar. 21. |
| Henry VI. | 1422, Sept. 1. |

HOUSE OF YORK.

| | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Edward IV. | 1461, Mar. 4. |
| Edward V. | 1483, June 26. |
| Richard III. | 1483, June 26. |

HOUSE OF TUDOR (Welsh).

| | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Henry VII. | 1485, Aug. 22. |
| Henry VIII. | 1509, April 22. |
| Edward VI. | 1547, Jan. 28. |
| Mary I. | 1553, July 6. |
| Elizabeth | 1558, Nov. 17. |

FAMILY OF STUART (Scots).

| | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| James I. | 1603, Mar. 24. |
| Charles I. | 1625, Mar. 27. |

COMMONWEALTH (Oliver Cromwell and his son) from the execution of Charles I., Jan. 30, 1649, to the Restoration of Charles II.

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Charles II. (restored) .. | 1660, May 29. |
| James II. .. | 1685, Feb. 6. |
| Wm. III. & Mary II. | 1689, Feb. 13. |
| William III. alone .. | 1694. |
| Anne | 1702, Mar. 8. |

HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK (German).

| | |
|------------------|----------------|
| George I. | 1714, Aug. 1. |
| George II. | 1727, June 11. |
| George III. | 1760, Oct. 25. |
| George IV. | 1820, Jan. 23. |
| William IV. | 1830, June 26. |
| Victoria | 1837, June 20. |

THE
PRESENT REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE,

(WITH THE POPULATIONS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE COUNTRIES.)

| | Born. | Began to Reign. | Population. |
|---|-------|--------------------|------------------|
| Austria, &c. Emp. Francis Joseph | 1830 | 1848 | 36,950,401 |
| Bavaria Maximilian Joseph | 1811 | 1848 | 4,440,327 |
| Belgium Leopold I. | 1790 | 1831 | 4,258,426 |
| Denmark..... Frederick VIII. | 1808 | 1848 | 2,194,950 |
| France..... Emp. Napoleon III..... | 1808 | 1852 | 35,138,726 |
| G. Britain & Ireland Queen Victoria..... | 1819 | 1837 | 28,816,351 |
| Greece Otho I..... | 1815 | 1833 | 956,000 |
| Hanover George Frederick..... | 1819 | 1851 | 1,773,711 |
| Naples & Sicily Ferdinand II..... | 1810 | 1830 | 8,023,300 |
| Netherlands William III. | 1817 | 1849 | 3,237,859 |
| Portugal Pedro V. | 1837 | 1853 | 3,412,500 |
| Prussia..... Fred. Wm. IV. | 1795 | 1840 | 15,447,440 |
| Popedom (Rome) ... Pius IX. | 1795 | 1846 | 2,898,115 |
| Russia Emp. Alexander II..... | 1811 | 1855 | 65,901,800 |
| Sardinia Victor Emanuel | 1820 | 1849 | 4,879,000 |
| Saxony..... Frederic..... | 1797 | 1836 | 1,757,800 |
| Spain Queen Maria Isabella | 1830 | 1833 | 12,286,941 |
| Sweden & Norway... Oscar | 1799 | 1844 | 4,306,650 |
| Turkey Gr. Signor Abdul Medjid . | 1823 | 1839 | 10,000,000 |

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

FAMILIAR PROVERBS, MAXIMS, QUOTATIONS & FAMILY MOTTOES,
FROM THE LATIN, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES;

WITH SUITABLE TRANSLATIONS.

* * * When the quotation is French or Italian it is indicated by *Fr.* and *It.*—All the rest, which constitute the great majority, are Latin.

COMPILED ESPECIALLY FOR THIS WORK.

- Ab alio expectes alteri quod feceris.**—Expect from one person that which you have done to another
- Ab initio.**—From the beginning
- A bon chat, bon rat, *Fr.***—To a good cat, a good rat; *i.e.* the parties are well matched
- Ab ovo usque ad mala.**—From the beginning to the end of the entertainment
- Absentem lædit cum ebrio qui litigat.**—He injures the absent who quarrels with a drunken man
- Ab uno disce omnes.**—From a single instance you may infer the whole
- Ab urbe condita (*A.U.C.*)**—From the building of the city.
- Actum est de republica.**—It is all over with the state
- Actum ne agas.**—Do not that which has been done already
- Actum non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea.**—Guilt springs not from the act done, but from the mind of the agent
- A Deo et rege.**—From God and the king. *m.*
- Ad captandum vulgus.**—To catch the rabble
- Adeo in teneris consuescere multum est**—Such are the advantages of early instruction
- Adhuc sub iudice lis est.**—The affair is not yet decided
- Adieu la voiture, adieu la boutique, *Fr.***—Farewell the carriage, and farewell the shop; *i.e.* the affair is all over
- Ad Græcas kalendas.**—At the Greek calends; *i.e.* Never
- Ad infinitum.**—To infinity
- Ad libitum.**—At pleasure
- Ad referendum.**—For consideration
- Ajustez vos sâtes, *Fr.***—Adjust your differences
- Adolescentem verecundum esse decet.**—A young man ought to be modest
- Ad quod damnum.**—To what damage
- Adscriptus glebæ.**—Attached to the soil
- Ad valorem.**—According to value
- Ægrescit medendo.**—The remedy is worse than the disease
- Æquam servare mentem.**—To preserve an even temper. *m.*
- Æquo animo.**—With an even mind. *m.*
- A fortiori.**—With stronger reason
- Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera, *Fr.***—Help yourself, and Heaven will help you
- A la bonne heure, *Fr.***—Well timed; at an early hour
- A la mode, *Fr.***—According to the fashion
- Alias.**—Otherwise
- Alieni appetens, sui profusus.**—Covetous of other men's property, prodigal of his own
- A l'improviste, *Fr.***—Unawares
- Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus.**—Sometimes even good Homer nods
- Alma mater.**—A benign mother
- A l'outrance *Fr.***—To the uttermost
- Al molino, ed alla sposa, sempre mancha qualche cosa, *It.***—A mill and a woman are always in want of something
- Amabilis insania, mentis gratissimus error.**—A delightful insanity; a most pleasing wandering of the mind

* The mottoes are chiefly those of our nobility, as inscribed on their armorial bearings, and are distinguished by the letter *m.*

- Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio est.**—The quarrels of lovers is the renewing of love
- Ambiguas in vulgum spargere voces.**—To scatter ambiguous rumours among the mob
- A mensâ et thoro.**—From bed and board; divorced
- A merveille, Fr.**—To a wonder
- Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.**—A real friend is discovered in a trying case
- Amicus Plato, amicus Socrates, sed magis amica veritas.**—Plato is my friend, Socrates is my friend, but Truth is more my friend
- Amor patriæ.**—The love of our country
- Amicus humani generis.**—The friend of the human race
- Anglicè.**—In English
- Anguis in herbâ.**—A snake in the grass
- Animo et fide.**—By courage and faith.
- Animo non astutia.**—By courage not by craft. *m.*
- Annus mirabilis.**—The year of wonders
- Antiqua homo virtute ac fide.**—A man of ancient virtue and fidelity
- Antiquam obtinens.**—Possessing antiquity. *m.*
- Aperto vivere voto.**—To live with every wish expressed. *m.*
- A posteriori.**—From the effect to the cause
- Appetitus rationi pareat.**—Let the appetite be obedient to reason. *m.*
- A priori.**—From the cause to the effect
- A propos, Fr.**—To the point; seasonably; in due time
- Arbiter elegantiarum.**—The arbitrator of elegances; the master of the ceremonies
- Arcana imperii.**—State secrets
- Argumentum ad hominem—ad ignorantiam—ad judicium—ad verecundiam.**—An argument to the man—founded on your adversary's ignorance—founded on proofs drawn from the foundations of knowledge—to modesty
- Argumentum baculinum.**—Club law
- Artis est celare artem.**—The perfection of art is to conceal art
- Assumpsit (Law).**—An action on a verbal promise
- Astra castra, numen lumen.**—The stars my camp, the Deity my light. *m.*
- A tort et à travers, Fr.**—At cross purposes; at random
- Audi alteram partem.**—Hear the other party; hear both sides
- Au fond, Fr.**—To the bottom
- Au pis aller, Fr.**—At the worst
- Au bon droit, Fr.**—To the just right. *m.*
- Auctor pretiosa fecit.**—The giver makes the gift more precious. *m.*
- Audacter et sincere.**—Boldly and sincerely. *m.*
- Au plaisir fort de Dieu, Fr.**—At the strong disposal of God. *m.*
- Aura popularis.**—The gale of popular favour
- Auri sacra fames.**—The accursed appetite for gold.
- Aut Cæsar aut nullus.**—He will either be Cæsar or nobody
- Auspiciis melioris ævi.**—A pledge of better times. *m.*
- Aut nunquam tentes, aut perice.**—Either never attempt, or accomplish. *m.* [quitted
- Autrefois acquit, Fr.**—Formerly acquitted
- Avito vires honore.**—He flourishes with hereditary honours. *m.*
- Avi numerantur avorum.**—I number a long train of ancestors. *m.*
- A vinculo matrimonii.**—From the bond or tie of marriage.
- Ayez loyauté, Fr.**—Love loyalty
- Basis virtutum constantia.**—Constancy is the foundation of virtue. *m.*
- Beau monde, Fr.**—The fashionable world
- Beaux Esprits, Fr.**—Wits
- Bellum internecinum.**—A war of mutual extermination
- Bellum lethale.**—A deadly war
- Bellaque matribus detestata.**—Wars detested by mothers
- Belle parole e cattivi fatti ingannano sarj e matti, It.**—Fair words butter no parsnips
- Benigno numine.**—With the favour of Providence. *m.*
- Bonâ fide.**—In good faith; in reality
- Bon avocat, mauvais voisin, Fr.**—A good lawyer is a bad neighbour
- Bon gré, mal gré, Fr.**—Will he, nill he
- Bon jour, bonne œuvre, Fr.**—The better day, the better deed
- Boni : astoris est tondere pecus non deglubere.**—It is the part of a good shepherd to shear his flock, not to flay them
- Bonus nocet quisquâ pepercit mali.**—He injures the good who spares the bad

- Bonne bouche, *Fr.* A delicate bit
 Bonne renommée vaut mieux que ceinture dorée, *Fr.*—A good name is better than a golden girdle
 Brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio.—I labour to be concise, and I become obscure [bolt
 Brutum fulmen.—A harmless thunder-
 Cacoëthes.—An evil custom. Thua, cacoëthes carpendi—loquendi—scribendi, A rage for collecting—talking—scribbling
 Canaille, *Fr.*—The rabble; the off-scouring or dregs of the people
 Candidè et constanter.—Candidly and constantly. *m.*
 Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, —The traveller with an empty purse may sing before the footpad
 Capias (*Law*).—A writ to authorize the seizure of a defendant's person.
 Caput mortuum.—A dead head; i.e. the worthless remains
 Carpe diem quam minime credula postero.—Enjoy the present hour, reckless of the morrow
 Carte blanche, *Fr.*—A blank sheet of paper; an unconditional submission
 Cassis tutissima virtus.—Virtue is the safest shield. *m.*
 Causa latet, vis est notissima.—The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious
 Caveat actor—caveat emptor.—Let the doer—let the buyer beware
 Cavendo tutus.—Safe by caution. *m.*
 Cedant arma togæ.—Let arms yield to eloquence
 Cede Deo.—Submit to Providence
 Cedite Romani Scriptores, cedite Græci.—Yield ye Roman, yield ye Grecian writers
 Ce monde est plein de fous, *Fr.*—The world is full of fools
 Ce n'est pas être bien aise que de rire, *Fr.*—Laughter is not always a proof of a mind at ease
 C'est un autre chose, *Fr.*—It is quite a different thing
 Certiorari (*Law*).—To be made more certain: to order the record from an inferior to a superior court
 C'est fait de lui, *Fr.*—It is all over with him
 C'est le crime qui fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud, *Fr.*—It is the crime, not the scaffold, that constitutes the shame
 C'est une grande folie de vouloir être sage tout seul, *Fr.*—It is great folly to think of being wise alone
 Chacun à son goût, *Fr.*—Every one to his taste
 Che sara sara, *It.*—What will be, will be. *m.*
 Chef d'œuvre, *Fr.*—A masterpiece
 Chi non sa niente, non dubita niente, *It.*—The man who knows nothing doubts nothing
 Chi t'ha offeso non te perdona mai, *It.*—The man who has injured you will never forgive you
 Cælum, non animum.—You may change your climate, not your mind. *m.*
 Commota fervet plebecula bile.—Their rage being once excited, the mob are furious
 Comme il faut, *Fr.*—As it should be
 Comme je fus, *Fr.*—As I was. *m.*
 Communia propriè dicere.—To express common things with propriety
 Commune bonum.—A common good
 Communibus annis.—One year with another
 Compositum jus fasque animi.—Law and equity
 Compos mentis.—A man of sane mind
 Con amore, *It.*—With love
 Consilio et animis.—By wisdom and courage. *m.*
 Constantia et virtute.—By constancy and virtue. *m.*
 Concordia discors.—A jarring concord
 Congé d'ellre, *Fr.*—A leave to elect
 Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet.—The mind which is conscious of rectitude despises the falsehood of scandal
 Contra bonos mores.—Against good morals
 Cor unum, via una.—One heart, one way. *m.*
 Corps diplomatique, *Fr.*—The diplomatic body
 Corpus delicti (*Law*).—The body of the crime
 Coup de grace, *Fr.*—The finishing stroke
 Coup de main, *Fr.*—A bold effort
 Coup d'œil, *Fr.*—A rapid glance of the eye
 Courage sans peur, *Fr.*—Courage without fear. *m.*
 Conte qui conte, *Fr.*—Let it cost what it may
 Craignez honte, *Fr.*—Fear shame. *v.*

- Credat Judæus Apella.**—Let the circumcised Jew believe that
- Crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.**—The love of pelf increases with the pelf itself [son Crimen læsæ majestatis.—High treason] **Cui bono? Cui malo?**—To what good—to what evil, will it tend?
- Cul de sac, Fr.**—The bottom of a bag
- Cursæ leves loquuntur, ingentes stupent.**—Light grieves are loquacious; deep sorrow has no tongue
- Currente calamo.**—With a running pen
- Custos rotulorum.**—The keeper of the rolls
- D'accord, Fr.**—Agreed; in tune
- Da locum mellioribus.**—Give place to your betters
- Dabit Deus his quoque finem.**—Providence will also put an end to these
- Damnante quod non intelligunt.**—They condemn what they do not understand
- Dat veniam corvis, vexat censura columbas.**—Censure acquits the crow, and condemns the dove
- De bon vouloir servir le roy, Fr.**—To serve the king with good will. *m.*
- Decies repetita placebit.**—Though ten times repeated it will still please
- Decipimur specie recti.**—We are deceived by fair appearances
- De facto—de jure.**—from the fact—from the law
- De gaieté de cœur, Fr.**—Sportively
- Degeneres animos timor arguit.**—Fear is the indication of a degenerate mind
- Delectando pariterque monendo.**—By imparting at once pleasure and instruction
- Delenda est Carthago.**—Carthage must be destroyed.—(The words of Cato)
- Delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi.**—The madness of kings inflicts suffering on the people
- De mortuis nil nisi bonum.**—Let nothing be said of the dead but what is favourable
- Deo favente—juvante—volente.**—With God's favour—help—will
- Dernier ressort, Fr.**—A last resource
- Desideratum.**—A thing desired
- Desunt cætera.**—The remainder is wanting
- Detour, Fr.**—A circuitous march
- Detur digniori.**—Let it be given to the more worthy
- Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.**—God has given us this leisure
- Dies faustus—infaustus.**—A lucky—an unlucky day
- Dieu avec nous, Fr.**—God with us. *m.*
- Dieu et mon droit, Fr.**—God and my right [the right. *m.*]
- Dieu defend le droit, Fr.**—God defends
- Dignus vindice nodus.**—A plot worthy of such an unraveller
- Dii Penates.**—Household gods
- Disiecta membra poetæ.**—The scattered remains of the poet
- Disponendo me, non mutando me.**—By disposing of me, not by changing me. *m.*
- Divide et impera.**—Divide and govern
- Dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni, It.**—Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions
- Dominus providebit.**—The Lord will provide. *m.*
- Domus et placens uxor.**—Thy house and pleasing wife
- Double entendre, Fr.**—A double meaning [sented]
- Dramatis personæ.**—Characters represented
- Droit des gens, Fr.**—The law of nations
- Droit et avant, Fr.**—Right, and forward. *m.*
- Ducit amor patriæ.**—The love of my country leads me. *m.*
- Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.**—It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country
- Dum spiro spero.**—While I breathe I hope. *m.*
- Dum tacent clamant.**—Their silence speaks aloud
- Dum vitant stulti vitia in contraria currunt.**—Fools are ever in extremes
- Dum vivimus vivamus.**—Let us live while we live
- Durante bene placito.**—During our good pleasure
- Durante vita.**—During life
- Ecce homo.**—Behold the man
- Effodiantur opes irritamenta malorum.**—Riches, the provocatives of evil, are dug from the bowels of the earth
- Ego spem pretio non emo.**—I do not buy hope with money
- E meglio sdrucciolare co' piedi che colla lingua, It.**—It is better one's foot make a slip than one's tongue
- En barbette, Fr.**—Said of a battery when the cannon are higher than the breast-wall

- En Dieu est ma fiance, *Fr.*—In God is my trust. *m.*
 Enfants gâtés—trouvés, *Fr.*—Spoiled children—foundlings
 Enfants perdus, *Fr.*—Lost children; the forlorn hope
 Enflade, *Fr.*—A row
 En masse—en foule, *Fr.*—In a body—in a crowd
 En plein jour, *Fr.*—In broad day
 En revanche, *Fr.*—In return
 En la rose je fleurie, *Fr.*—I flourish in the rose. *m.*
 En suivant la vérité, *Fr.*—In following truth. *m.*
 Entre deux vins, *Fr.*—Half seas over
 Entre nous, *Fr.*—Between ourselves
 Eo nomine—On that account
 Eripuit fulmen celo, mox sceptrum tyrannis.—He first snatched the thunderbolt from the clouds, then the sceptre from tyrants
 Esperance en Dieu, *Fr.*—Hope in God. *m.*
 Esprit de corps, *Fr.*—The corporation-spirit
 Est modus in rebus.—There is a medium in all things
 Esto quod esse videris.—Be what you seem to be. *m.*
 Esto perpetua.—Be thou perpetual
 Et cætera.—And other things
 Et decus et pretium recti.—Both the reward and ornament of virtue. *m.*
 Ex cathedra.—From the chair
 Excitari non habescere.—To be spirited not inactive
 Ex concessio.—From what has been admitted
 Ex curia.—Out of court
 Exegi monumentum ære perennius.—I have completed a monument more durable than brass
 Ex facto jus oritur (*Law*).—The law arises out of the fact
 Ex nihilo nihil fit.—Nothing produces nothing
 Ex officio.—By virtue of his office
 Ex parte.—On one part
 Ex necessitate rei.—From the necessity of the case
 Exempli gratia (*E. G.*).—For the sake of example
 Ex pede Herculem.—Judge of the size of the statue of Hercules by the foot
 Experimentum crucis.—A decisive experiment
 Experto crede.—Believe an experienced man
 Expertus metuit.—The man of experience dreads it
 Ex tempore.—Off hand—without study
 Ex uno disce omnes.—From one judge of all
 Faber suæ fortunæ.—The architect of his own fortune
 Facile est inventis addere.—It is easy to add to things already invented
 Facile princeps.—the admitted chief; decidedly the first
 Facinus quos inquinat sœquat.—Guilt levels those whom it stains
 Facit indignatio versus.—Indignation aids my muse
 Façon de parler, *Fr.*—A manner of speaking
 Fac simile.—Do the like: an engraved resemblance of a man's hand-writing
 Fæx populi.—The dregs of the people;
 Faire sans dire, *Fr.*—To act without ostentation. *m.*
 Fallentis semita vitæ.—The deceitful path of life
 Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra.—Vice deceives under the shape and shadow of virtue
 Fare—fac.—Speak—do
 Fari quæ sentiat.—To speak what he thinks. *m.*
 Fas est et ab hoste doceri.—It is right to derive instruction even from an enemy
 Favete linguis.—Attend while the business is proceeding
 Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum. He is happy who can learn prudence from the dangers of others
 Felix qui nihil debet.—Happy is he who owes nothing
 Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.—Happy is the man who is able to penetrate the causes of things
 Felo de se (*Law*).—A suicide
 Femme convertie—sole, *Fr.*—A married—an unmarried woman
 Feræ naturæ.—Of a wild nature
 Festina lente.—Hasten deliberately. *m.*
 Fête champêtre, *Fr.*—A rural feast
 Fiat justitia ruat cælum.—Let justice be done though the heavens should fall
 Fide et amore.—By faith and love. *m.*
 Fide et fortitudine.—By faith and fortitude. *m.*
 Fidel cotica crux.—The cross is the whetstone of faith. *m.*

- Filius nullus.**—The son of nobody; a bastard
- Fille de chambre, Fr.**—A chambermaid
- Fille de joie, Fr.**—A woman of pleasure
- Finem respice.**—Look to the end. *m.*
- Flagrante bello**—delicto.—During hostilities—taken in the fact
- Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.**—If I cannot influence the gods I will move all hell
- Flecti non frangi.**—To bend, not to break. *m.*
- Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit.**—The remembrance of these things will perhaps prove a source of future pleasure [strong mind. *m.*
- Fortem posce animum.**—Wish for a
- Fortes fortuna juvat.**—Fortune favours the bold
- Fortiter et rectè.**—Courageously and honourably. *m.*
- Fortuna multis dat nimium, nulli satis.**—To many fortune gives too much, to none enough
- Fortuna sequatur.**—Let fortune follow *m.*
- Foy pour devoir, Fr.**—Faith for duty. *m.*
- Frangas non flectas.**—You may break but not bend me. *m.*
- Fruges comestores nati.**—Men born only to consume food
- Fuit illium.**—Troy has been
- Fulgente trahit constrictos gloria curru, non minus ignotos generosis.**—Glory hurries on, bound to her dazzling chariot, the nameless no less than the noble [arms
- Furor arma ministrat.**—Fury supplies
- Fuimus.**—We have been. *m.*
- Gaieté de cœur, Fr.**—Gaiety of heart
- Gardez bien, Fr.**—Take care. *m.*
- Gardez la foi.**—Guard the faith. *m.*
- Gaudet tentamine virtus.**—Virtue rejoices in temptation
- Gens d'église—de guerre—de condition—de peu, Fr.**—Churchmen—military men—people of rank—the meaner sort of people
- Genus irritabile vatum.**—The irritable tribe of poets
- Goute à goutte, Fr.**—Drop by drop
- Græculus esuriens ad cælum jussus, ibit.**—Bid a poor hungry Greek go to heaven, and he'll try
- Gratis.**—For nothing
- Gravis ira regum semper.**—The anger of kings is always terrible
- Grisette jolie, Fr.**—A pretty waiting-woman
- Guerre à mort, Fr.**—War till death
- Guerre à l'outrance, Fr.**—War to the uttermost
- Gutta cavat lapidem, non vi sed sæpe cadendo.**—The drop hollows the stone, not by the force but the frequency with which it falls
- Habeas corpus.**—(A writ in law) you may have the body
- Hæret lateri lethalis arundo.**—The deadly arrow sticks in his side
- Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.**—These things will be pleasing hereafter to remember
- Hæ tibi erunt artes.**—These shall be thy arts
- Hanc veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.**—In turn we both give and receive this indulgence
- Haud facile emergunt quorum virtutibus obstat res angusta domi.**—They will not easily rise in the world whose talents are depressed by poverty
- Haud passibus æqua.**—With unequal steps
- Haut gout, Fr.**—High flavour
- Heu! quam difficile est crimen non prodere vultu!**—How difficult a matter it is not to betray guilt by the countenance!
- Hic patet ingenuis campus.**—Here is a field open for genius
- Hinc illæ lachrymæ.**—Hence proceed these tears
- Hic saltem accumulem donis et fungar inani munere.**—Let me at least bestow on him these last offerings, and perform an unavailing duty
- Hoc age**—Do this
- Homo sum; humani nihil a me alienum puto.**—I am a man, and deem nothing which relates to man foreign to my feelings
- Homo multarum literarum.**—A man of many letters
- Honi soit qui mal y pense, Fr.**—Evil be to him that evil thinks.—(The motto of the Garter). *Royal m.*
- Honor virtutis premium.**—Honour is the reward of virtue. *m.*
- Honos alit artes.**—Honour fosters the arts
- Hora è sempre, It.**—It is always time. [to fight *m.*
- Hors de combat, Fr.**—Out of combat

- Fortus siccus.**—A dry garden
Hotel-Dieu, Fr.—The house of God; the name of an hospital
Humanum est errare.—To err is human
- Ibit ed quò vis qui perdidit zonam.**—The man who has lost his purse will go where you please
Id genus omne.—All persons of that description
Ignis fatuus—A foolish fire; a "Will-o'-the-wisp"
Ignorantia non excusat legem.—Ignorance does not avert the law
Ignoti nulla cupidò.—No desire is felt of a thing unknown
Ignotum per ignotius.—That which is unknown by something still more unknown
Il aboye tout le monde, Fr.—He snarls at every body
Il a la mer à boire, Fr.—He has the sea to drink
Il a le vin mauvais, Fr.—He is quarrelsome in his cups
Il est plus aisé d'être sage pour les autres, que pour soi-même, Fr.—It is easier to be wise for another than for one's self
Illeso lumine solem.—With sight unhurt to view the sun. *m.*
Ille crucem sceleris pretium, hic diadema.—One man is crucified for a crime which raises another to a throne
Il n'a pas inventé la poudre, Fr.—He is not the inventor of gunpowder
Il n'a ni bouche ni éperon, Fr.—He has neither wit nor courage
Il n'appartient qu'aux grands hommes d'avoir de grands défauts, Fr.—Great defects belong only to great men
Il vino e una mezza corda, It.—Wine brings out the truth
Il y a des reproches qui louent, et des louanges qui médisent, Fr.—Some reproaches are a commendation, and some praises detraction
Imitatores, servum pecus!—Ye imitators, a servile herd!
Imperium in imperio.—A government within a government
Imprimatur.—Let it be printed
Improbis aliena virtus semper formidolosa est.—To the wicked the virtues of other men are always an object of terror
- Incedimus per ignes suppositos cinet doloso.**—We tread on fires concealed under deceitful ashes
Incidit in Scyllam qui vult vitare Charybdim.—In attempting to avoid a lesser he falls into a greater evil
Incoctum generoso pectus honesto.—A mind imbued with generous and honourable qualities
In commendam.—In trust or recommendation
In curia.—In the court
In celo quies.—There is rest in heaven
Index expurgatorius.—An expurgated index
Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti.—Let the unskilful learn, and the learned improve their recollection
In esse; in posse.—In being; possible.
In ferrum pro libertate ruebant.—For freedom they rushed upon the swords *m.* [poor man
In forma pauperis.—In the form of a
In foro conscientie.—Before the tribunal of conscience. *m.*
In hoc signo vinces.—In this sign thou shalt conquer. *m.*
Iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello antefero.—I prefer the most disadvantageous peace to the justest war. (The favourite maxim of Mr. Fox)
In medias res.—Into the middle of things
Innuendo (Low).—An oblique hint or insinuation
In nova fert animus.—The mind is carried into new topics
In perpetuam rei memoriam.—In perpetual remembrance of the thing
In petto, It.—In reserve
In propria persona.—In person
In puris naturalibus.—Stark naked
Insanus omnis furere credit ceteros.—Every madman believes that all other persons are mad
Instar omnium.—One example may suffice for all
In te, Domine, speravi.—In thee, O Lord, have I put my trust. *m.*
Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.—The man who is pure of life
Inter nos.—Between ourselves
In terrorem.—In terror
In transitu.—In passing
Intuta quæ indecora.—Those things which are disgraceful are una-se
Invidiam placare parat virtute relicta!—To shun detraction would you fly from virtue?

In vino veritas.—There is truth in wine
Invita Minervā.—Without the aid of
 genius [mat'ism
Ipse dixit.—He himself said it: dog-
Ipsa facta.—jure.—In the fact itself—
 by the law itself
Ira furor brevis est.—Anger is a short
 madness

Jacta est alea. The die is cast
J'ai bonne cause, Fr.—I have a good
 cause. *m.*

**Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia
 regna.**—Astrea (the goddess of jus-
 tice) and the golden age are now re-
 turning

Janulis clausis.—With shut doors

Je le tiens, Fr.—I hold it *m.*

Je n'oublierai jamais, Fr.—I shall
 never forget. *m.*

Je ne cherche qu'un, Fr.—I seek but
 for one. *m.*

Jeu de mots—d'esprit—de théâtre, Fr.
 —A play on words, or pun—a witti-
 cism—a stage-trick

Joco di mano. Joco villano, It.—
 Practical jokes belonging to the vulgar

Jour de ma vie, Fr.—The day of my
 life. *m.*

Jucunda atque idonea dicere vitæ.—
 To describe whatever is pleasant and
 proper in life [pleasant

Jucundi acti labores.—Past labours are

Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvit.—
 Guilt attaches to a judge when
 the guilty are suffered to escape

Judicium parium, aut leges terræ.—
 The judgment of our peers, or the
 laws of the land

Jure divino—humano.—By divine—
 by human law

Jus civile—gentium.—The civil law—
 the law of nations

Justitiæ soror fides.—Truth is the
 sister of justice. *m.*

Justum et tenacem propositi virum,
 non civium ardor prava jubentium,
 non vultus instantis tyranni, mente
 quatit solidâ.—Neither the clamours
 of the misguided multitude, nor the
 frowns of a threatening tyrant, can
 shake the steady resolution of that
 man whose mind is under the influ-
 ence of justice and principle

Justus propositi tenax.—The just man
 is steady to his purpose. *m.*

Kalendis Græcæ.—Ad Kalendas Græ-
 cas.—Never

Kalendis querit ponere.—He wishes to
 lay out his money against the first
 of next month

**La beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans
 parfum, Fr.**—Beauty without virtue
 is a flower without perfume

**Labitur et labetur in omne volubilis
 ævum.**—The river runs now, and
 will continue to run through every
 succeeding age

Labor ipse voluptas.—Labour itself is
 pleasure. *m.*

Labor omnia vincit—Labour conquers
 everything

Laborum dulce lenimen.—The sweet
 solace of our labours

**La confiance fournit plus à la conver-
 sation que l'esprit, Fr.**—Confidence
 contributes more to conversation
 than wit or talent

**La langue des femmes est leur épée, et
 elles ne la laissent pas rouiller, Fr.**—
 The tongue is the woman's sword,
 and she never suffers it to rust

La maladie sans maladie, Fr.—Hypo-
 chondriasis

**La moquerie est souvent une indigence
 d'esprit, Fr.**—Jesting often indicates
 a want of understanding

**La mort est plus aisée sans y penser,
 que la pensée de la mort sans péril,
 Fr.**—Death when it comes without
 previous reflection, is more easy than
 the thought of death without danger

**L'amour de la justice n'est en la plus-
 part des hommes que la crainte de
 souffrir l'injustice, Fr.**—The love of
 justice is in most men nothing more
 than the fear of suffering injustice

**L'amour propre est le plus grand de
 tous les flatteurs, Fr.**—Self-love is the
 greatest of all flatterers

Langage des halles, Fr.—Billingsgate

**La patience est amère; mais le fruit
 en est doux, Fr.**—Patience is bitter,
 but the fruit of it is sweet

Lapsus linguae.—A slip of the tongue

**L'art de vaincre est celui de mépriser
 la mort, Fr.**—The art of conquering
 is that of despising death. *m.*

Latet anguis in herbâ.—There is a
 snake in the grass

Latitat (Law).—He lurks: a writ of
 summons, by which the defendant is
 feigned to be in a state of conceal-
 ment

Laudari a viro laudato.—To be praised
 by him who is worthy of praise

- Laudator temporis acti.**—A praiser of past times
Le bon temps viendra, Fr.—The good time will come. *m.*
Le dessous des cartes, Fr.—The under side of the cards.
Le diable est aux vâches, Fr.—There is the devil to pay
Le grand œuvre, Fr.—The philosopher's stone
Le monde est le livre des femmes, Fr.—The world is the book of women
L'empire des lettres, Fr.—The republic of letters
Le plus sage est celui qui ne croit point l'être, Fr.—The wisest man is he who does not think that he is so
Le roi et l'état, Fr.—the king and the state. *m.*
Le roi le veut, Fr.—The king wills it
Le savoir faire, Fr.—Address
Le savoir vivre, Fr.—The knowledge of life
Les eaux sont basses chez lui, Fr.—His finances are low
Les femmes sont extrêmes; elles sont meilleures ou pires que les hommes, Fr.—Women are always in extremes, and are either better or worse than men
Les murailles ont des oreilles, Fr.—Walls have ears
Lex non scripta—scripta.—The common—the statute law
Lex talionis—terræ.—The law of retaliation—the law of the land
Litera scripta manet.—The written letter remains
Locum tenens.—A deputy or substitute
Locus sigilli.—The place of the seal. (L. S.)
Longa est injuria, longæ ambages.—The injury is great, and the story long
Longum est iter per præcepta, breve et efficax per exempla.—Instruction by precept is tedious, by example short and effectual
Loyal devoir, Fr.—Loyal duty. *m.*
Loyal je serai durant ma vie, Fr.—I shall be loyal during my life. *m.*
Loyauté n'a honte, Fr.—Loyalty has no shame. *m.* [me *m.*
Loyauté m'oblige, Fr.—Loyalty binds
Luci bonus odor ex quâlibet re.—The smell of gain is good whencesoever it proceeds
L'ultima che si perde e la speranza, It.
The last thing that is lost is hope
Lupus pilum mutat, non mentem.—The wolf changes his coat but not his disposition
Macte virtute esto.—Proceed in virtue
Magistratus indicat virum.—The Magistrate shows the man. *m.*
Magna Charta.—The Great Charter. (Anno 1215)
Magna est veritas, et prævalebit.—The truth is powerful, and will ultimately prevail
Magni nominis umbra.—The shadow of a great name
Magnum est vectigal parsimonia.—Economy is itself a great income
Maintien le droit, Fr.—Maintain the right. *m.*
Maison de ville, Fr.—The town-house
Maître des hautes œuvres, Fr.—The hangman
Maître des basses œuvres, Fr.—The nightman
Maître d'hôtel, Fr.—A house steward
Mal à propos, Fr.—Ill-timed
Malum in se—malum prohibitum.—An evil in itself—a thing evil because forbidden [writ
Mandamus (Law).—We order: a law
Manus hæc inimica tyrannis.—This hand is hostile to tyrants. *m.*
Materiam superabat opus.—The workmanship surpassed the materials
Mauvaise honte, Fr.—False modesty
Maximus in minimis.—Very great in very trifling things
Me non oracula certum, sed mors certa facit.—I am delivered from doubt, not by responses of oracles, but by the certainty of death
Medio tutissimus ibis.—The medium is the safest course
Memento mori.—Remember death
Memorabilia.—Things to be remembered
Mendici, mimi, balatrone.—Beggars, players, and scoundrels
Mens agitat molem—Mind moves the whole
Mens conscia recti.—A mind conscious of rectitude
Mezzo termine, It.—A middle course
Minutiæ.—Trifles; minute parts
Mirabile dictu.—Wonderful to tell
Miseris succurrere disco.—I learn to relieve the wretched
Miserum est aliorum incumbere fame.—It is a wretched thing to depend on the fame of others

Mittimus (Law).—We send
Mollia tempora fandi.—The favourable
moments for speaking

**Monstrum nullâ virtute redemptum a
vitiis.**—A monster whose vices are
not counterbalanced by a single
virtue

Mors omnibus communis.—Death is
common to all

**Mors sola fatetur quantula sint homi-
num corpuscula.**—Death alone un-
folds the littleness and insignificance
of the human body

Mots d'usage, Fr.—Phrases in common
use

Multa gemens.—Groaning deeply

**Multa putans, sortemque animo mise-
ratus iniquam.**—In anxious reflec-
tion, and struck with compassion of
so sad a state

Multum abludivit imago.—The picture
is by no means like

Multum in parvo.—Much in little

Munus Apolline dignum.—An offering
worthy of Apollo

Murus æneus conscientia sana.—A
sound conscience is a brazen wall.
m.

Mutare vel timere sperno.—I scorn to
change or fear. *m.*

Mutatis mutandis.—After making the
necessary changes

Mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.
—Change the name, and the story
will apply to yourself

**Nam ego illum perisse duco cui
quidem perit pudor.**—I consider
that man as utterly lost in whom the
sense of shame is extinguished

Nam vitis nemo sine nascitur.—No
man is born without faults

Natio comæda est.—The nation is a
company of players

**Natura lo fece, è poi ruppe la stampa,
It.**—Nature formed him, and then
broke the mould

**Naturam expellas furcâ, tamen usque
recurrat.**—You may attempt to drive
away nature by violence, but she
will still return

Ne cede malis.—Do not yield to mis-
fortune. *m.*

Nec cupias nec metuas.—Neither de-
sire nor fear. *m.*

**Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice
nodus.**—Let not a god be introduced,
unless the difficulty be worthy of
such intervention

**Necesse est ut multos timeant, quos
multi timent.**—They whom many
dread, must live in terror of many

Necessitas non habet leges.—Necessity
has no law

Nec placida contentus quiete est.—Nor
is he contented with quiet repose.
m.

Nec pluribus impar.—Not an unequal
match for numbers

Nec querere nec spernere honorem.—
Neither to seek nor despise honours.
m.

Nec scire fas est omnia.—It is not per-
mitted to know all things

Nec temerè nec timide.—Neither
rashly nor timidly

Nem. con., abbreviation for *nenime
contradictente*. **Nem. dia.,** abbrevia-
tion for *nenime dissentiente*.—With-
out opposition

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.
—No man is wise at all times

Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.—No
man ever became incurably vicious
at once

Ne puero gladium.—Trust not a sword
to the hand of a boy

Neque semper arcum tendit Apollo.—
Apollo does not always bend his bow

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.—Let not the
shoemaker go beyond his last

Ne vile fano.—Bring nothing base to
the temple. *m.* [*m.*]

Ne vile velis.—Incline to nothing base.

**Nihil tam absurdum, quod non dictum
sit ab aliquo philosophorum.**—There
is no absurdity which has not been
maintained by some philosopher

Nil conscire sibi, nullâ pallescere culpa.
—To be conscious of no crime, and
to turn pale at no accusation

Nil desperandum.—We must despair
of nothing

**Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in
se, quàm quod ridiculos facit homi-
nes.**—The greatest hardship of
poverty is, that it tends to make men
ridiculous

Ni l'un ni l'autre, Fr.—Neither the
one nor the other

Nisi Dominus frustra.—Unless the
Lord be with you all your efforts are
vain

Nisi prius.—Unless before: a judicial
writ

**Nobilitatis virtus non stemma charac-
ter.**—Virtue not pedigree should
characterize nobility. *m.*

- Nocet empta dolore voluptas.—Pleasure, bought at the expense of pain, is injurious
- Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurna.—Let these be your studies by night and by day
- Noli me tangere.—Touch me not
- Nolle prosequi.—To be unwilling to proceed
- Nolo episcopari.—I do not wish to be made a bishop
- Nom de guerre, *Fr.*—A war-name
- Non assumpsit.—He did not assume. —(A legal plea)
- Non constat.—It does not appear
- Non conscribere sibi.—Conscious of no fault
- Non est vivere, sed valere vita.—Life is not mere existence, but the enjoyment of health
- Non fumum ex fulgore, sed ex fumo dare lucem.—Not to elicit smoke from splendour, but splendour from smoke
- Non generant aquilæ columbas.—Eagles do not bring forth pigeons. *m.*
- Non inferiora secutus.—Not having followed mean pursuits. *m.*
- Non nostrum tantas componere lites.—It is not for us to adjust such grave disputes
- Non obstante.—Notwithstanding
- Non omnia possumus omne.—We cannot all of us do every thing
- Non omnis moriar.—I shall not altogether die
- Non quo sed quomodo.—Not by whom but in what manner
- Non sibi sed patriæ.—Not for himself but for his country. *m.*
- Non sum qualis eram.—I am not now what I once was
- Non tui auxilio nec defensoribus istis tempus eget.—The present occasion does not require such auxiliaries or such defenders
- Noscitur ex sociis.—He is known by his companions
- Nota Bene (*n. b.*).—Mark well
- Nudum pactum.—A naked agreement
- Nugæ canoræ.—Melodious trifles
- Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.—Being bound to swear to the dogmas of no master
- Nullum numen abest at sit prudentia.—Possessed of prudence, no protecting divinity is wanting
- Nullum tempus occurrit regi.—No time impedes the king
- Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.—Nature and sound philosophy are never at variance
- Nunquam libertas gratior extat quam sub rege pio.—Liberty is never more grateful than under a patriotic king
- Nunquam non paratus.—Always ready. *m.*
- Nusquam tuta fides.—Our confidence is nowhere safe
- Obiter dictum.—A thing said by the way, or in passing
- Obscurum per obscurius.—Explaining something obscure by what is more obscure
- Obsequium amicos, veritas odium parit.—Obsequiousness procures friends, truth hatred
- Occupet extremum scabies.—The devil take the hindmost
- Oderint dum metuant.—Let them hate, provided they fear
- Odi profanum vulgus, et arceo.—I loathe and repulse the profane vulgar [hatred]
- Odium theologicum.—A theological
- Ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso, *It.*—Every medal has its reverse
- Omne ignotum pro magnifico.—Every thing unknown is held as magnificent
- Omne solum forti patria.—To a brave man every soil is his country
- Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci.—He has gained every point who has combined the useful with the agreeable
- Omnia bona bona.—All things are good with good men
- Omnia Castor emit; sic fiet ut omnia vendet.—Castor now buys every thing; it must soon happen that he will sell every thing
- Omnia suspendens naso.—A perpetual sneerer
- Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.—Love conquers all things, and all must yield to love
- On ne donne rien si libéralement que ses conseils, *Fr.*—Men give nothing so liberally as their advice
- Orandum est ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.—Let us pray for a sound mind in a sound body
- Onus probandi.—The weight of proof
- Operæ pretium est.—It is worth while
- Opprobrium medicorum.—The reproach of the faculty

- O! si sic omnia.**—O that he had always spoken thus
- O tempora, O mores!**—O the times and the manners!
- Otium cum dignitate—sine dignitate.**
—Ease with—without dignity
- Ouvrage de longue haleine.**—A long-winded business
- Pabulum Acherontis.**—Food for the churchyard
- Pacta conventa.**—Conditions agreed upon
- Palma non sine pulvere.**—The palm is not gained without labour. *m.*
- Palmam qui meruit ferat.**—Let him who has won it bear the palm
- Pari passu.**—By a similar gradation
- Par negotiis, neque supra.**—Neither above nor below his business
- Par nobile fratrum.**—(Ironically) A noble pair of brothers
- Par pari refero.**—I return like for like
- Pars minima sui.**—The frittered remnant of the man or thing
- Parthis mendacior.**—A greater liar than a Parthian
- Particeps criminis.**—An accomplice
- Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.**—The mountain is in labour, and a ridiculous mouse is brought forth
- Parvum parva decent.**—Little things are suitable to a little man
- Passato il pericolo, gabbato il santo, &c.**
—When the danger is past the guardian saint is derided
- Pater familias.**—The father of the family
- Pater patriæ.**—The father of his country
- Patience passe science, &c.**—Patience surpasses knowledge. *m.*
- Patriæ pietatis imago.**—An image of paternal tenderness
- Patria cara, carior libertas.**—My country is dear but liberty is dearer. *m.*
- Pax in bello.**—Peace in war. *m.*
- Peccavi.**—I have sinned
- Peine forte et dure, &c.**—A strong and severe pain
- Pendente lite.**—While the suit or contest is depending
- Penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos.**—The Britons separated from almost the whole world
- Pense à bien, &c.**—Think for the best. *m.*
- Per fas et nefas.**—Through right and
- Per mare per terras.**—Thro' sea and land
- Permitte divis cætera.**—Entrust the rest to the gods
- Per saltum.**—By a leap
- Per se.**—By itself
- Perseverando.**—By perseverance. *m.*
- Per ardua libertas.**—Freedom through difficulties
- Per il suo contrario, &c.**—By its reverse or opposite. *m.*
- Pessimum genus inimicorum laudantes.**—Flatterers are the worst species of enemies
- Peu de gens savent être vieux, &c.**—Few persons know how to be old
- Philosophia stemma non inspicit.**—Philosophy does not look into genealogies
- Pluries (Law).**—At several times
- Plus aloës quam mellis habet.**—He has more gall than honey
- Poeta nascitur non fit.**—Nature, not study, must form a poet
- Posse comitatus.**—The civil force of the county
- Possunt quia posse videntur.**—They are able because they think they are so
- Post cineres gloria sera venit.**—Fame comes too late to our ashes
- Post tot naufragia portum.**—After so many shipwrecks, a port. *m.*
- Postulata.**—Things required
- Potentissimus est qui se habet in potestate.**—He is most powerful who has himself in his power
- Pour bien desirer, &c.**—To desire good *m.*
- Pour y parvenir, &c.**—To attain the object. *m.*
- Prendre la lune avec les dents, &c.**—To aim at impossibilities
- Prêt d'accomplir, &c.**—Ready to perform. *m.*
- Prêt pour mon pays, &c.**—Ready for my country. *m.*
- Prima facie.**—On the first view, or appearance
- Primum mobile.**—The main spring; the first impulse
- Principiis obsta.**—Oppose the first appearance of evil
- Pro aris et focis.**—For our religious and civil liberty
- Probitas laudatur et alget.**—Honesty is praised and starves
- Probitas verus honor.**—Probity is to honour

- Pro bono publico.**—For the public good [pents not. *m.*
Probum non pœnitet.—Honesty repents not.
Pro et con.—For and against
Pro hac vice.—For this turn
Projicit ampullas et sesquipedalla verba.—He throws away his turgid phrases and his words a foot and a half long [charter: *m.*
Pro magnâ charitâ.—For the great proprium humani ingenii est odisse quem læsoria. —It is in the nature of man to hate the individual he has injured
Pro rege, lege, et grege.—For the king, the law, and the people. *m.*
Pro re natâ.—For a special business
Pro salute animæ.—For the health of the soul
Prosperum et felix scelus virtus vocatur.—Successful villainy is called virtue
Pro tempore.—For the time
Punica fides.—Carthaginian faith: treachery
- Quæ fuerunt vitia mores sunt.**—What were once vices are now the manners of the day
Querenda pecunia primum, virtus post nummos.—We must first of all get money, and virtue may then follow as it best may
Quæ supra nos nihil ad nos.—The things which are above us are nothing to us
Quamdiu se bene gesserit.—As long as he shall conduct himself properly
Quantum.—How much
Quantum mutatus ab illo!—How changed from what he once was!
Qui Bavium non odit, amet tua carmina, Mævi.—He who does not hate Bavius may be pleased with thy poems, Mævius
Quicquid præcipies, esto brevis.—Whatever precepts you give, be short
Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures?—What will their masters not do, when low villains thus presume?
Quid nunc?—What now?
Quid pro quo.—What for what
Quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi.—Whatever folly kings may commit, the people suffer for it
Quid rides? mutato nomine, de te fabula narratur.—Why do you laugh? Change but the name, and the story is told of yourself
- Qui invidet minor est.**—He admits his inferiority
Qui nil molitur ineptum.—Who does nothing absurdly or fruitlessly
Quid violentius aure tyranni?—More violent than the ear of a tyrant
Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?—Who shall guard the guards themselves?
Quis tulit Gracchos de quærentes?—Who can eviscerate Gracchi complaining of suffering?
Qui vive? *Fr.*—Who lives or reigns?
Quoad hoc.—To this extent
Quo animo?—With what purpose of intention?
Quocunque trahunt fata, sequebuntur.—Wherever the Fates direct, they follow
Quo me cumque rapit temporis furor hospes.—To whatever the storm may blow, it blows me
Quod petis hic est.—What you seek is here
Quondam vicimus armis.—Once victorious in arms.
Quorum.—Of whom: one of them
Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dædat sensum.—Those whom God has decreed to destroy, he first deprives of senses
Quot homines, tot sententiae.—As many men, so many opinions
Quo warranto (Law)?—By what warrant? A legal writ
- Rara avis in terris, nigroque similis cygno.**—A rare bird in the world, very like a black swan:
Rari nantes in gurgite vasto.—Rarely mingling dispersedly in "the deep"
Ratio justifica—suasoria.—[which justifies—persuasive]
Rectè et suaviter.—Justly and mildly
Reculer pour mieux sauter.—To go back in order to leap forward
Reductio ad absurdum.—A method of reducing to a position to an absurdity
Re infecta.—Without attending to the end
Religenter esse oportet, non nefas.—A man should be religious, but not superstitious
Requiescat in pace.—May he rest in peace [eternally]
Res angusta domi.—A narrow house

Respice finem.—Look to the end
 Republica.—The commonwealth
 Revenons à nos moutons, *Fr.*—Let us
 return to our sheep
 Ride si sapia.—Laugh if you are wise
 Rien n'empêche tant d'être naturel,
 que l'envie de le paraître, *Fr.*—No-
 thing hinders a person so much from
 being natural, as the desire of ap-
 pearing such
 Rien n'est beau que le vrai, *Fr.*—No-
 thing is beautiful but truth
 Risu inepto res ineptior nulla.—No-
 thing is more contemptible than silly
 laughter
 Rikum teneatis, amici?—Can you re-
 frain from laughter, my friends?
 Rudis indigestaque molea.—A rude
 and unarranged mass
 Rus in urbe.—The country in town
 Ruse contre ruse, *Fr.*—Diamond cut
 diamond
 Ruse de guerre, *Fr.*—A stratagem
 Rusticus expectat dum defluat amnis,
 at ille Labitur et labetur in omne
 volubilis ævum.—The peasant sits
 waiting on the bank until the river
 shall have passed away; but still the
 stream flows on, and will continue
 to flow for ever
 Sa boule est demeurée, *Fr.*—His bowl
 has stopt short of the jack
 Sæpe stylum vertas.—You must often
 correct your compositions
 Sævus amor ferri, et scelerata insania
 belli.—The love of arms and the
 wicked insanity of war madly pre-
 vail
 Sapere aude.—Dare to be wise
 Salus populi suprema est lex.—The su-
 preme law is the welfare of the people
 Salvo jure—pudore.—Saving the right
 —without offence to modesty
 Sang froid, *Fr.*—Indifference; apathy
 Sans changer, *Fr.*—Without changing.
m. [God *m.*
 Sans Dieu rien.—Nothing without
 Sapiens dominabitur astris.—The wise
 man will govern the stars
 Satis superque.—Enough, and more
 Sauve qui peut, *Fr.*—Save himself who
 can
 Scinditur incertum studia in contraria
 vulgus.—The doubtful multitude is
 divided by contrarious opinions
 Scribimus indocti doctique poemata
 passim.—Learned or unlearned we
 are all scribbling verses

Semper avarus eget.—The covetous
 man is ever in want
 Semper fidelis.—Always faithful. *m.*
 Semper paratus.—Always ready. *m.*
 Sempre il mal non vien per nuocere,
It.—Evil does not always come to
 injure
 Sero sed serio.—Late, but seriously. *m.*
 Servabo fidem.—I will keep faith. *m.*
 Servata fides cineri.—Faithful to the
 memory of our ancestors. *m.*
 Sic itur ad astra.—Such is the way to
 immortality
 Sic passim.—So every where
 Sic transit gloria mundi.—Thus the
 glory of the world passes away
 Sic vos non vobis.—Thus you do not
 labour for yourselves
 Silent leges inter arma.—Laws are
 silent in the midst of arms
 Simplex munditiis.—Simple and ele-
 gant
 Sine die—invidia—odio.—To an inde-
 finite time—without envy—hatred
 Sine quâ non.—An indispensable con-
 dition
 Si sit prudentia.—If there be but pru-
 dence. *m.*
 Sit mihi fas audita loqui.—Let me be
 permitted to state what I have heard
 Sit tibi terra levis.—May the earth lie
 lightly on thy grave
 Soi disant, *Fr.*—Self-called
 Sola nobilitas virtus.—Virtue alone is
 true nobility. *m.*
 Sola virtus invicta.—Virtue alone is
 invincible. *m.*
 Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.
 —They make a country a desert, and
 then say they have given it peace
 Solvuntur tabulæ.—The defendant is
 acquitted
 Spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas.—
 To scatter deceptive rumours among
 the mob
 Spectemur agendo.—Let us be tried by
 our actions. *m.*
 Spem pretio non emo.—I do not buy
 expectation at a fixed price
 Spero meliora.—I hope for better
 times. *m.*
 Spes durat avorum.—The hope of my
 ancestors endures. *m.*
 Spes mea in Deo.—My hope is in God.
m.
 Spretæ injuria formæ.—The injury of
 despising her beauty
 Stans pede in uno.—Standing on one
 leg

- Stant cæteræ tigno.—The rest stand on a beam. *m.*
 Stat magni nominis umbra.—He stands the shadow of a mighty name
 Status quo ante bellum.—The state in which both parties were before the war
 Stavo bene, mà per star meglio sto qui, *It.*—I was well, but endeavouring to be better I am here
 Stemmata quid faciunt?—Of what avail are pedigrees?
 Stratum super stratum.—Layer above layer
 Studiis et rebus honestis.—By honest pursuits and studies. *m.*
 Stultus labor est ineptiarum.—It is folly to bestow labour on trifles
 Sua cuique voluptas.—Every man has his own pleasures
 Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re.—Gentle in the manner, but vigorous in the deed
 Sub cruce candida.—Under the fair cross. *m.*
 Sub poena.—Under a penalty
 Sub silentio.—In silence
 Suggestio falsi.—The suggestion of a falsehood
 Sui generis.—Of its own kind
 Suivez raison, *Fr.*—Follow reason. *m.*
 Summum nec metuas diem, nec optes.
 Neither fear nor wish for your last day
 Summum bonum.—The chief good
 Summum jus summa injuria.—The rigour of the law is the rigour of oppression
 Sum quod eris, fui quod es.—I am what thou wilt be; I have been what thou art
 Sunt superis sua jura.—The gods have their own laws
 Suo Marte. By his own exertion
 Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo.—With his own sword do I cut this fellow's throat
 Supersedas (*Law*). A writ to stay proceedings
 Suppressio veri.—The suppression of truth
 Sum cuique.—Let every man have his own
 Tabula rasa.—A smoothed tablet
 Tâche sans tache.—A work without stain
 Tædium vitæ.—A weariness of life; ennui
 Tam Marte quam Minervâ.—Equally by his courage and genius
 Tandem fit surculus arbor.—A shoot at length becomes a tree. *m.*
 Tantæne animis celestibus iræ?—Can such wrath inherit heavenly minds!
 Tant mieux, *Fr.*—So much the better.
 —Tant pis, So much the worse
 Tel maître, tel valet, *Fr.*—Like master, like man
 Telum imbelles sine ictu.—A feeble weapon thrown without effect
 Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.—The times are perpetually changing, and we change with the times
 Tempus edax rerum.—Time that devours all things
 Tempus omnia revelat.—Time discloses all things
 Terræ filius.—A son of the earth
 Tiens ta foy, *Fr.*—Preserve thy faith. *m.*
 Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.—I fear the Greeks, even when they offer presents
 Tirer le diable par la queue, *Fr.*—To pull the devil by the tail
 Toga virilis.—The gown of manhood
 Tolluntur in altum, ut lapsu graviorem.—They are raised high that their fall may be the heavier
 Toties quoties.—As often as
 Tot homines, tot sententiæ.—So many men, so many opinions
 Toto cœlo.—By the whole heavens; as opposite as the poles
 Totus mundus agit histrionem.—"Al the world's a stage"
 Tourner cœsaque, *Fr.*—To turn a man's coat, to disgrace him
 Tous frais faits, *Fr.*—All expenses paid
 Tout bien ou rien, *Fr.*—The whole or nothing. *m.*
 Tout le monde se plaint de sa mémoire et personne ne se plaint de son jugement, *Fr.*—Every man complains of his memory, but no man complains of his understanding
 Trahit sua quemque voluptas.—Each man to his taste
 Tria juncta in uno.—Three joined in one. *m.*
 Truditur dies die.—One day is pressed onward by another
 Tua res agitur, paries cum proximo ardet.—Your affairs are in hazard when the next house is on fire
 Tuebor.—I will defend. *m.*

- Tu ne cede malis.—Yield not to misfortune
- Tuum est.—It is your own. *m.*
- Uberrima fides.—A full growth of confidence; an implicit faith
- Ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum.—Uncertainty destroys law
- Ubi mel, ibi apes.—Where honey is, there will you find bees
- Ubique patriam reminisci. Every where to remember our country. *m.*
- Ubi supra.—Where above mentioned
- Ultima ratio regum.—The last reasoning of kings, *i. e.* Arms
- Una salus victis; nullam sperare salutem.—The only hope for the conquered is to expect no safety
- Unâ voce.—With one voice; unanimously
- Unguibus et rostro.—With talons and beak
- Unguis in ulcere.—A claw or nail in the wound
- Un homme d'esprit serait souvent bien embarrassé sans la compagnie des sots, *Fr.*—A man of wit would be often embarrassed without the company of fools
- Uni æquus virtuti.—Friendly to virtue alone. *m.*
- Un je servirai.—One I will serve. *m.*
- Un sot trouve toujours un plus sot qui l'admire, *Fr.*—A fool always finds a greater fool to admire him
- Ut ameris, amabilis esto.—That you may be loved, be deserving of love
- Ut apes geometriam.—As the bees practise geometry. *m.*
- Uti possidetis.—As you possess; or, as you now are. (A phrase in diplomacy)
- Ut prosum.—That I may do good. *m.*
- Ut redeat miseria, abeat fortuna superbis.—That fortune may desert the proud, and return to the wretched
- Utique placuerit Deus.—As it shall please God. *m.*
- Utrum horum mavis accipe.—Take whichever you prefer
- Vacuus cantat coram latrone viator.—The traveller who has an empty purse sings before the footpad
- Vade mecum.—Go with me; a constant companion
- Væ victis!—Woe to the vanquished!
- Valeat quantum valere potest.—Let it prevail as far as it may
- Valete, ac plaudite.—Farewell, and applaud
- Veluti in speculum.—As if in a mirror
- Venalis populus, venalis curia patrum.—A venal people, and a venal senate
- Vendidit hic auro patriam.—This man sold his country for gold
- Venire facias (*Law*).—(The writ for summoning a jury)
- Veni, vidi, vici.—I came, I saw, I conquered
- Ventre affamé n'a point d'oreilles. *Fr.*—A hungry belly has no ears
- Ver non semper viret.—Spring does not always flourish. *m.*
- Verité sans peur.—Truth without fear. *m.*
- Vestigia nulla retrorsum.—There are no traces backward. *m.*
- Vetera extollimus, recentium incuriosos.—We extol the ancients, regardless of those of later date
- Vice versa.—The terms being exchanged
- Vide ut supra.—See the preceding statement
- Vi et armis.—By main force
- Vincit amor patriæ.—The love of our country prevails
- Vincit qui se vincit.—He conquers who overcomes himself. *m.*
- Vincit veritas.—Truth conquers. *m.*
- Vires acquirit eundo.—She acquires strength in her progress. (Spoken of Fame)
- Virtus ariete fortior.—Virtue is stronger than a battering ram. *m.*
- Virtus in actione constat.—Virtue consists in action. *m.*
- Virtus laudatur et alget.—Virtue is praised and starves
- Virtus mille scuta.—Virtue is equal to a thousand shields. *m.*
- Virtus vincit invidiam.—Virtue conquers envy. *m.*
- Virtutis amor.—The love of virtue. *m.*
- Virtute et fide.—By virtue and faith. *m.*
- Virtuti nihil obstat et armis.—Nothing can resist valour and arms. *m.*
- Virtuti non armis fido.—I trust to virtue and not to arms. *m.*
- Vis inertie.—Inert property of matter
- Vitam impendere vero.—To stake one's life for the truth
- Vivâ voce.—By or with the living voice
- Vive la bagatelle, *Fr.*—Success is trifling

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| Vivere ad nequius rectè, decede peritis. —If you know not how to live well, leave the society of those who do | Vox et præterea nihil.—A voice nothing more |
| Vivida vis animi.—The lively vigour of genius | Vox faucibus hæsit.—The voice in the throat |
| Vivit post funera virtus.—Virtue sur- vives the grave. <i>m.</i> | Vox populi, vox Dei.—The voice people is the voice of God |
| Vix ea nostra voco.—I scarce can call these things our own. <i>m.</i> | Vultus est index animi.—The ex- pression is the index of the mind |
| Voilà une autre chose. <i>Fr.</i> —There's quite a different matter | Zonam perdidit.—He has lost purse |
| Volo non valeo.—I am willing but unable. <i>m.</i> | Zonam solvere.—To unloose the girdle |

MEN OF LEARNING AND GENIUS.

(FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME)

B.C.

500. Hesiod and Homer, two of the earliest poets of Greece whose writing
been transmitted to us, are supposed to have flourished about this ;
The former has been translated by *Elton* and *Hooke*, and the latter
Chapman, *Pope*, and *Cowper*.

- 685 Tyrtaeus and Archilochus, the Greek elegiac Poets.
600 Sappho, the Greek Lyric Poetess, fl.—Translated by *Fawkes*.
556 Æsop, the Greek Fabulist.—By *Crozal*.
474 Anacreon, the Greek Lyric Poet.—By *Fawkes*, *Addison*, *Moore*.
435 Pindar, ditto.—By *West*, *Green*, *Pye*.
407 Aristophanes, the Greek Comic Poet, fl.—By *White*, *Mitchell*.
Euripides, the Greek Tragic Poet.—By *Franklin*, *Potter*.
400 Socrates, the founder of Moral Philosophy in Greece.
391 Thucydides, the Greek Historian.—By *Smith*, *Hobbes*.
359 Xenophon, the Historian.—By *Smith*, *Speiman*, *Ashley*, *Fielding*.
348 Plato, the Greek Philosopher.—By *Sydenham*.
320 Aristotle, the Greek Philosopher.—By *Hobbes*, *Pye*, *Gillies*.
313 Demosthenes, the Athenian Orator.—By *Leland*, *Francis*.
277 Euclid, the Mathematician, fl.—*Simson*, *Playfair*, *Leslie*.
208 Archimedes, the Greek Geometrician.
184 Plautus, the Roman Comic Poet.—By *Thornton*.
159 Terence, of Carthage, the Latin Comic Poet.—By *Colman*.
124 Polybius, the Historian.—By *Hampton*, *Folard*.
54 Lucretius, the Roman Poet.—*Creech*.
44 Julius Cæsar, author of Commentaries.—*Duncan*.
43 Cicero, the Roman Orator and Philosopher.—*Guthrie*, *Melmoth*.
34 Sallust, the Roman Historian.—By *Gordon*, *Howe*, *Stuart*.
19 Virgil, the Roman Epic Poet.—*Dryden*, *Pitt*, *Wharton*, *Ring*.
8 Horace, the Roman Lyric Poet and Satirist.—By *Francis*, *Boscawen*
A.D.
17 Livy, the Roman Historian.—By *Ray*, *Baker*.
19 Ovid, the Roman Elegiac Poet.—By *Garth*.
64 Seneca, the Philosopher.—By *L'Estrange*.
63 Lucan, the Roman Epic Poet.—By *Howe*.
95 Quintilian, the Roman Rhetorician.—By *Guthrie*.
99 Tacitus, the Roman Historian.—By *Gordon*, *Murphy*.

* The dates are the periods of their death, except when indicated by fl. (flourish)

- A.D.
 104 Martial, the Epigrammatist.—By *Hay*.
 119 Plutarch of Greece, the Biographer.—*Dryden, Langhorne*.
 128 Juvenal, the Roman Satirist.—By *Dryden, Gifford*.
 140 Ptolemy, the Egyptian Geographer and Astronomer, &c.
 180 Lucian, the Greek Satirist.—By *Dimdale, Dryden, Franklin, Carr*.
 193 Galen, the Greek Physician and Philosopher.
 273 Longinus, the Greek Critic.—*Smith*.
 407 Chrysostom, a Father of the Church.
 415 Macrobius, the Roman Grammarian.
 524 Boethius, the Roman Platonic Philosopher.—By *Bellamy, Preston*.
 735 Bede, a Northumbrian monk, wrote the History of the Anglo-Saxons.
 901 King Alfred; History, Ethica, Poetry.
 1259 Matthew Paris, a monk of St. Alban's: History.
 1293 Roger Bacon, England: Natural Philosophy, Literature, Theology.
 1321 Dante Alighieri, Florence: Poetry.
 1400 Geoffrey Chaucer, London: the Father of English Poetry.
 1572 John Knox, the Scottish Reformer: History of the Church of Scotland.
 1582 George Buchanan, Scotland: History, Psalms of David, Politics.
 1598 Edmund Spenser, London: Faëry Queene.
 1616 William Shakspeare, Stratford-upon-Avon: Tragedies, Comedies.
 1622 Napier of Merchiston, Scotland: Logarithms.
 1626 Lord Bacon: Natural Philosophy, Literature in general.
 1634 Ben Jonson, London; Fifty-three Dramatic Pieces.
 1657 Dr. William Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood.
 1674 John Milton, London: Paradise Lost, Regained, and other Pieces.
 1680 Samuel Butler, England: Hudibras.
 1685 Thomas Otway, London: Tragedies, Comedies, and other Poems.
 1691 Honourable Robert Boyle, Ireland: Natural Philosophy and Divinity.
 1691 Sir George M'Kenzie, of Rosehaugh: Antiquities, History, Law.
 1694 Archbishop Tillotson: Sermons.
 1701 John Dryden, England: Tragedies, Comedies, Satires, Virgil.
 1704 John Locke, England: Philosophy, Divinity, Politics.
 1714 Gilbert Burnet, Edinburgh, Bishop of Salisbury: History, Divinity.
 1719 Joseph Addison, England: Spectator, Poems, Politics.
 1727 Sir Isaac Newton: Geometry, Astronomy, Optics.
 1729 Dr. Samuel Clarke: Mathematics, Divinity, Criticism.
 William Congreve: Dramatic Pieces.
 1744 Alexander Pope, London: Poems, Translation of Homer.
 1745 Dr. Jonathan Swift, Dublin: Poems, Politics, Letters.
 1748 James Thomson, Scotland: Seasons, Castle of Indolence, Dramatic Pieces.
 1751 Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke: Metaphysics, Politics.
 1754 Henry Fielding: Tom Jones, Joseph Andrews, &c.
 1761 Samuel Richardson: Clarissa, Pamela, Sir Charles Grandison, &c.
 1768 Rev. L. Sterne, Ireland: Sentimental Journey, Tristram Shandy, &c.
 1770 Mark Akenside, England: Pleasures of Imagination, and other Poems.
 Dr. Tobias Smollett, Scotland: Novels, Poems, Plays, Translations, History.
 1771 Thomas Gray, Professor of Modern History, Cambridge: Poems.
 1774 Oliver Goldsmith: Poems, Essays, and other Pieces.
 1776 David Hume, Scotland: History, Metaphysics, Essays.
 1779 William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester: Theology, Criticism.
 1780 Sir William Blackstone, London: Commentaries on the Laws of England.
 1782 Lord Kames, Scotland: Elements of Criticism, Sketches of the History of Man, &c.
 1784 Dr. Samuel Johnson, England: English Dictionary, Biography, Miscellanies.
 1787 Dr. Robert Lowth, Bishop of London: Criticism, Divinity, Grammar.
 1788 James Stuart, Esq., known by the name of "Attænian Stuart."

A. D.

- 1788 Rev. John Logan, Scotland : Sermons, Poetry.
 1789 Dr. William Cullen : Practice of Physic, &c.
 1790 Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Boston, New England : Electricity, Natural Philosophy, Miscellanies.
 Dr. Adam Smith, Scotland : Theory of Moral Sentiments, Wealth of Nations.
 1792 Sir Joshua Reynolds, England : Discourses on Painting.
 1793 Principal Robertson, Edinburgh : History of Charles V., of America, &c.
 1794 Edward Gibbon, England : History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire.
 1796 Robert Burns, Scotland : Poems.
 1796 Dr. Thomas Reid, Glasgow : Metaphysics.
 1797 Edmund Burke, Statesman and Political Writer. [Philosophy.
 1799 Dr. Jos. Black, Professor of Chemistry, Edinburgh : Chemistry and Lord Monboddo, Scotland : Origin and Progress of Language, Ancient Metaphysics, &c.
 1800 William Cowper, England ; Poems, Translation of Homer.
 Dr. Hugh Blair, Edinburgh : Rhetoric, Sermons.
 1802 Dr. Erasmus Darwin : Poetry, Physiology.
 1804 Dr. Jos. Priestley : Natural Philosophy, Theology, Politics, Miscellanies.
 1805 Dr. William Paley : Theology and Moral Philosophy.
 1808 Hurd, Bishop of Worcester : Theological Works, Critical Dissertations, Dialogues.
 1810 Richard Porson : Classical Criticism.
 1811 Richard Cumberland : Dramatic Pieces, Essays, and Epic Poetry.
 John Leyden, M.D. : Poetry, Miscellanies.
 1812 John Horne Tooke : Diversions of Parley, Politics.
 John Clerk, of Eldin, Esq. : Naval Tactics.
 1816 Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff : Theology, Chemistry, Miscellanies.
 Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Ireland : Dramatic Pieces, Speeches.
 1817 Madame de Staël, Paris : L'Allemagne, Corinne, Miscellanies.
 1819 John Wolcot (called Peter Pindar) : Satirical Poetry.
 Professor Playfair, Scotland : Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory, Outlines of Natural Philosophy, Miscellanies.
 James Watt, Scotland : the illustrious improver of the Steam Engine : Miscellanies.
 1820 Dr. Thomas Brown, Professor of Moral Philosophy, Edinburgh : Metaphysics, Poetry.
 1821 Dr. James Gregory, Professor of the Practice of Physic, Edinburgh : Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ, Miscellanies.
 1821 John Keats : Poetry, Endymion and Lamia.
 1824 Lord Byron : Poetry, Satirical and Lyrical ; Hours of Idleness, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, Childe Harold, the Giaour, the Bride of Abydos, Lara, the Corsair, Don Juan, &c.
 1826 Lindley Murray, Grammar and Moral Philosophy : English Grammar, English Reader, &c.
 Bishop Heber. Poetry and Divinity : Palestine, &c.
 1827 Robert Pollock. Poetry and Divinity : The Course of Time, &c.
 William Mitford, History and Philology : History of Greece, &c.
 1829 Sir Humphrey Davy, Chemistry : Inventor of the Safety Lamp. Chemical and Philosophical Researches, &c.
 1831 William Roscoe : Biography, Miscellanies, the Muse, Life of Leo X, Lorenzo de Medici, &c.
 1832 Sir James M^cIntosh : Jurisprudence, Politics, &c. ; Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations, History of England, &c
 1832 Sir Walter Scott : Poetry, History, Fiction : Lay of the Last Minstrel, Marmion, Waverley Novels, &c.
 4 Samuel Taylor Coleridge : Poetry, Essays, Moral Philosophy, Sibylline Leaves, Biographia Literaria, Table Talk, &c.

- A.D.
 1838 Lord Eldon: Lord High Chancellor of England.
 1839 James Hogg, "the Ettrick Shepherd:" Poetry; the Mountain Bard, Forest Minstrel, Queen's Wake, &c.
 1840 Sir David Wilkie, R.A., Painting: Village Politicians, Rent Day, Chelsea Pensioners, &c.
 Charles Lamb: Essays, Poetry, Miscellanies: *Elia*, Specimens of English Dramatic Poets, &c.
 1842 Sir Charles Bell: Physiology and Anatomy.
 Sir F. Chantrey: Sculpture.
 Dr. W. E. Channing, American Author: *Ethica*, *Metaphysics*, *Divinity*, *Social Polity*, *Biography*.
 Thomas Dibdin: the Drama, Songs.
 1843 Robert Southey, Poet Laureate; Poetry, Biography, *Joan of Arc*, *Wat Tyler*, *Life of Wesley*, &c.
 Dr. Webster: Lexicography.
 1844 Thos. Campbell: Poetry, &c.; Author of *Pleasures of Hope*, *Lyrics*, &c.
 1845 Sir Wm. Follett; Eminent Lawyer and Judge.
 Thomas Hood: Humorous Poetry, Miscellanies; *Whims and Oddities*, *Comic Annual*, *Song of the Shirt*, &c.
 1847 Dr. Chalmers: *Divinity*, *Bridgewater Treatise*, &c.
 Thorvaldsen: Sculpture.
 1848 Professor Tennant: *Oriental Languages*; *Anster Fair*, &c.
 George Stephenson: *Railway Engineering*.
 1849 Miss Edgeworth: Novelist.
 Hartley Coleridge: Poetry, Biography.
 1850 Sir M. A. Shree: President of the Royal Academy.
 Wm. Westall: Painting.
 William Wordsworth, Poet Laureate: *Lyrical Ballads*, *The Excursion*, *The Prelude*, &c.
 1852 Thos. Moore: *Lyric Poetry*; Translator of *Anacreon*, Author of the *Melodica*, &c.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

CITIES, BOROUGHs, AND PRINCIPAL TOWNS

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES.

With the Counties in which they are situated, the Days on which their Markets are held, and their Distances in Miles from London.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| Abergavenny, Monm. Tu., Sat. .. | 145 | Alresford, Hants, Th..... | 87 |
| Aberystwith, Card. Mon., Sat. | 210 | Alston Moor, Cumb. Sat. | 305 |
| Abingdon, Berks, Mon., Fri. | 56 | Alton, Hants, Sat. | 47 |
| Albans, St. Herts, Sat. | 21 | Altringham, Ches. Tu. | 180 |
| Alcester, Warw. Tu. | 103 | Ambleside, Westmorel. Wed. | 275 |
| Aldborough, Suffolk, Wed., Sat. .. | 94 | Amersham, Bucks. Tu. | 28 |
| Alford, Linc. Th..... | 137 | Amphill, Bedf. Th. | 45 |
| Alfreton, Derbysh. Mon., Fri. | 142 | Andover, Hants, Sat. | 76 |
| Alnwick, Northumb. Sat. | 311 | Appleby, Westmorel. Sat. | 76 |

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| Arundel, Sussex, Tu. | 57 | Bolton, Lanc. Mon., Sat. | 197 |
| Asaph, St. Flintsh. Sat. | 218 | Boroughbridge, Yorksh. Sat. | 206 |
| Ashbourn, Derbysh. Sat. | 140 | Boston, Linc. Wed., Sat. | 113 |
| Ashburton, Devonsh. Tu. | 191 | Bosworth, Leic. Wed. | 107 |
| Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leic. Sat. | 115 | Bou'ne, Linc. Sat. | 94 |
| Ashford, Kent, Tu., Sat. | 58 | Brackley, Northamp. Wed. | 64 |
| Ashton-under-Line, Lanc. Wed., Sat. | 185 | Bradford, Wilts. Sat. | 100 |
| Askrig, Yorksh. Th. | 247 | Bradford, Yorksh. Th. | 196 |
| Atherstone, Warw. Tu. | 109 | Braintree, Essex, Wed. | 40 |
| Attleborough, Norf. Th. | 94 | Brampton, Cumb. Wed. | 315 |
| Austell, St. Corn. Fri. | 254 | Brecon, Breckn. Wed., Sat. | 168 |
| Axbridge, Somers. Sat. | 120 | Brentford, Midd. Tu. | 7 |
| Axminster, Devonsh. Sat. | 147 | Bridgend, Glam. Sat. | 179 |
| Aylesbury, Bucks, Sat. | 41 | Bridgenorth, Salop, Sat. | 140 |
| Ayisham, Norf. Tu. | 121 | Bridgewater, Som. Th. | 139 |
| | | Bridlington, Yorksh. Wed., Sat. | 205 |
| Bakewell, Derbysh. Fri. | 152 | Bridport, Dorsetsh. Sat. | 134 |
| Bala, Merion. Sat. | 202 | Brigg, Lincolnsh. Th. | 153 |
| Baldock, Herts, Fri. | 37 | Brighton, Sussex, Th. | 57 |
| Bampton, Devonsh. Sat. | 164 | Bristol, Somers. Tu., Wed., Th., Fri., Sat. | 113 |
| Banbury, Oxf. Tu. | 73 | Brixham, Devon. Fri., Sat. | 202 |
| Bangor, Caernar. Fri. | 251 | Bromley, Kent, Th. | 10 |
| Barking, Essex, Sat. | 7 | Bromsgrove, Worcest. Tu. | 116 |
| Barnardcastle, Durh. Wed. | 247 | Bromyard, Heref. Mon. | 125 |
| Barnet, Herts, Mon. | 11 | Broseby, Salop, Wed. | 146 |
| Barnsley, Yorksh. Wed., Sat. | 177 | Brough, Westm. Th. | 262 |
| Barnstaple, Devonsh. Fri. | 195 | Bruton, Somers. Sat. | 110 |
| Barton, Linc. Mon. | 164 | Buckenham, Norf. Sat. | 95 |
| Basingstoke, Hants, Wed. | 45 | Buckingham, Bucks, Mon., Sat. .. | 56 |
| Bath, Somers. Wed. Sat. | 108 | Builth, Breck. Mon. | 173 |
| Battle, Sussex, Th. | 56 | Bungay, Suffolk, Th. | 107 |
| Bawtry, Yorksh. Th. | 149 | Burford, Oxf. Sat. | 73 |
| Beaconsfield, Bucks, Th. | 23 | Burgh, Linc. Th. | 131 |
| Beaumaris, Angles. Wed., Sat. .. | 249 | Burnley, Lanc. Mon., Sat. | 211 |
| Beccles, Suffolk, Sat. | 109 | Burslem, Staf. Mon., Sat. | 147 |
| Bedale, Yorksh. Tu. | 223 | Burton on Trent, Staff. Th. | 124 |
| Bedford, Bedf. Mon., Sat. | 48 | Bury, Lanc. Sat. | 195 |
| Belford, Northumb. Th. | 235 | Bury St. Edmund's, Suff. Wed., Sat. | 71 |
| Berkeley, Glouc. Wed. | 113 | Buxton, Derby, Sat. | 160 |
| Berkhamstead, Herts, Sat. | 26 | | |
| Berwick, Northumb. Sat. | 340 | Caerfilly, Glam. Th. | 160 |
| Beverly, Yorksh. Wed., Sat. | 188 | Caerleon, Monm. Th. | 151 |
| Bewdley, Worc. Sat. | 129 | Caermarthen, Caern. Sat. | 217 |
| Bicester, Oxf. Fri. | 55 | Caernarvon, Caern. Sat. | 250 |
| Bideford, Dev. Tu., Sat. | 204 | Calne, Wilts, Tu. | 90 |
| Biggleswade, Bedf. Wed. | 45 | Cambridge, Camb. (daily) | 51 |
| Bingham, Nottingham. Th. | 124 | Camelford, Cornw. Fri. | 228 |
| Bingley, Yorksh. Tu. | 207 | Campden, Glouc. Wed. | 90 |
| Birkenhead, Lanc. Sat. | 198 | Canterbury, Kent, Wed., Sat. | 55 |
| Birmingham, Warw. Th. | 116 | Cardiff, Glam. Wed., Sat. | 160 |
| Bishop Auckland, Durh. Th. | 257 | Cardigan, Card. Sat. | 233 |
| Bishop's Castle, Salop, Fri. | 160 | Carlisle, Cumb. Wed., Sat. | 302 |
| Bishop's Stortford, Essex, Th. | 30 | Cartmel, Lanc. Tu. | 2-3 |
| Bishop's Waltham, Hants, Fri. .. | 65 | Castle Carey, Som. Tu. | 115 |
| Blackburn, Lunc. Wed., Sat. | 210 | Castor, Linc. Sat. | 160 |
| Blundford, Dorsetsh. Sat. | 103 | Caxton, Camb. Tu. | 8 |
| Bodmin, Cornw. Sat. | 234 | Chapel in Frith, Derbysh. Th. | 107 |
| Bolingbroke, Linc. Tu. | 129 | | |

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| Chard, Somer. Mon. | 140 | Devonport, Devon. Tu., Th., Sat. | 216 |
| Chatham, Kent, Sat. | 30 | Diss, Norf. Fri. | 99 |
| Cheadle, Staff. Fri. | 146 | Doigelly, Merion. Tu., Sat. | 211 |
| Chelmsford, Essex, Fri. | 29 | Doncaster, Yorksh. Sat. | 160 |
| Cheltenham, Glouc. Wed., Sat. .. | 95 | Dorchester, Dorset. Wed. | 120 |
| Chepstow, Monm. Fri., Sat. | 131 | Dorking, Surrey, Th. | 23 |
| Chertsey, Surrey, Wed. | 20 | Dover, Kent. Wed., Sat. | 71 |
| Chesham, Bucks. Wed., Sat. | 29 | Downham, Norf. Sat. | 84 |
| Chester, Chesh. Wed., Sat. | 181 | Driffeld, Yorksh. Th. | 193 |
| Chesterfield, Derbysh. Sat. | 151 | Droitwich, Worc. Fri. | 118 |
| Chichester, Sussex, Wed., Sat. .. | 63 | Dudley, Worc. Sat. | 127 |
| Chippenham, Wilts. Sat. | 93 | Dulverton, Somers. Sat. | 66 |
| Chipping-Norton, Oxf. Wed. | 74 | Dunmow, Essex. | 38 |
| Chipping-Wycomb, Bucks. Fri. .. | 29 | Dunnington, Linc. Sat. | 106 |
| Chorley, Lanc. Tu. | 209 | Dunstable, Bedf. Wed., Sat. | 34 |
| Christchurch, Hants. Mon. | 100 | Dunster, Somers. Fri. | 180 |
| Chudleigh, Devonsh. Sat. | 182 | Durham, Durh. Sat. | 60 |
| Chumleigh, Devonsh. Fri. | 194 | Dursley, Glouc. Th. | 108 |
| Cirencester, Glouc. Mon., Fri. | 88 | Easingwold, Yorksh. Fri. | 208 |
| Clare, Suffolk, Mon. | 56 | East Grinstead, Sussex, Th. | 28 |
| Clebury, Salop, Wed. | 137 | East Loos, Cornw. Sat. | 231 |
| Clithero, Lanc. Tu. | 216 | Eccleshall, Staff. Fri. | 149 |
| Cockermouth, Cumb. Mon. | 308 | Egremont, Cumb. Sat. | 289 |
| Coggeshall, Essex, Th. | 44 | Ellesmere, Salop, Tu. | 176 |
| Colchester, Essex, Wed., Sat. | 51 | Ely, Camb. Th. | 67 |
| Colehill, Warw. Wed. | 104 | Epping, Essex, Fri. | 17 |
| Coleford, Glouc. Fri. | 124 | Evesham, Worc. Mon. | 99 |
| Colne, Lanc. Wed., Sat. | 217 | Exeter, Devonsh. Tu., Fri. | 173 |
| Columb, St., Cornw. Th. .. | 251 | Eye, Suff. Tu., Sat. | 92 |
| Congleton, Chesh. Sat. | 162 | Fairford, Glouc. Th. | 79 |
| Conway, Carn. Fri. | 224 | Fakenham, Norf. Th. | 108 |
| Corby, Linc. Wed. | 103 | Falmouth, Cornw. Tu., Sat. | 269 |
| Corfe Castle, Dorset. | 120 | Fareham, Hants. Mon. | 73 |
| Coventry, Warw. Fri. | 92 | Farrington, Berks. Tu. | 69 |
| Cowbridge, Glam. Tu., Sat. | 172 | Farnham, Surrey, Th. | 38 |
| Cranbourn, Dorsetsh. Th. | 92 | Fenny Stratford, Bucks. Mon. .. | 46 |
| Cranbrook, Kent, Wed. | 48 | Faversham, Kent, Wed., Sat. | 43 |
| Crediton, Devonsh. Sat. | 180 | Fishgard, Pembrosk. Th. | 252 |
| Crewkerne, Som. Sat. | 132 | Flint, Flintshire, (no market) | 204 |
| Crickhowel, Breck. Th. | 154 | Folkingham, Linc. Th. | 108 |
| Cricklade, Wilts. Sat. | 83 | Folkstone, Kent, Th. | 72 |
| Crowland, Linc. | 89 | Fording-bridge, Hants, Fri. | 92 |
| Croydon, Surrey, Sat. | 10 | Fowey, or Foy, Cornw. Sat. | 239 |
| Cuckfield, Sussex, Fri. | 39 | Framlingham, Suff. Sat. | 88 |
| Cullompton, Devon, Sat. | 106 | Frome, Som. Wed., Sat. | 106 |
| Dalton, Lanc. Sat. | 266 | Gainsborough, Linc. Tu. | 147 |
| Darlington, Durh. Mon. | 243 | Garstang, Lanc. Th. | 228 |
| Dartford, Kent, Sat. | 15 | Glanford-Briggs, Linc. Th. | 153 |
| Dartmouth, Devonsh. Fri. | 203 | Glastonbury, Somers. Sat. | 136 |
| Daventry, Northamp. Wed. | 73 | Gloucester, Glouc. Wed., Sat. | 102 |
| David's, St. Pemb. (no market) .. | 267 | Godalming, Surrey, Wed., Sat. .. | 34 |
| Deal, Kent, Tu., Sat. | 73 | Gosport, Hants. Tu., Sat. | 78 |
| Debenham, Suff. Fr. | 83 | Grantham, Linc. Sat. | 187 |
| Deddington, Oxf. | 70 | Gravesend, Kent, Wed., Sat. | 7 |
| Denbigh, Denb. Wed., Sat. | 218 | Grays, Essex, Th. | 187 |
| Derby, Derbysh. Wed., Fri. | 126 | | |
| Dereham, Norf. Fri. | 101 | | |

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| Grimsby, Great, Linc. Fri..... | 164 | Ilsey, Berkeh. Wed..... | .. |
| Grimstead, East, Suss. Th. | 26 | Ipswich, Suff. Wed., Sat..... | .. |
| Guildford, Surrey, Wed., Sat. | 30 | Ireby, Cumb. Th..... | .. |
| Hadleigh, Suff. Mon. | 65 | Ives, St., Cornw. Wed., Sat..... | .. |
| Halesworth, Suff. Tu..... | 100 | Ives, St., Huntingd. Mon.... | .. |
| Halifax, Yorksh. Sat. | 196 | Keighley, Yorksh. Wed..... | .. |
| Halstead, Essex, Fri. | 46 | Kellington, Cornw. Wed., Sat.. | .. |
| Harborough, Leicestersh. Th. | 84 | Kendal, Westm. Sat. | .. |
| Horleston, Norf. Wed. | 100 | Keswick, Cumb. Sat. | .. |
| Harling, Norf. Tu. | 93 | Kettering, Northamp. Fri. | .. |
| Hartland, Devon, Sat..... | 217 | Kidderminster, Worc. Th., Sat.. | .. |
| Hartlepool, Durham, Sat..... | 261 | Kidwelly, Caerm. Fri.... | .. |
| Harwich, Essex, Tu., Fri..... | 72 | Kimbolton, Hunt. Fri. | .. |
| Haslemere, Surrey, Tu. | 43 | Kineton, Warw. Tu. | .. |
| Haslingden, Lanc. Sat. | 203 | Kingston, Surrey, Wed., Sat. .. | .. |
| Hastings, Sussex, Wed., Sat..... | 65 | Kirkby Lonsdale, Westm. Th... | .. |
| Hatfield, Herts. Th..... | 19 | Kirby Moorside, Yorksh. Wed.. | .. |
| Hatherly, Devonsh. Tu. Fri..... | 200 | Kirby Stephen, Westm. Mon. .. | .. |
| Havant, Hants. | 66 | Kirkham, Lanc. Th. | .. |
| Haverfordwest, Pem. Tu., Sat.... | 263 | Kirk Oswald, Cumb. Mon., Th... | .. |
| Haverhill, Suff. | 59 | Kirton-Lindsey, Linc. Sat..... | .. |
| Hawkeshead, Lanc. Mon. | 274 | Knarborough, Yorksh. Wed. .. | .. |
| Hay, Brecknocksh. Th..... | 157 | Knighton, Radn. Th. | .. |
| Helens, St., Lanc. Sat. | 198 | Knutsford, Chesh. Sat. | .. |
| Helmsley, Yorksh. Sat. | 218 | Kyneton, or Kingston, Heref. W. | .. |
| Helstone, Cornw. Wed., Sat..... | 276 | Lancaster, Lanc. Wed., Sat. | .. |
| Hemel, Hemstead, Herts, Th. | 23 | Langport, Somers. Sat. | .. |
| Henley, Oxf. Wed. Th. | 35 | Launceston, Cornw. Wed., Sat. | .. |
| Henley, Warw. Mon. | 101 | Lavington, Wilts, Wed..... | .. |
| Hereford, Heref. Wed., Sat..... | 136 | Lechlade, Glouc. Fri. | .. |
| Hertford, Herts, Sat. | 21 | Ledbury, Herefordsh. Tu..... | .. |
| Hexham, Northumb. Tu. | 283 | Leeds, Yorksh. Tu., Sat..... | .. |
| Heydon, Yorksh, Sat..... | 180 | Leek, Staff. Wed..... | .. |
| Higham Ferrers, Northamp. Sat.. | 65 | Leicester, Leicestersh. Sat. | .. |
| Highworth, Wiltsh. Wed..... | 76 | Leigh, Lanc. Sat..... | .. |
| High Wycombe, Bucks, Fri..... | 29 | Leighton Buzzard, Bedf. Tu. .. | .. |
| Hinckley, Leic. Mon. | 100 | Leominster, Heref. Fri..... | .. |
| Hindon, Wilts, Th. | 96 | Lestwithiel, Cornw. Fri. | .. |
| Hitchen, Herts, Tu..... | 34 | Lewes, Sussex, Tu. | .. |
| Hoddesdon, Herts, Tu. | 17 | Lichfield, Staff. Fri..... | .. |
| Holbeach, Linc. Th. | 105 | Lincoln, Linc. Wed., Fri. | .. |
| Holt, Norf. Sat..... | 120 | Linton, Camb. Th. | .. |
| Holyhead, Anglesea, Sat. | 260 | Liskard, Cornw. Sat. | .. |
| Holywell, Flintsh. Fri. | 209 | Liverpool, Lanc. daily | .. |
| Honiton, Devonsh. Sat..... | 156 | Llandaff, Glamorg. (no market) | .. |
| Horncastle, Linc. Sat..... | 134 | Llanelli, Caerm. Th., Sat..... | .. |
| Hornsea, Yorksh. Mon. | 193 | Llangadock, Caerm. Th. | .. |
| Horsham, Sussex, Mon., Sat..... | 36 | Llangharn, Caerm. Wed., Sat.. | .. |
| Hounslow, Midd. Th. | 9 | Llangollen, Denb. Sat. | .. |
| Howden, Yorksh. Sat..... | 176 | Llanidlos, Montg. Sat..... | .. |
| Huddersfield, Yorksh. Tu..... | 188 | Llanrwst, Denb. Tu..... | .. |
| Hull, Yorksh. Tu., Sat..... | 171 | Llantrissaint, Glam. Fri. | .. |
| Hungerford, Berks, Wed..... | 64 | Llanvilling, Montgom. Tu. | .. |
| Huntingdon, Hunt. Sat. | 59 | Lloddon, Norf. Tu. | .. |
| Hythe, Kent, Sat..... | 65 | Longborough, Leic. Th..... | .. |
| Ilfracombe, Devonsh. Sat..... | 205 | Longtown, Cumb. Mon., Th... | .. |
| Ilkeston, Somers. Wed..... | 136 | Louth, Linc. Wed., Sat..... | .. |

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| Lowestoff, Suffolk, Wed. | 114 | Newport, Monm. Wed., Sat. | 144 |
| Ludlow, Salop, Mon. | 143 | Newport, Pemb. Fri. | 247 |
| Lutterworth, Leic. Th. | 90 | Newport, Salop, Sat. | 143 |
| Lydd, Kent, Th. | 72 | Newport Pagnel, Bucks, Sat. | 50 |
| Lynging, Hants, Sat. | 95 | Newton Bushell, Devon, Wed., Sat. | 181 |
| Lynn Regis, Norfolk, Tu., Sat. | 96 | Newton, Lanc. | 197 |
| Macclesfield, Cheshire, Tu., Sat. | 168 | Newtown, Montg. Mon., Sat. | 176 |
| Machynleth, Montg. Wed. | 205 | Northallerton, Yorksh. Wed. | 225 |
| Maidenhead, Berks, Wed. | 26 | Northampton, N'hamp. Wed., Sat. | 66 |
| Maidstone, Kent, Th., Sat. | 35 | Northbleach, Glouc. Wed. | 83 |
| Maldon, Essex, Sat. | 38 | Northwich, Chesh. Fri. | 174 |
| Malmesbury, Wilts, Sat. | 95 | Norwich, Norfolk, Wed., Sat. | 112 |
| Malpas, Chesh. Wed. | 166 | Nottingham, Nottingh. Wed., Sat. | 125 |
| Malton, Yorksh. Tu., Sat. | 213 | Nuneaton, Warw. | 105 |
| Manchester, Lanc. Tu., Th., Sat. | 186 | Oakham, Rutl. Mon. | 96 |
| Manningtree, Essex, Tu. | 60 | Oakhampton, Devon, Sat. | 195 |
| Mansfield, Nottingh. Th. | 139 | Oakingham, Berks, Sat. | 32 |
| March, Camb. Fri. | 81 | Odiham, Hants, Tu. | 42 |
| Margate, Kent, Wed., Sat. | 72 | Oldham, Lanc. Sat. | 186 |
| Market Rasen, Linc. Tu. | 151 | Ongar, Essex, Sat. | 21 |
| Marlborough, Wilts, Wed., Sat. | 74 | Ormskirk, Lanc. Th. | 210 |
| Marlow, Bucks, Sat. | 31 | Orton, Westm. Fri. | 276 |
| Marsham, Yorksh. Wed. | 224 | Oswestry, Salop, Wed., Sat. | 180 |
| Marshfield, Glouc. Tu. | 102 | Otley, Yorksh. Fri. | 202 |
| Melcomb Regis, Dorset. | 127 | Ottery, St. Mary, Devon, Th. | 164 |
| Melksham, Wilts. Mon. | 96 | Oulney, Bucks, Mon. | 56 |
| Melton Mowbray, Leic. Tu. | 104 | Oundle, Northamp. Th. | 77 |
| Mere, Wilts. Tu. | 101 | Oxford, Oxf. Wed., Sat. | 55 |
| Merthyr-Tydvil, Glam. Wed., Sat. | 184 | Padstow, Cornw. Sat. | 242 |
| Middleham, Yorksh. Mon. | 232 | Painswick, Glouc. Tu. | 100 |
| Middleton, Lanc. Fri. | 204 | Pattingham, Yorksh. Sat. | 189 |
| Middlewich, Chesh. Tu. | 167 | Pembroke, Pemb. Sat. | 250 |
| Michurst, Sussex, Th. | 51 | Penrith, Cumb. Tu., Sat. | 282 |
| Mildenhall, Suffolk, Fri. | 79 | Penryn, Cornw. Th., Sat. | 266 |
| Milton, Kent, Sat. | 40 | Penzance, Corn. Tu., Th. | 289 |
| Minching Hampton, Glouc. Tu. | 98 | Pershore, Worc. Tu. | 102 |
| Minehead, Somers. Wed. | 162 | Peterborough, Northampton, Sat. | 77 |
| Modbury, Devon, Th., Sat. | 207 | Petersfield, Hants, Wed. | 55 |
| Mold, Flint, Wed., Sat. | 191 | Petherton, S. Somers. Th., Sat. | 129 |
| Monmouth, Monm. Sat. | 129 | Petworth, Sussex, Sat. | 50 |
| Montgomery, Montg. Th. | 168 | Pickering, Yorksh. Mon. | 221 |
| Moreton Ham, Devon, Sat. | 184 | Plymouth, Devon. Mon., Th., Sat. | 216 |
| Morpeth, Northumb. Wed. | 292 | Plympton, Devon, Fri. | 211 |
| Mount Sorrel, Leic. Mon. | 105 | Pocklington, Yorksh. Sat. | 192 |
| Nantwich, Chesh. Sat. | 156 | Pontefract, Yorksh. Sat. | 177 |
| Narberth, Pemb. Wed. | 273 | Ponty Pool, Monm. Sat. | 150 |
| Neath, Glam. Th. | 194 | Poole, Dorset, Mon., Th. | 106 |
| Neot's, St., Huntingd. Th. | 55 | Portsmouth, Hants, Tu., Th., Sat. | 73 |
| Newark, Nottingh. Wed. | 127 | Potton, Bedf. Sat. | 48 |
| Newbury, Berks, Th. | 87 | Poulton, Lanc. Mon. | 235 |
| Newcastle, Northumb. Tu., Sat. | 276 | Prescot, Lanc. Tu., Sat. | 198 |
| Newcastle-under-Line, Staff. Mon., Sat. | 156 | Prestelgn, Radn. Sat. | 152 |
| Newcastle, Caern. Fri. | 220 | Preston, Lanc. Wed., Fri., Sat. | 217 |
| Newmarket, Camb. Tu. | 69 | Radnor, New. Radn. | |
| Newnham, Glouc. Fri. | 111 | Ramsey, Huntingd. Wed. | |
| Newport, Hants, Sat. | 96 | Ramsgate, Kent, Wed., Sat. | |

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| Ravenglass, Cumb. Wed. | 277 | Southwell, Nottinghamsh. Sat.... | 129 |
| Reading, Berks, Wed., Sat. | 29 | Southwold, Suffolk, Th. | 106 |
| Redruth, Cornw. Tu., Fri. | 263 | Spalding, Linc. Tu. | 97 |
| Reepham, Norfolk, Wed. | 112 | Spilsby, Linc. Mon. | 130 |
| Reigate, Surrey, Tu. | 21 | Stafford, Staff. Sat. | 142 |
| Retford, East, Nottingh. Sat. | 145 | Staines, Middlesex, Fri. | 16 |
| Rhayadergowy, Rad. Wed., Sat. | 178 | Stalbridge, Dorset. Tu. | 113 |
| Richmond, Yorksh. Sat. | 233 | Stamford, Linc. Mon., Fri. | 86 |
| Rickmansworth, Hertf. Sat. | 18 | Stanhope, Durham. | 266 |
| Ringwood, Hants, Wed. | 91 | Stevenage, Hertfordshire, Tu. | 31 |
| Ripon, Yorksh. Th. | 224 | Steyning, Sussex, Wed. | 51 |
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DIRECTIONS FOR ADDRESSING PERSONS OF RANK, &c.

1.—IN LETTERS OR CONVERSATION.

2.—THE DIRECTIONS OF LETTERS.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The QUEEN—

1. Madam; Most Gracious Sovereign; May it please your Majesty.
2. To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Sons and Daughters, Brothers and Sisters of Sovereigns—

1. Sir, or Madam, May it please your Royal Highness.
2. To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

To Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

Other Branches of the Royal Family.

1. Sir, or Madam, May it please your Highness.
2. To His Highness the Duke of Cambridge; or, To Her Highness the Princess Sophia of Gloucester.

THE NOBILITY.

A Duke, or Duchess—

1. My Lord, or My Lady, May it please your Grace.
2. To his Grace the Duke of Beaufort; or, to her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort.

A Marquis, or Marchioness—

1. My Lord, or My Lady, May it please your Lordship, or May it please your Ladyship.
2. To the Most Noble the Marquis, or Marchioness, of Normanby.

An Earl or Countess—the same.

To the Right Honourable the Earl, or Countess, of Carlisle.

A Viscount or Viscountess—

1. My Lord, or My Lady, May it please your Lordship, or, May it please your Ladyship.
2. To the Right Honourable Viscount, or Viscountess, Hood.

A Baron or Baroness—the same.

To the Right Honourable the Baron, or Baroness, Cathcart.

The widow of a Nobleman is addressed in the same style, with the introduction of the word *Dowager* in the Superscription of her letters.

To the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess Stanhope.

The Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and the eldest Sons of Earls, have, by courtesy, the titles of Lord and Right Honourable; and all the Daughters have those of Lady and Right Honourable.

The younger Sons of Earls, and the Sons and Daughters of Viscounts and Barons, are styled Honourable.

OFFICIAL MEMBERS OF THE STATE.

A member of Her Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council:—

1. Sir, or My Lord, Right Honourable Sir, or My Lord; as the case may require.
2. To the Right Honourable —, * Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

AMBASSADORS AND GOVERNORS UNDER HER MAJESTY.

1. Sir, or My Lord, as the case may be; May it please your Excellency.

2. To his Excellency the French (or other) Ambassador.
To his Excellency ———, * Lieutenant General, and General Governor of that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

JUDGES.

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.
2. To the Right Honourable ———, Lord Chief Justice of England.

The Lord Mayor of London, York, or Dublin, and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, during office—the same.

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.
2. To the Right Honourable ———, Lord Mayor of London. To the Right Honourable ———, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The Provost of other towns in Scotland is styled Honourable.

The Mayors of all Corporations (excepting the preceding Lord Mayors), and the Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Recorder of London, are addressed Right Worshipful; and the Aldermen and Recorders of other Corporations, and the Justices of the Peace, Worshipful.

THE PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers —

1. My Lords, May it please your Lordships.
2. To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled.

* Here write the name, and specify the title or rank of the party addressed; as—"The Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon."

House of Commons—

1. May it please your Honourable House.
2. To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The Speaker of Ditto—

1. Sir, or Mr. Speaker.
2. To the Right Honourable ———, the Speaker of the House of Commons.

A Member of the House of Commons not ennobled—

1. Sir.
2. To Benjamin Hawes, Esq., M.P.

THE CLERGY.

An Archbishop—

1. My Lord, May it please your Grace.
2. To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; or, To the Most Reverend Father in God, ———, † Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

A Bishop—

1. My Lord, May it please your Lordship.
2. To the Right Reverend Father in God, ———, † Lord Bishop of Oxford.

A Dean—

1. Reverend Sir.
2. To the Rev. Dr. ——— Dean of Carlisle.

Archdeacons and Chancellors are addressed in the same manner.

The rest of the Clergy—

1. Sir, Reverend Sir.
2. To the Rev. Dr. Williams.
To the Rev. J. Pratt; or to the Rev. Mr. Pratt, &c.

† Here write the Christian name, but not the surname.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

ABBREVIATIONS OF WORDS USED FOR DESPATCH IN WRITING

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts | Esq. Esquire | LL. D. Doctor of Law |
| Abp. Archbishop | Ex. Example | Lond. London |
| A. D. in the Year of our Lord | Exon. Exeter | L. S. the Place of the: (<i>Locus Sigilli</i>) |
| A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts | Expl. Explanation | M. in Number 1000 |
| A. M. before Mid-day | Exec. Executor | M. A. Master of Arts |
| A. M. in the Year of the World | Feb. February | Mad. Madam |
| A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy to Gresham College | Fred. Frederick | Mat. Matthew |
| B. C. Before Christ | F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society | Math. Mathematics |
| B. D. Bachelor of Divinity | F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries | M. D. Doctor of Medicine |
| Bp. Bishop | Gab. Gabriel | Midxx. Middlesex |
| C. stands for One Hundred | Gall. Gallon | Mons. Monsieur |
| Cwt. a Hundred weight, or 112 Pounds | Gen. General | Mr. Master |
| Capt. Captain | Genmo. Generalissimo | Mrs. Mistress |
| C. C. C. Corpus Christi College | Gent. Gentleman | M. S. Sacred to the memory |
| Cent. a Hundred | Geo. George | MS. Manuscript |
| Col. Colonel | Gov. Governor | MSS. Manuscripts |
| C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal | Gr. Grains, or Gross | N. B. note, or mark v |
| C. S. Keeper of the Seals | Greg. Gregory | N. S. New Style |
| D. in Number 500 | Hants. Hampshire | Nov. November |
| D. C. L. Doctor of Civil Law | Hon. Honourable | Oct. October |
| D. D. Doctor of Divinity | Hond. Honoured | O. S. Old Style |
| Dec. December | I. the Numeral for 1 | Oxon. Oxford |
| Dep. Deputy | Ibid. in the same place | Ox. Ounce |
| Dent. Deuteronomy | Id. the same | P. M. After Mid-day (<i>Meridies</i>) |
| Ditto, or Do. the same | i. e. that is | P. S. Postscript |
| Du. Duke | I. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Men (<i>Hominum Salvator</i>) | Q. D. as much as to say |
| Dukm. Dukedom | Imp. Imperial | Q. E. D. which was demonstrated (<i>Quod erat demonstrandum</i>) |
| E. East | Inst. Instant | Rev. Reverend |
| E. Earl | Ja. James | S. Saint |
| Edin. Edinburgh | Jac. Jacob | S. T. P. Professor of Divinity |
| Edm. Edmund | Jan. January | V. the Numeral for 5 |
| Edw. Edward | I. N. R. I. Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews | W. West |
| e. g. for example | Kath. Katharine | Wp. Worship |
| Eliz. Elizabeth | Knt. Knight | Wpl. Worshipful |
| Eng. England | L. the Numeral for 50 | X. the Numeral for 10 |
| Engr. Engineer | L. or l. a Pound Sterling | Xt. Christ |
| Ep. Epistle | lb. a Pound Weight | Xtmas. Christmas |
| | L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice | Yd. Yard |
| | Leo. Leonard | Yds. Yards |
| | Lieut. Lieutenant | &c. and |
| | L. J. C. Lord Jesus Christ | &c. and so forth |



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